The **Farm Consultancy** Group



# Planning Statement and Justification for a covered loafing area at Union Farm, Dauntsey, Chippenham, SN15 5HW

on behalf of

E, V and J Kidner

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## 1. Introduction

This report has been prepared by Holly Hawker FQA MBIAC of *The Farm Consultancy Group* on behalf of A E, V & J Kidner of Union Farm, Dauntsey, Chippenham SN15 5HW to confirm agricultural justification for roofing over the existing loafing yard to the north of the farm buildings.

The development is the first step of numerous improvements the Kidners wish to make to their farm, in an effort to improve the efficiency of their herd of dairy cows, reduce wastage of food and improve the environmental effects of the farm, with particular focus on water and air quality improvements. The farm is intending to cover a large proportion of the currently open yard space which currently accommodates silage storage as well as the loafing area, that is the subject of this application.

The business has been awarded a grant through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme and supported by Catchment Sensitive Farming to improve slurry management at the farm. The roofing of the loafing area has many benefits both financially and environmentally, which will be referenced to later within this report, but the key focus of Catchment Sensitive Farming is to minimise the rainfall on this yard area which mixes with excreta to form a diluted slurry which must be stored on farm and has consequences for both air and water quality.

This report is produced based on information provided by the client, farm records and standard costings data where appropriate.

This application is required as part of the Rural Payments Agency grant approval under the Countryside Stewardship water catchment grant.

## 2. Background

Edward and Virginia Kidner, along with their son Joe (30) farm in partnership at Union Farm, and the business is now in its third generation of farming, with Joe Kidner taking a predominant role in the running and management of the farm business. With the succession of the family's business certain, they are able to invest in infrastructure and technology that improves efficiency and ensures the continued sustainability of their 240 head dairy herd.

The business invested in 2 milking robots in 2017, and then another in 2023 following an increase in cow numbers, as well as automatic yard scrapers to aid with slurry management. In 2020 the farm built a 4,400m³ earth banked slurry lagoon to the west of the farm buildings to accommodate the slurry produced by their cows and the run- off from soiled yard areas for the full five-month over-winter storage period in line with Nitrate Vulnerable Zone legislation. It is important to note that,

currently, the farm does not lie within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) but the Kidners, as is typical of them, chose to future-proof their farm and ensure that they were compliant with this requirement, assuming that the requirement will gradually become enforceable on all farms.

Alongside their herd of dairy cows, the Kidners farm circa 300 acres (in a mix of owned and rented in land- a plan of this can be seen in Appendix 1) which is planted in a rotation of grass and legume leys, and maize. All grass and maize is grown to support the dairy herd and the farm makes circa 4,000 tonnes of silage a year (roughly split 50/50 between maize and grass). As a result, the cows achieve a high milk yield from forage, reducing the reliance upon imported concentrates which is both financially beneficial and also reduces the farms carbon footprint, something that is becoming both more legislatively enforceable but is also a rising requirement of their milk buyer.

The nutrient rich excreta from their dairy herd is used as an organic fertiliser on the land, being spread mainly during the spring when the maize ground is being prepared for planting or the grass is starting to grow again after the winter, ensuring maximal use of the essential nutrients within the slurry and minimal wastage and leaching of product into the water course.

**3. The Proposal**

The proposal is for a 'horse-shoe shaped' steel portal framed building to cover the existing loafing area, to the north of the existing farm sheds, and that will wrap around the existing shed to both the east and west elevations, extending the roof area over this. A yard plan can be found in Appendix 2.
The building will be a total 1,099m² of roof space, and measure 7m to the eaves, to meet the existing building it will lie next to, to ensure good ventilation is maintained in both. The east and west elevation are largely open sided, with a small amount of Yorkshire style boarding from the eaves to the ridge, to encourage airflow draw from the open sides. The 'front' or north elevation of the building will be clad with concrete panels to 3 metres high, to make both buildings easier to scrape and clean out. The existing shed is the main cubicle housing area for the dairy cows, and houses the three milking robots. Currently the cows are able to move freely around this shed, for milking and feeding, leaving or entering from the east or west elevations and standing in the uncovered loafing area on the main yard, where they have access to silage in bale feeders. Subsequently, excreta falls on this area, as well as dropped silage from the feeders. This is all scraped directly into the slurry store to the west of the building.

