

Kensham Farms

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The Defra Consultation Team

6th May 2018

By email to <agricultureconsultation@defra.gsi.gov.uk>

With copy to Tony Pike <tony.pike@defra.gsi.gov.uk>

Dear Sirs

***'Health & Harmony'* Consultation Response**

I am pleased to submit this my response to the “Health & Harmony” Consultation on the Future for food, Farming and the Environment, and to state that my response need not to be treated as confidential. I would like it to be used in any way that may assist UK Government to formulate a post-Brexit British Agricultural Policy. This letter of response has been countersigned by my fellow family Partners and so represents the views of us all at the Kensham Farm Family Farming Partnership.

Defra Farmer Engagement Visit at Kensham Farm

On 28th February 2018 we hosted a Farmer Engagement Visit at Kensham Farm, led for the Defra team by Tony Pike, assisted by Sam Di Talamo and Jenny Kemp, and attended by myself with my son Charlie Edgley and my grandson Alex Nelms BSc Econ. We were joined by 12 other farming representatives covering the interests from the three South East counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire, so that between us we had active farmers with first-hand experience over many years, covering the different aspects of: -

- **Arable and Agronomy**
- **Dairy**
- **Smaller Farm Businesses**
- **Farm Shops and other Diversifications**

Tony Pike (to whom I will copy this my Consultation Response) prepared an excellent summary of our Farmer Engagement Visit discussions, which lasted from 10:30am to 2pm, which I now wish to reprint (in blue) as the first section of my Consultation Response, as under: -

Three key points raised (this group was quite solutions orientated in thinking):

- **Right strategy needed** - need a sustainable high quality food strategy that values food (as a public good) and recognises that a minimum level of profitability is needed for good social and environmental (as well as economic) businesses – that base profitability is not there without level trade field and some form of payments.
- **Future agri-env agreements** – interesting points were raised on a framework that can work for farms i.e. flexible, long-term, non-tiered, points-based, open to all etc. This was the first time we explored in some detail other ways of thinking about future schemes. The same principles were also thought relevant for assurance schemes.
- **New entrants** – a very relevant and pragmatic idea of rather than having new entrants schemes but make any future schemes i.e. innovation, investment etc. have a ring-fenced amount for new entrants.

Main discussion

Delivering sustainable high quality food

- **Food production / security** – feeling that food has been devalued (e.g. as a public good and all about cheap food) and need for a food policy (as well as 'Green Brexit'). As part of any future vision need a level playing field (and trade considerations) and deliver an industry 'fit for the next generation' that provides the raw materials for food chain.

Profitability and direct payments

- **Minimum profitability** – recognition of poor return on capital and already a 'lean' operation – '**farming in the red is not farming in the green**'. Without a profit limited scope for focusing on wider benefits i.e. investing in health and safety or the environment. The host farmer shared a copy of both year on year profitability of the arable enterprise and showed how most crops and most years the direct payment was the difference between profit and loss. Two years no profit was made even with subsidy and only 5 years profit would have been made without subsidy (23 years of data)
- **Direct payments** – some concern that public will have to sign-off on the scale of support but did not welcome capping (*size does not equal wealth*) and businesses will always work to get around rules. Support not given currently for landowning but farming (get terminology in speeches right!). One farmer suggested linking support with prices (old deficiency payments approach).

Re-connecting farming and Defra

- **Current problems** – some highlighting of issues concerning existing contracts i.e. BPS and Countryside Stewardship in terms of delayed payments, low payments and mapping (and doing something voluntarily but not able to do within a scheme). There is a need for Defra to be more understanding of the challenges...

New entrants

- New entrants need **certainty and stability** for the longer-term (some want to hang on but some want to hand over)
- A new entrants fund providing financial set-up might help but rather than single new entrant scheme could have **ring-fenced allocation** of all pots for new entrants
- Loss of college assets seen as a problem for longer-term sustainability i.e. selling land / facilities
- Skills remain an issue and could be options to fund courses i.e. basic certificates such as PA1 and 2 or some CPD payments.

