

ANNEX 1: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (formerly the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food)

David CAWLEY, DEFRA HQ

Dean CHAPMAN, DEFRA HQ

Paul CHAPMAN, AAPS Cambridge Regional Centre for Anglia

Stuart MARSHALL, DEFRA HQ

Farming and Wildlife Group

Richard MACMULLEN

Andrew BOLTON

Fertiliser Manufacturers Association

National Farmers Union

Paul IBBOT, Chief Arable Adviser

Peter KING, Arable Economist

Rachel Juster, Policy Adviser

University of Cambridge

Ian HODGE, Department of Land Economy

Carol RUSH, Department of Land Economy

ANNEX 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://www.defra.gov.uk/esg/econfrm.htm>

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ANNEX 4: DETAILS OF COP SURFACE AREA 1985 TO 2000 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Details of main crops surface area 1985-1999 in United Kingdom

	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
wheat	1902.1	1994	1885.9	2082.9	2013.4	1980.5	2066.7	1759	1811	1858.7	1980.9	2035.6	2045.1	1846.9	2086
barley	1966.1	1833.1	1881.1	1654.2	1515.9	1392.9	1297.3	1164.4	1106.2	1191.6	1234.2	1359	1253	1179.0	1127
<i>winter barley</i>	1026.5	968.3	856.6	880.6	882.2	840.9	783.4	648.2	627.1	688.7	743.6	839.9	769.1	548.0	589
<i>spring barley</i>	939.6	864.8	1024.5	773.6	633.8	551.9	513.9	516.2	480.6	504.4	490.6	519.1	483.9	631.0	539
oats	133.3	99.1	120.7	118.8	106.3	103.2	100.2	91.7	108.5	111.8	101.3	99.8	97.7	92.1	109
mixed corn for threshing	7.3	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	25
rye (a)	7.5	6.7	7.4	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.1	5.8	7.4	8	8.2	9.3	9.7	7.6	
triticale	na	1.6	1.1	7.7	9.2	11	10.7	6.7	5.7	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	13.2	
TOTAL CEREALS EXCLUDING MAIZE	4016.3	3940.4	3901.3	3875.8	3657.2	3499.9	3486.6	3030.8	3041.7	3180.3	3334.6	3514.3	3417.8	3141.3	3347
TOTAL OILSEEDS	295.6	387.6	347.2	320.7	389.9	439.9	421.1	376.7	404.4	354.2	359.2	445.2	506.5	417.3	402
TOTAL LINSEED	na	na	na	17.4	33.7	91.9	144.5	149.6	57.9	53.6	48.8	73.1	99.8	213	74
Field Beans	45.1	91	153.7	129.8	139.2	130.9	129.1	163.1	149.3	118.7	100.2	99.4	110.8	112.8	127
Peas for harvesting dry	92.4	116.7	106.6	85.6	76.7	71.9	78.6	80.9	78.7	75.8	78.5	97.8	101.8	89.2	68.2
TOTAL PROTEINS	137.5	207.7	260.3	215.4	215.9	202.8	207.7	244	228	194.5	178.7	197.2	212.6	202.0	195.2
other fodder crops (incl. Maize)	151.1	135	129.3	119.7	125.8	133	132.3	145	163.8	175.1	181.8	182.3	170.4	166.6	126

(a) - England and Wales only

(b) - Excludes crops grown on set-aside land

na - not available

ANNEX 5: PROCEDURE FOR IDENTIFYING SAMPLE OF FARMERS

Background

A survey of 30 farmers was undertaken within two counties (Norfolk and Suffolk) of the East of England administrative region. The region was selected for a number of reasons: the main one being that, due to the high percentage of arable farms and low percentage of livestock farms, the likelihood of the interviewer transmitting foot and mouth disease, whilst visiting farmers, would be minimised.

The outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the UK has impacted upon this survey, not only delaying the start of the survey period (and greatly shortening the available time) but also reducing the number of regions of England which could be surveyed.

DEFRA (the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, formerly the Ministry of Agricultural, Fisheries and Food) was unable to provide a list of farmers from which to select a stratified sample due to confidentiality considerations of farmers. However they were able to write directly to a selected list of farmers to ask whether they would be happy to take part in our survey.

Process for Selecting Farmers in the East of England

The proposed method was to select a stratified sample of 30 farmers in the region based on the following criteria:

- all those selected would have first hand knowledge of set-aside
- the size of COP area on individual farms would be representative of the overall size distribution of farms in the region.
- the proportion selected in the sample would at least reflect the number of farmers reported as involved in voluntary set-aside on the basis of information provided for the region by the Commission.
- the proportion with some level of industrial set-aside would at least reflect the proportion of those in the region with industrial set-aside.

For choosing the sample the reference year was 1999-2000, but since no data were provided by DEFRA on farm size, industrial and voluntary set-aside, in the event we were reliant on data provided by farmers and this could only accurately be collected for the 2000/1 season.

Practical Selection of Sample

In order to identify farmers willing to be interviewed, DEFRA sent out a letter prepared by the consultants with a covering letter from the Department to some 50 farmers - the text of which is shown in the box below. Farmers were then invited to contact DEFRA if they were willing to be interviewed. Many proved reluctant to be interviewed due to ongoing fears about the spread of foot and mouth. Given the time constraints in carrying out this survey following the lifting of the ban on farm visits, a number of other organisations including the National Farmers Union and the Farm and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) were also contacted. Interviews were then arranged by the consultants with the farmers who had actively expressed a willingness to be interviewed.

Dear Sir or Madam

Evaluation of Community Measures for Set-aside

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is undertaking a policy evaluation of the workings of the set-aside measures on behalf of DG Agriculture of the European Commission. ERM is responsible for assessing experience in the UK while other consultants are looking at the Netherlands, France, Spain, Germany and Denmark.

We would like to carry out 30 on-farm interviews in the East of England to explore:

- the type of set-aside that you operate (fixed, rotational, voluntary);
- how you have adapted your farming to accommodate set-aside (e.g. by building it into rotational systems, locating fixed set-aside on less productive land etc);
- the type of cover and how you manage it (e.g. non cultivated grassland, non food crops, bare);
- the environmental aspects of set-aside management (and links if any to agri-environment schemes);
- the impact of set-aside on farm incomes; and finally
- your views on the administrative aspects of set-aside.

The interview would take about 1 hour. The data and views gathered from the interview will be entirely confidential and will be aggregated at UK and EC level in order to conclude how the set-aside regulations have been working and how they will need to change in future to be more effective and efficient.

If you are interested in taking part in this survey please can you contact the individual named in the attached letter at MAFF. Our interviewer, Janet Geddes, will then contact you to arrange a mutually convenient time for a visit. We guarantee that she will not have visited any farm or area at risk from Foot and Mouth disease.

Yours sincerely Anna MacGillivray (Technical Director, ERM)

Surveying

The survey took the form of on-farm face-to-face interviews, together with a small number of interviews by phone, where that respondent was not available for a meeting. A standard questionnaire, used throughout the study countries, was used in this case study. The average length of interview was roughly 45 minutes to one hour in length. In addition to farmer interviews, meetings were held with key regional stakeholders, in order to give an overview of the current situation in the region. The stakeholders interviewed were FWAG Norfolk, FWAG Suffolk, and the National Farmers Union regional office. The completed questionnaires were then analysed with the main findings, conclusions and recommendations being drawn out in this report.