As per the Environment Agency's directive, all yard areas that can be contaminated with excreta, silage or silage effluent must be treated as 'dirty' yards and any rain fall on these areas must be captured and stored within a SSAFO compliant store and then spread at a suitable time. The rainfall on this area is therefore contributing an additional 897 cubic metres requirement annually (roughly 550m³ over the five month over winter period). This calculation is demonstrated beneath and has been done using the AHDB Slurry Wizard Model.

## Slurry Wizard ~ Slurry Report

Go to Start | Go to Slurry Data Entry | Go to Livestock Data Entry | Print | User Guide

| Cubic metres | | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Days | | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 365 days |
| Total excreta as slurry (m3) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 m3 |
| % excreta to slurry store (100% for housed) | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Excreta to slurry store (m3) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 m3 |
| Slurry separated (m3) | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 m3 |
| Parlour washings (m3) | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 m3 |
| STD code average rainfall (mm) | | 66 | 63 | 65 | 76 | 67 | 50 | 59 | 48 | 58 | 56 | 51 | 60 | 719 mm |
| Own average rainfall (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | mm |
| Rainfall adjusted to +25% for M5 (mm) | | 83 | 79 | 81 | 95 | 84 | 63 | 74 | 60 | 73 | 70 | 64 | 75 | 899 mm |
| Storage required | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | |
| Yard run off area to slurry store (m3) | 1100 m2 | 90.8 | 86.6 | 89.4 | 104.5 | 92.1 | 68.8 | 81.1 | 66.0 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 70.1 | 82.5 | 897.9 m3 |
| Slurry store rainfall to store (m3) | 0 m2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 m3 |
| Roof water area to store (m3) | 0 m2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 m3 |
| **Total cubic metres (m3)** | | **91** | **87** | **89** | **105** | **92** | **69** | **81** | **66** | **80** | **77** | **70** | **83** | **989** m3 |
| **Cumulative production (m3)** | | **91** | **177** | **267** | **371** | **463** | **532** | **613** | **679** | **759** | **836** | **906** | **989** | **989** m3 |
| Total storage capacity (m3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 m3 |
| **Capacity less production (m3)** | | **-91** | **-177** | **-267** | **-371** | **-463** | **-532** | **-613** | **-679** | **-759** | **-836** | **-906** | **-989** | **-989** m3 |

| Cost/Benefits | Net Benefit £/year |
|---|---|
| Divert roof water | 0 |
| Divert roof water & harvest | 0 |
| Roof dirty yard | -3,900 |
| Roof dirty yard & harvest water | -3,047 |

**Action points**

You do not have at least 5 months slurry storage to comply with NVZ regulations

You do not have at least 6 months storage as recommended for FRfW compliance

Consider slurry separation ~ see slurry strategies booklet NB solids need to be stored in accordance with SSAFO/NVZ regs

The cost/benefit is based on a slurry storage cost of £50/cubic metre

As well as the roof providing a physical barrier from the rainfall, ensuring that only excreta and feed from the area is scraped into the lagoon, the building will also be fitted with guttering and downpipes that will channel rainwater into storage tanks that will then be recycled and used for washing down yard areas and the robotic milkers, reducing the farm's freshwater usage.

### 4. Agricultural and Environmental Justification

Government policy is moving away from supporting farmers through direct subsidies linked to their production or farmed area, and is instead focusing funding on improving agricultural businesses, encouraging efficiency and rewarding environmental benefits and improvements. The grant funding that has been secured for the Kidners through Catchment Sensitive Farming forms part of this

initiative. In particular, the covering of the loafing and feed area will specifically support governmental intentions for air and water quality improvements, by reducing run off and soiled yard areas.

Cattle slurry is rich in many essential nutrients for growth, hence it makes an excellent organic fertiliser, but these nutrients can also be extremely harmful to air and water when not managed correctly.

Large open yard areas, as well as big slurry stores, can result in high ammonia emissions, owing to the increased surface area and exposure of excreta particles to the air. When excreta is diluted on a yard by rain water, it obviously takes up a larger area as the water and dung mixes together, and the nitrogen within the slurry can, under the right conditions, turn into ammonium nitrate which volatilises into the atmosphere. This poses a threat to human health when found in concentrated and high quantities and is something that the government are targeting for reduction, particularly from the agricultural sector.