Agri-environment

- Some interesting discussion around agri-environment schemes i.e. **flexibility** in schemes needed (with no compulsion) and some highlighting how they wanted an ELS-type scheme back. Also, recognition of the challenges of farming (and doing agri-environmental schemes in an urban fringe i.e. margins encourages dog-walking!)
- An interesting idea explored in terms of not having a two-tier system but a **graduated points type system** i.e. the most difficult / expensive things are worth more points and points = payments (cumulative approach). This could be done on a whole farm approach, linked to active farmer status with the onus on the farmer to state what want to do (and with a long-term perspective).
- Some were concerned about being allowed to put **existing features** (e.g. those retained from ELS/HLS voluntarily i.e. through CFE) into any scheme i.e. not just reward 'creation'. Importance of hedges.

Chemicals

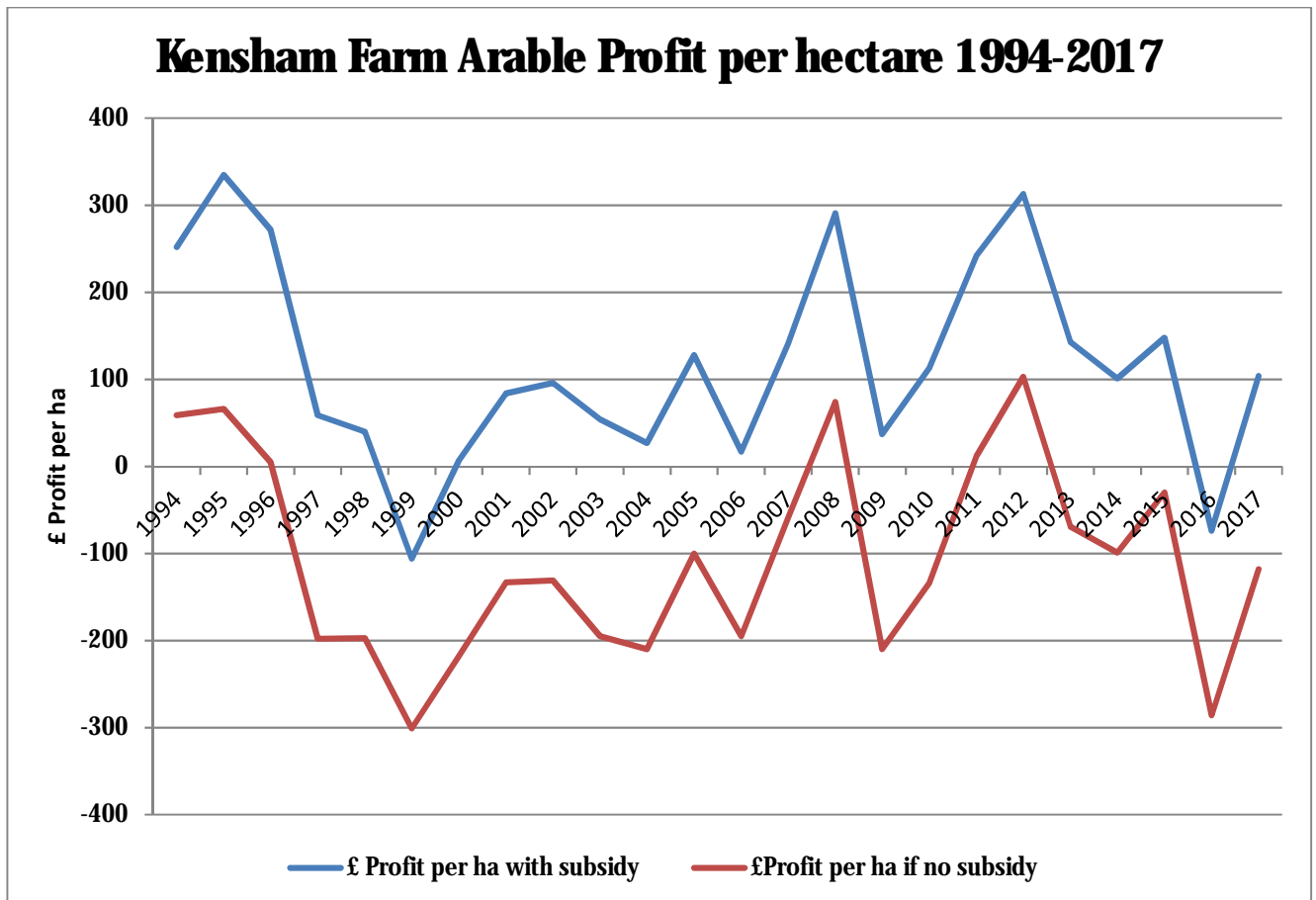
- The need for a **science-based approach** was emphasised and the need for the home-based regulatory body to be properly supported in terms of the facilities needed for testing / approving and challenging.