The Clean Air Strategy sets out that all slurry lagoons should be covered by 2027 (though this has not yet been adopted into any policy) and the Kidners recognise that they too will need to cover their new store. Whilst the store was built of sufficient size to ensure it is capable of holding all of the excreta produced by their cattle, as well as the run-off from their existing dirty yard areas, they also are aware that by reducing the amount of run-off entering the store, they are able to make more room for slurry produced by cows, thus future-proofing their business as they will not be restricted from expanding their herd owing to the capacity of their store. Essentially, the more of the yard areas can be kept 'clean' or roofed, i.e. no slurry or rainwater reach these areas, then the less needs to enter their slurry store.

There is another benefit to reducing the rainwater content of their slurry, which is one that will be realised immediately and is of a major financial benefit to the farm and environmental consideration, and that is that removing water from their slurry store will result in a more pure, more nutrient rich slurry to apply to their land, and there will be less of it. This means that growing crops can benefit from the nitrogen and phosphate rich slurry without the added water causing nutrient lockage, but also the risk of the slurry leaching straight through the earth into the water course or running off over the ground is also minimised. This is something that farmers need to be more considerate of, timing their applications and using lower amounts of organic fertiliser to reduce the effect on the water bodies.

Organic fertilisers are essential to the growing of forage crops, providing many of the essential nutrients and also promoting soil structure and organic matter development, something which provides a benefit not only to the growing crop but continues to promote yields and benefit soils for years to come. More organic matter rich soils are less prone to erosion, more drought resistant and

provide a better base for biodiversity than soils that don't receive regular applications of manure. They also do not have the cost of chemical fertilisers, and so proper use of this essentially waste product can have a huge benefit to the profitability of a dairy enterprise, as well as of course being a more carbon neutral approach than spreading inorganic fertilisers.

All of this is clearly being adopted into farming policy and the new Environmental Land Management Scheme sees subsidy payments focusing around better use and management of nutrients. This all starts with infrastructure improvements such as the Kidners are planning here, and is the subject of this application.

There are additional benefits to the covering of the yard area, including reducing food wastage. At present silage that becomes wet or soiled is emptied into the lagoon; the covering of these areas will reduce this. The farm vet has also given their support for the proposal, siting the benefits for cow health through covering the loafing area and increasing feeding space within the unit, a letter of support can be found in Appendix 3.

**5. Planning Policy**

The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) outlines under Section 84 that planning decisions should enable sustainable growth and expansion of businesses in rural areas, and that development of agricultural businesses should be encouraged.

In the county of Wiltshire, the Wiltshire Core Policy 34 states that development that enables sustainable farming and that allows adaptation of business to modern practices should be supported. Given that the proposal is largely addressing the farm's environmental responsibilities, and has been given the support through grant funding, it should be supported by the local council also.

**6. Financial Viability of the unit**

The business is financially sound, despite heavy investment in recent years in new technology. The herd has expanded in recent years and despite the turbulent milk price the Kidners are able to achieve consistent profits. This is achieved through careful management of the herd, inputs and commodities purchased, and achieving high milk yields from forage.

**7. Access**

Access to the site will be via the existing access point on to the main yard.

**8. Design and External Appearance**

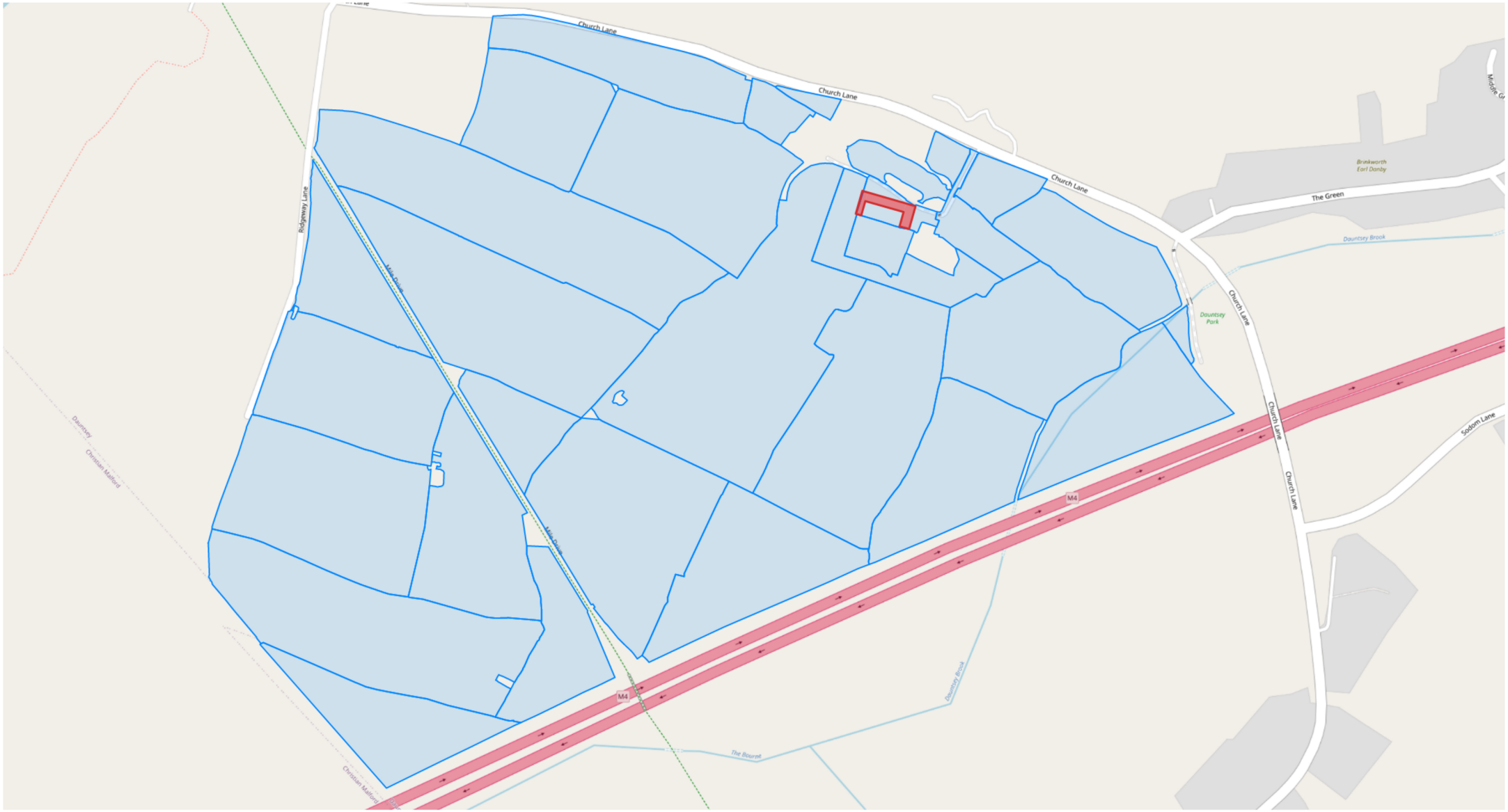
The design and appearance of the barn is typical of an agricultural building and indeed will be consistent with other buildings already in situ on the yard. The roof area will be fibre cement sheeting with some Yorkshire style boarding visible at the east and west ends. The design of the building has been done to consider cow health, maximising air flow from the dominant wind direction to maintain an airy, cool environment which is most favourable to high yielding milking cows such as those housed at Union Farm.

**9. Conclusion**

This proposal forms a vital next step in the Kidners continued progression and improvement at Union Farm, and one that will provide huge environmental benefits to the farm as well as promoting animal welfare and good slurry management. The Kidners are acting upon advice given to them by both the Environment Agency and Catchment Sensitive Farming, both whom support the project and have approved grant funding for the project (pending planning permission). A copy of the approval for the building by the local CSFO can be found in Appendix 4. The farm lies in an area identified at High Risk of water pollution from agriculture, and it is understood that the covering of the loafing yard and subsequent improvements this will give for nutrient management is essential in ensuring that the Kidners are farming in the most sustainable way that they can.

The Kidners are hardworking, conscientious farmers who have a resilient and robust agricultural business and are trying to make the necessary improvements that the government is asking of them.

**Appendix One - Farmed Area**
Kidner Union Farm
Farmed Area




Produced on Jul 26, 2023.
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200 m
Scale 1:6470 (at A4)

N

**Appendix Two - Yard Plan**

Kidner Union Farm
Yard Plan




Produced on Jul 26, 2023.
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50 m
Scale 1:1310 (at A4)

N

The GEORGE Farm Vets

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E: farm@georgevetgroup.co.uk
www.georgevetgroup.co.uk

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter in support of planning application number – Union Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 4HW.

My name is William Balhatchet, I am a veterinary surgeon at the George Vet Group in Malmesbury. I, alongside colleagues, have been visiting and providing veterinary services at Union farm as a longstanding client of the practice. We have worked closely with the family to achieve a high standard of cattle welfare covering multiple areas, such as nutrition and disease prevention, within which an important element consists of giving consideration to housing design.