Assurance

- **Link public support with the marketplace** - assurance schemes operate a tiered approach but better to be more of a tapered approach i.e. the higher standards means better prices / market access. This could be assessed through independent audit and possibly subsidies (i.e. to recognise those 'ticks' that deliver public benefits).

Profitability and Direct Payments

The chart shown below, of 23 years of arable farming profitability at Kensham Farms from 1994 to 2017, is the chart to which Tony Pike of Defra referred under the heading of 'Minimum Profitability (shown on page 2 above).



Background of the Kensham Farms Family Farming Partnership

I, Bryan Edgley, have been farming at Kensham Farm since Michaelmas 1955, starting as Farm Manager of the 102 acre Kensham Farm owned by a company headed by my father and grandfather named The Sonning Land Company Limited. Over the years we have had some changes of structure to suit new generations of Edgleys, so that for the past few years our structure has been as a Family Partnership (see page 12 for details in the attached Farm Tour Information Sheet). My son, Charlie, and his wife own the majority shareholdings of our Partnership with myself and my wife (both now aged 85) in a continuing supporting role and owning minority shares in our Partnership, with my grandson Alex assisting us and another grandson, Angus, at Plumpton Agricultural College.

For nine years, 2002 to 2011, I served as a member of the Environment Agency Regional Environmental Protection Advisory Committee (REPAC) for the Thames Region representing the interests of farmers and the rural areas on that Committee. In 2011 I was honoured with the award of MBE for my work for Agriculture and the local community in Buckinghamshire in 2011.

I am a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce (RSA), and with Alex attended the launch of the RSA Food, Farming and Countryside Commission. We have agreed to host a Farm Tour for Fellows of the RSA and others on 18th May 2018.

At the present time I am serving as President of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, this being an active association formed in 1833 "*for the encouragement of industrious farm workers and improvements in agriculture*" and will host its members for a Farm Walk at Kensham Farm on 5th June this year. One of the main events organised by the Association is an annual Ploughing Match each October. Our Ploughing Match held on 4th October 2017 was recorded for the BBC television programme '*The Farmers' Country Showdown*', and included shots of the winning ploughmen both at work and at our lunch for 450 members and guests which followed the ploughing.

I was Chairman of NFU High Wycombe Branch in 1960-61 and again of the same branch, now the NFU South Bucks and Middlesex Branch, fifty years later in 2011-13. Currently my grandson Alex Nelms BSc Econ is Vice Chairman of this NFU Branch.

The Chiltern Arable Group

My son Charlie joined our family farm in 1985 following three years of study at the Royal Agricultural College and for many years has managed the whole of our arable cropping. He is a Founder Member, and current Treasurer, of the Chiltern Arable Group. This group of 23 keen and active arable farmers in South Bucks and Berkshire meet on each other's farms three or four times each year, and sometimes find an inspection and discussion of a crop potentially failing to be more interactive than a visit to a farm where all the crops are thriving.

However, the main activity of the Chiltern Arable Group is an example of best practice co-operation between farmers, in that following each harvest the members submit all their yield and variable costs to the Secretary of the Group – a most experienced farm adviser who used to be a Government employee as an ADAS Advisory Officer.

In 1997 the Government sold ADAS, formerly an Executive Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to a private company – a move which most active farmers thought was wrong and to the detriment, especially to younger farmers or new entrants into the UK farming industry. But this particular ADAS Advisory Officer set up on his own account as an Agronomist, and effectively continues to advise farmers on arable crop husbandry. One of his important tasks is analysing Members' data on 7,461 hectares of crops after each harvest, from which he produces analysis of these results. The Harvest 2017 analysis is shown hereunder and shows the respective financial profit/loss both with BPS support, and if that BPS support had not been paid by RPA or Defra.

Chiltern Arable Group - Harvest 2017 (7,461 ha)

Crop	Variable Costs*	Fixed Costs**	Total Costs	Yield	BPS	NO BPS		AFTER BPS			
						BPS equivalent on shown yields	Farmgate Price as of Nov 2017	Actual Production Cost	Profit/Loss Without BPS	Net Cost of Production less BPS received	Profit/Loss after BPS
						£/tonne	£/tonne	£/tonne	£/tonne	£/tonne	£/tonne
Winter Wheat - Class 1	465	744	1209	8.64	221	26	148	140	8	114	34
Winter Wheat - Class 2	405	744	1149	8.42	221	26	143	136	7	110	33
Winter Wheat - Class 3	482	744	1226	9.70	221	23	145	126	19	104	41
Winter Wheat - Class 4	377	744	1121	9.23	221	24	134	121	13	98	36
Winter Barley - Feed	353	744	1097	7.54	221	29	121	145	-24	116	5
Oats	283	744	1027	5.78	221	38	122	177	-55	139	-17
Spring Wheat	350	744	1094	6.33	221	35	148	173	-25	138	10
Spring Barley	268	744	1012	5.37	221	41	137	188	-51	147	-10
Winter Oilseed Rape	360	744	1104	3.56	221	62	328	310	18	248	80
Beans	216	744	960	3.56	221	62	144	270	-126	208	-64
Forage Maize	313	744	1057	38.94	221	6	36	27	9	21	15

* Variable Costs are the average for the group including seed, fert and sprays

Crop	Total	Seed	N & SO3	P&K, L	Herb	Fung	Insect	PGR	Other
WW Class 1	465	72	151	25	110	88	4	7	6
WW Class 2	405	51	134	25	96	84	3	9	2
WW Class 3	482	75	120	53	102	112	10	10	0
WW Class 4	377	68	96	12	110	82	0	9	0
W Barley	353	87	82	23	92	50	3	10	6
W Oats	283	56	87	62	30	27	2	8	10
S Barley	268	83	67	10	60	40	1	3	5
WOSR	360	39	126	27	86	46	20	0	10

** Notional fixed costs assumed for a 400ha farm example, the breakdown of which: -

	£/ha
Labour	121
Machinery depreciation	133
Machinery repairs	115
Other: license/insurance/fuel/truck	105
Property and Sundries	100
Rental equiv. and Finance	170
Total Fixed Costs	744

The Writer's Thoughts, Observation and Comments formed in recent weeks following the 28th February 2018 Defra Farmer Engagement Meeting

1. Defra's "The Future of Farming and Environment Evidence Compendium"

This is a most thorough and informative analysis of UK farming up to the time of its publication in February 2018, indeed I have been surprised at the scope and competence of the Farm Economics and Accounts analysis within it on pages 14 to 45.

I feel that post-Brexit UK Agriculture, and with it the Environment, will only be able to survive if Defra's future UK farming policy has in mind all these existing circumstances and past economic results and is tailored to suit them.

2. Defra's 'Health & Harmony' Proposals

I regret that these proposals do **not** appear to have been tailored to suit the known factors which Defra has so competently set out in the above Evidence Compendium.

I feel that I have a duty to the nation and to the future of UK Agriculture to state that I consider the basic aim of the Health & Harmony proposals, to end all UK Direct Support payments, is flawed and will fail – leading to the dereliction of the countryside and destruction of local rural communities.

I applaud the aim of the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to bring in a UK system of support which avoids the known pitfalls of CAP support, and his keen wish to preserve and further enhance the Environment, but feel that this can best be achieved with a revised system of Direct Payments – to be paid in future by RPA or Defra direct to those farmers who are genuine and active in producing food from their farms, and who agree to carry out Environmental Protection measures as a condition of receiving Direct Payments.

In summary, I think Defra should: -

- **Encourage and support lowland farmers to produce food and care for the Environment as a by-product**
- **Encourage and support farmers with Open Access Land to look after the landscape and environment and produce food as a by-product**

3. Quality Standards of Imported Food, and EU Support of European Farmers remaining in the EU after Brexit, and International Monetary Rates of Exchange, and UK and EU Regulation not applicable to other Countries Overseas.

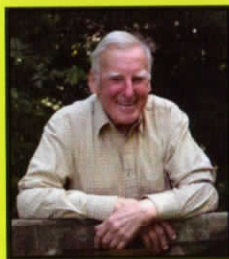
These are all matters relevant to the potential viability of British farms following a switch of State Support for the farming industry from the CAP, which in the most general terms has been far more successful in Environmental protection than is indicated in '*Health & Harmony*'. We endorse the detailed recommendations being put forward by the NFU and the CLA on our behalf.