Investment in well-designed housing infrastructure is a vital part of all cattle agriculture; to create and maintain a healthy productive animal requires an adequate environment that fulfils essential welfare needs.

Loafing yards provide crucial space effects for dairy cattle to exhibit normal behaviours not least limited to; oestrus expression, avoidance of sub-ordinate suppression or bullying by other cattle and social interactions such as grooming that are key to maintaining high welfare standards. Numerous studies over the last 3 decades have highlighted the links between space provision, social behaviour expression and proxies of cattle welfare such as disease incidence (mastitis, ketosis and lameness).

The expression of oestrus behaviour is particularly important to minimise losses due to infertility which are a significant source of culling within the dairy industry; provision of space is positively correlated with oestrus expression whereas crowding suppresses such behaviour. The space effects of loafing yards are further positively linked with reducing disease incidence. For example, promoting normal claw-horn wear to avoid overgrowth which in conjuncture with pro-active measures already in place on farm such as routine foot trimming and provision of comfortable cubicles will act synergistically to improve lameness levels. Faecal contamination of housing areas is greatly reduce with space provision which positively correlates with hygiene associated conditions such as environmental mastitis incidence, digital dermatitis and interdigital necrobacillosis.

A covered (roofed) concrete loafing yard poses a multitude of welfare benefits that will maintain and improve the current standards within the system where an unroofed yards poses issues. Clearly reducing exposure to elements is a key reason for providing a roofed loafing yards; during hot summer spells that negatively impact cattle welfare (heat stress associated). It is well proven that cattle will actively seek indoor spaces and during wet or cold conditions during winter months cattle will preferentially seek indoor spaces when given the option. A roofed environment reduces the incidence of grouping behaviour due to acclimation that further exacerbates disease incidence such as mastitis. Beyond this, the loafing yard will give cattle plentiful access to feed space (a TMR mix) which if exposed to weather is prone to spoilage, contamination and leeching of nutrients with consequent reduction in intakes or direct harmful effects on cow health.

Because of these reasons I am greatly in favour of the plans for the proposed roofed loafing yard shed to further improve cow health, welfare and productivity,

Yours Sincerely,

William Balhatchet BVMSci MRCVS

[redacted]

# Catchment Sensitive Farming Support for Countryside Stewardship (CS) Options and Capital Items that Require CSF Officer Approval

To be completed by Catchment Sensitive Farming Officers (CSFO) for applicants wishing to apply for options and capital items requiring CSFO approval.

In order to apply for options and capital items that require CSFO approval in a CS Mid-Tier or CS Capital Grant application, approval from a CSFO/Partner CSFO must be obtained. This form must be completed by Natural England or the Partner CSFO prior to the application deadline and must submitted by the applicant with the application form.

**Please note: Approved items below should not exceed stated applications limits.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Applicant name** | Virginia Kidner (A E + V KIDNER) |
| **Farm name** | Union Farm, Dauntsey, Chippenham, SN15 4HW |
| **CPH number** | 45/121/0015 |
| **SBI Number** | 106900231 |
| **WFD Management Catchment** | Avon Bristol and North Somerset Streams – The Bourne |
| **River Basin** | Severn (Wessex) |
| **CSFO/ Partner CSFO name** | Adam Langford |
| **CSFO Email Address** | [redacted] |
| **CSFO Phone Number** | |

**Pollutant pressures and priorities in the catchment, as targeted by CS & CSF**

**Farm description (Farm type, size, location, local soil type, connectivity to watercourse, proximity to protected site):**

**Farm Type – Dairy**

**Size – 68.067ha**

**Location – Dauntsey, Upper Bristol Avon, The Bourne/Dauntsey Brook**

**Local Soil Type – Medium to Heavy, Clayey loam to silty loam**

**Connectivity to Watercourse – Dauntsey Brook goes through parts of the farm. Approx. 300m from farmyard to brook.**

**Proximity to Protected Site – Approx. 5600m to Harries Ground Rodbourne (SSSI)**

**Pollutant priorities:**

- Surface Water Nitrates
- Phosphate
- Sediment

**Pollutant pressures on farm- Air and Water:**

**Source: Open Feed Yards**

**Pathway: Surface Water runoff**

**Receptor: Ditches and brook**

Catchment Sensitive Farming Support for Countryside Stewardship (CS) Options and Capital Items that Require CSF Officer Approval