4. Security and Traceability of UK Food Supply and the Agricultural Act 1947

The Spring 2017 issue of Clarion V published my article, to which the Editor added the title 'What are Farm Subsidies?' and the boxed precis 'Support for food production is a subsidy that provides cheap food for everyone'. The full text of that article is shown below: -

On the land

with Bryan Edgley 



What are farm subsidies?

I am sometimes asked what farm subsidies are all about – a subject which will be greatly influenced by the Brexit vote for Britain to come out of EU control.

This was debated at the Oxford Farm Conference in January, and also in the very same week at the alternative 'Oxford Real Farming Conference' where it was suggested by an environmentalist that *'supporting farmers to produce food is morally wrong'*.

This has prompted me to take a close look at the issue of EU support for the UK Farming Industry, which in recent years has equated to roughly the same value as total net profit for British farms. Thus, if there had been no direct farm support (either from the EU or from the UK Government), nearly all food production in Britain would have ceased.

It is only incidental that many farms

would probably have continued in business, with farmers earning a living from their farms by providing facilities such as horse riding, B&B accommodation, farm shops, turning farm buildings into workshops or factories, field sports, providing 'nature trails' or Go-Cart tracks, and charging the general public for outdoor recreation.

In Britain we had an example of what happens if food supply is left to the global free market in the second half of the 19th century. Food production in Britain declined catastrophically following the Repeal of the Corn Laws. These were introduced with the Importation Act 1815 were subsequently repealed in 1846.

This was a time when wheat was grown cheaply on the newly farmed Prairies of USA and imported to Britain at a cost below the cost of production of wheat grown on the smaller fields of Britain.

This decline of home-grown food production was accentuated when larger ships were developed, thus further reducing the cost of freight, so that British farming reached such a low point by the 1860s that there was extreme poverty in all rural areas of Britain (other than for the aristocracy), and many farms became derelict in that pre-First World War period.

Following declaration of war in 1914 a primary objective of Germany was to win the war by causing starvation in Britain, hoping that this would lead to its capitulation.

At that time, German U Boats were successful in sinking many British merchant ships in the convoys bringing the food to the UK. Farmers in Britain were urged to recommence food production, and started to receive adequate payment for producing food at a price that enabled them to stay in business.

After the First World War, the UK Government could not control world wide depression, and yet it had a responsibility to prevent starvation amongst its people. So, by the end of the 1920s it was politic to get the cheapest food possible from somewhere, whether it was from home

farms, or from overseas farms with cheaper land, labour and food production resources. Thus British farming declined again, arable crop production nearly ceased, and those farmers who survived largely turned to 'dog and stick' farming – a system in which they did not cultivate anything, but just kept some livestock for beef or lamb production on the grass meadows.

“Support for food production is a subsidy that provides cheap food for everyone.”

When the Germans tried to starve out Britain in the Second World War, the UK Government launched the critically important and successful 'Dig for Victory' campaign.

(In which my grandfather took on an allotment in addition to his own vegetable garden, and my father dug up a grass tennis court to grow extra vegetables on it.)

This was as critical as the front line troops in saving our nation - by growing enough food, in conjunction with food rationing, to feed us all.

Then, just after the Second World War ended, the Labour Minister of Agriculture, Tom Williams, brought in the very sensible Agriculture Act 1947 – declaring to Parliament its aim as being :-

"To promote a healthy and efficient agriculture capable of producing that part of the nation's food which is required from home sources at the lowest price consistent with the provision of adequate remuneration and decent living conditions for farmers and workers, with a reasonable return on capital invested".

The author's final comment on this subject of Government support for growing food, is that direct farm support (funded in recent years by the EU for Britain, but with most other countries in the world, including USA, having their own support systems) enables ordinary citizens to buy food, with a certainty of availability at price that is less than cost of production. Direct farm support for food production is therefore really a subsidy that provides cheap food for everyone. There is also the further advantage that the countryside and wildlife can continue to be looked after by farmers as a by-product of the production of this food.

It is difficult to take an interesting photo of a debate, and harder still to take an interesting photo of a subsidy. So this photo is from recent

study days on farming and grain production. It was taken at the flour mill of FWP Matthews Ltd at Chip-ping Norton where this mill, still managed by the Matthews family, has been milling wheat, much of it from local farms, since 1912.

The event was the Oxford Diocesan Plough Wednesday – a training day in January for clergy and others involved in rural ministry. All we delegates had to put on the white overalls, high visibility jacket and blue hair covering seen in the photo as part of the routine hygiene precautions at the mill, where the production manager was explaining to us the process involved in milling wheat to make flour.



The Edgley family has farmed at
Kensham Farm, Cadmore End
since 1955

www.kenshamfarms.com

the Clarion

Your parish magazine

News and views from Bolter End, Cadmore End, Lane End, Moor End & Wheeler End



5. **Enhanced ELS**

The Entry Level Scheme (ELS) under the previous CAP regime was a huge success, I believe with around 70% of active farms signing up to it.

It is reported that the reason why this scheme was ended was complaints from NGO's engaged in environmental work that the scheme was too simple.

The Officers of such NGOs all have a vested interest in complicated schemes, since such schemes provide them with more work – the result of the forms having become too complicated for active farmers to complete without paying fees to environmental advisers for their advice and input.

The Countryside Stewardship scheme which followed ELS was a failure, due to an excess of detail in descriptions and impracticalities of the environmental work to be carried out. This resulted in excessively complicated administration, and the refusal of farmers to sign up to Countryside Stewardship.

I consider that the best future post-Brexit support will take the form of an ELS type of scheme with enhanced Direct Payments applicable to each hectare of land farmed by any farmer who agreed to appropriate cross-compliance for environmental protection measures.

This could combine the merits of BPS with the merits of ELS for the major part of future UK direct state aid. Government could legitimately publicise this to the general public as being aid to recompense farmers for their work in maintaining the landscape and improving the rural environment for the benefit of all people, both those living in the rural areas and those making visits to it for recreation and relaxation.

It could then be supplemented with furthermore specialist schemes, such as EWGS for forestry and similar schemes for waterways, hedges and wildlife care.

6. **Science Based Decision Making**

The penultimate paragraph of Tony Pike's notes of our Defra Farmer Engagement Visit (see page 3 above) draws attention to the need for a **science based approach** to legislation regulating the use of agro chemicals.

On our own farms, for the first five or six years after we started in 1955 we were very pleased if our winter wheat yielded 1.25 tonnes per acre (3.08 tonnes per ha) whereas now we are disappointed if our winter wheat yields less than 3.3 tonnes per acre (8.15 tonnes per ha). This huge increase in production has become possible as a result partly of improved varieties (the result of research on plant breeding at universities, research centres and commercial plant breeders) partly by improved plant husbandry (including fertilisers) and machinery such as precision seeders, but mainly by the development of agro chemicals i.e. fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and growth regulators.

This increased production has resulted in Britain changing from its status as a net importer of cereal grains before the 1980s into its present status as a net exporter of cereal grains.

The Defra document Health & Harmony gives little credit for this increased efficiency and production by farmers, but instead (page 13) alleges that Direct Payments "*can limit farmer's ability to improve the profitability of their businesses*" – a statement which members of the Chiltern Arable Group regard as being untrue – and indeed an insult to the UK farming industry.

7. An example of an EU Regulation which is not Science Based

An example of EU regulators failing to base their decisions on science is the recent ban made in April 2018 on neonicotinoids, widely used in seed dressing for such cereal and oilseed rape to protect the emerging crops from damage or destruction by aphids or flea beetle. Farmers under the EU regulatory regime will therefore have to cease this use of neonicotinoid products by the end of 2018.

From 2019 onwards, farmers will either need to spray young crops with two separate treatments of insecticides which are more damaging to bee health than neonicotinoids to control aphids, or even to cease growing such crops as OSR (which will continue to be grown with the benefit of neonicotinoid seed dressings in overseas countries outside the EU).

The NFU has carried out much work in ascertaining the risk to the health of bees where neonicotinoid seed dressings have been used. All members have been assured in a letter from the NFU Vice President that the decision to ban neonicotinoids is not based on scientific reports on that subject. Furthermore, it is reported in the farming press that the majority of bee keepers are not in favour of the ban.

8. Agricultural Research Establishments

It is to be greatly regretted that UK Government closed most of its ADAS Experimental and Demonstration Farms and its Research Establishments (such as the Grassland Research Station, Hurley, Berkshire) in the 1990s.

A sequel to those closures has been that the improvements in crop husbandry, with their resultant dramatic improvements of yields between the 1950s and the 1980s, have ceased. Cereal yields have not increased significantly since the early 1990s.

9. International Trading

Market Gardeners and farmers of systems with a high labour requirement will still need the ability to employ seasonal and other workers from overseas, and in particular workers from Eastern European countries.