| **The following options are approved by the CSFO for inclusion in a CS Mid-Tier or CS Capital Grant Application:** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Option** | **OS Map Ref** | **Field Ref/ Grid Ref** | **Max agreed total to be applied for** | **Unit of Measure (ha, m, $m^2$, units)** | **Additional notes to be included in agreement document** |
| **RP28 Roofing of collecting yard/ feed yard/ loafing area/silage clamp** | ST9881 | 9998 | 3170 | **$M^2$** | **Approval for roofing over existing cattle feeding area and new silage clamps.**<br><br>**This approval is given on the understanding that silage clamp construction will be completed as per discussions with the Environment Agency to ensure SSAFO compliance.**<br><br>**Area approved under this application which is currently a feed area is to be used for feeding and loafing/ collecting only and must not be used for livestock bedding.**<br><br>**Area of new silage clamps in this application is to be used for storing silage only.**<br><br>**Check with your local authority and secure all necessary planning permissions prior to commencing work. Evidence of planning approval may be requested at claim stage.**<br><br>**All clean roof water must be piped to the clean-water drain/ ditch. If collecting rain water into a storage tank install an overflow to the clean water drain.**<br><br>**The area must be re-measured once work has been completed prior to completing/ submitting the claim form.** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RP18 Above Ground Tanks** | ST9881 | 9894 | 90 | **$M^3$** | |
| **RP19 First Flush Diverters** | ST9881 | 9894 | 4 | **Units** | **First Flush Diverters associated with RP18 Tanks** |
| **AQ1 Automatic Slurry Scrapers** | ST9881 | 9787 | 6 | **Channels** | |

**How the approved options/items relate to the pollutant pressures (justification)**

(Please list the items approved above with a justification of how the capital items/options will contribute to the reduction of pollution associated with the priority pollutant pressures in the catchment (See CS Mid-Tier Manual; Annex 5 and CS Capital Grant Manual; Annex 2)

**RP28 – Roofing over feeding area and silage clamp – Surface Water Nitrates, Phosphate, Sediment**

The work in this application forms part of a much wider range of improvement works that have been taking place on the farm over the last few months/years. The farm has recently seen the installation and significant investment in a clay-lined slurry lagoon and the decommissioning of dirty water ponds which had a high pollution risk potential to the nearby watercourse. The next stage of these works involves the construction of complaint clamps to store both grass and maize silage, the covering of which forms part of the roofing approved above.

**Cattle Feeding Area**

The roofing approved within this application includes the roofing of an existing cattle feeding yard which currently is a source of slurry production. Whilst there has been investment in a new slurry lagoon to provide the farm with sufficient storage, roofing this feed yard will still reduce the volume of slurry that is produced and applied to land.

**Silage clamps**

The rest of this roofing project will cover 2 silage clamps (1 grass, 1 maize). The footprint of these clamps has already had concrete installed and a plan to build 2 compliant clamps and has engaged with local EA officer to seek approval to ensure built in accordance with SSAFO regs. Covering these clamps will significantly reduce the volume of lightly contaminated/dirty water off the silage clamp sheet, any effluent produced will be contained in underground tanks with an overflow system to the lagoon.

**Rainwater Goods**

During the farm visit with CSF and the EA it was noted that clean roof water was falling onto dirty yards due to missing or damaged rainwater goods. It is advised that these rainwater goods are repaired/reinstated to better separate clean and dirty water in the yard. This is having a significant impact due to the areas of the rooves involved

**Wider work**

The works over the last few years with the new slurry lagoon, the yard alterations proposed alongside this agreement and plans to alter layout of youngstock shed and move away from old side of yard will make significant improvements to the way slurry and manure is handled on the farm and hugely reduce the pollution risk posed by the farm.

**Any other supporting information or documents – include a map or confirmation you have discussed locations of approved options/items**

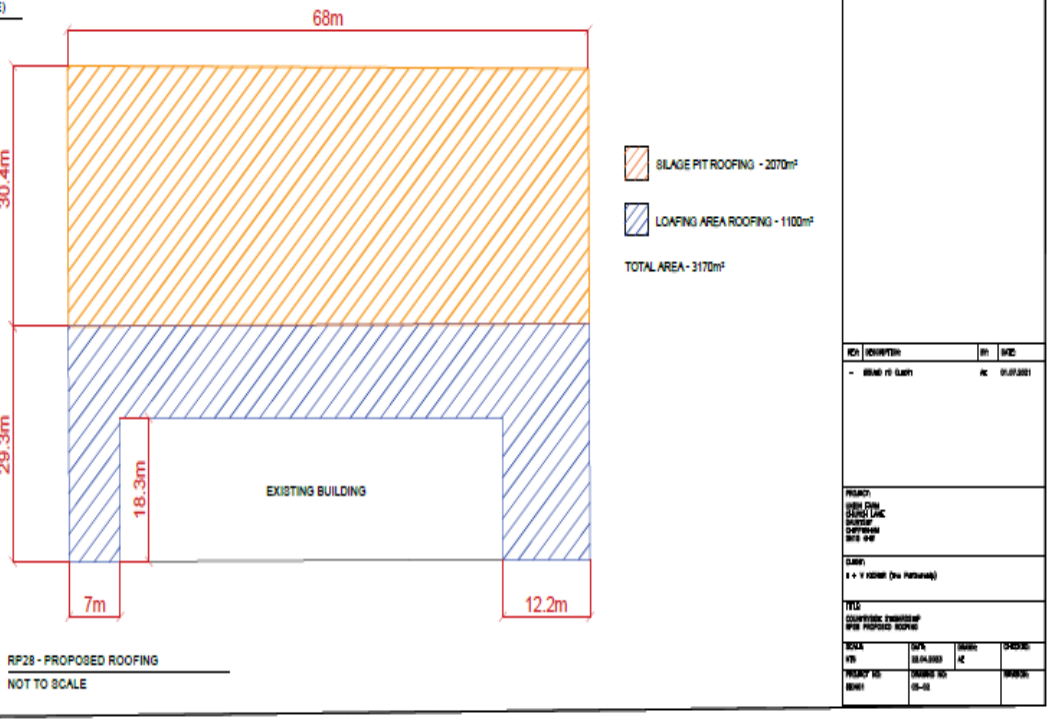
- **Union Farm has had a Farm Infrastructure Audit and a Slurry & Manure Handling specialist 1to1 visits and the advice taken up and reflected in the investment in the farm in recent years and going forward into this next phase has further engaged with the FALMA initiative with a livestock nutrition visit planned**
- **Mr Kidner has worked closely with Catchment Sensitive Farming for mor than 5 years and has taken advantage of lots of advice offered**
- **Farm was visited in June 2021 to finalise plans for the application and to work up a plan with local EA officer further visits from CSF and FALMA contracts have also contributed to the design of this application**
- **Farm has engaged positively with the Environment Agency to install a compliant slurry lagoon and work towards complaint solutions to silage storage and youngstock housing**

- **This work forms part of a wider application that includes land options to limit inputs to ground immediately adjacent to the Dauntsey Brook**
- **Mr Kidner has provided an array of photos and yard plans some of which can be seen below.**
- **This application is a re-submission to take advantage of the new higher payment rates. During the initial application phase the application was put before a high risk case panel within CSF owing to the large scale of the panel. The application unanimously passed the panel and the only addition since is the automatic slurry scrapers.**
- **CSF are very happy to support this application**

## Yard Plan



RP28 - PROPOSED ROOFING (SATELLITE IMAGE)
NOT TO SCALE




RP28 - PROPOSED ROOFING
NOT TO SCALE

Yard plan provided by Mr Kidner. The scope of the roofing in this application includes the yellow and blue areas 'total original area'.



Plan above shows relative locations of silage and feeding areas (colours as above).

**Photos**





Photos showing the cattle feeding area to be covered. The area covers the 2 ends of the existing housing where cattle enter/exit and loaf as well as the feeding area where cattle are present in these photos.







Photos showing the silage storage area onto which complaint clamps will be installed. The steps required to ensure the clamps are SSAFO compliant have been discussed between the EA officer and Mr Kidner during the farm visit in June.

**ALERT**




ALERT output for the farm showing the location of the Dauntsey Brook which is culverted under the M4 motorway

| **I certify that I have approved the use of the above options/capital items in a CS Mid-Tier or CS Capital Grant application submitted by the person named above.** | |
|---|---|
| **Signature of Natural England or Partner CSFO** | Adam Langford [redacted] |
| **Date** | 18/04/2023 |

Once completed please submit this form with your CS Mid-Tier or CS Capital Grant Application