The UK's main trading partners post-Brexit are likely to be with the same other EU countries as at the present time. UK farmers should not be placed at a disadvantage for farmers for those continuing EU countries – who will continue to benefit from EU support.

A recent example of the effect of international monetary rates of exchange has occurred immediately following the Brexit vote in the UK. The decision for UK to withdraw from the EU resulted in the £ sterling falling in comparison to the Euro, and that fall increased the price at which cereals were trading in the UK by around £20 per tonne – which in late Summer 2016 represented the difference for UK cereal growers between profit and loss.

10. Scale of Active Food Producing Farms

One of the drawbacks for the RPA in administering CAP funding has been the number and complexity of claims for very small farms, many of which were 'lifestyle farms' rather than serious producers of food.

I think that post-Brexit direct support, such as that suggested in my Clause 5 above entitled "Enhanced ELS", should have a higher minimum qualifying area threshold.

It could be that 10 hectares (just under 25 acres) would be a reasonable minimum qualifying area for such support.

Many market gardens are below 10 hectares, but they produce high value vegetables, and care of the landscape and environment is not one of their normal objectives.

Whether an upper acreage size limit, or capping of area payments should be imposed would be a political rather than a food production question. Such political discussion would have to consider, and find a balance, as between e.g. state supported small holdings as in Switzerland or Poland, and mega farms controlled by publicly listed corporations as in USA.

11. HM Revenue & Customs Taxation

I have not seen reference in *Health & Harmony* to the relief from Inheritance Tax by Agricultural Property Relief, which has been the motive for some wealthy folk from other industries or commerce to buy agricultural land.

APR was intended to benefit active farmers so as to keep family farms intact, rather than to suffer break up of the family farm as a result of a 40% charge for IHT on the death of an owner occupier farmer.

A recent case of a manufacturer of vacuum cleaners buying a massive holding of English agricultural land at a price well in excess of the normal market value of the land has highlighted the use, or misuse of APR for purposes that were not intended by Government.

Stable landed Estates, which have benefitted from such good management in the past as to have continued in family ownership, frequently make use of Discretionary Trusts to ensure continuity from one generation to the next. Those estates have not normally used APR against IHT as the main tool to ensure continuity – but instead have made provision within their management accounting to pay 10 yearly periodic IHT charges.

In order to prevent the market value of UK agricultural land from escalating as a result of taxation or other factors which are not connected with food production, I think HMRC should take a fresh appraisal of the terms applicable to APR.

If Government's wish is to retain active family owned and occupied farms, then perhaps consideration be made to limiting the size of farm which would qualify for APR. If the upper limit were to be fixed at say 500 hectares (just over 1,200 acres), then family farms which were larger than 500 hectares could use existing taxation measures, such as Lifetime Gifts or Discretionary Trusts to provide security and continuity for the next generation.

12. Conclusion

Details of our Kensham Farms family farming partnership and activities are shown in a Farm Tour Information Sheet on the final page of this, our Response to the Defra *Health & Harmony* Consultation on the future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit.

We remain, Sirs, convinced that a reliable supply of good quality food, grown in the UK, is a 'Public Good' for the British people.

Yours faithfully,

Bryan Edgley

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Farm Tour Information Sheet

18th May 2018

Enterprises:

Arable Cropping, Equestrian (DIY livery & riding permits), 29.85kw Solar installation, Workshop/Residential/Warehouse Lets, Telecommunication Aerial Masts.

Arable Workforce:

1 full-time, 4 part-time

Acreage:

Owned by Edgley family	706 acres	286 ha
Land rented on Farm Business Tenancies	1,445 acres	585 ha
Contract Farming on Neighbours' Farms	300 acres	121 ha
Total area of land farmed	2,451 acres	992 ha

Cropping	Market (Variety)	Acres	Hectares	%
Winter wheat	High grade milling for Warburtons & other bakeries (Warbs Edgar, Warbs Crusoe, Skyfall, Zyatt)	1,384	560.1	56
Winter barley	For animal feed (Bazooka)	108	43.7	4
Spring wheat	For milling (Mulika)	207	83.8	8
Spring barley	For Coors Brewery (Carling Lager) (Planet)	100	40.5	4
Winter OSR	Crushed for vegetable oil	112	45.3	5
Winter Triticale	Animal feed	75	30.4	3
Maize Cover	For game/wild birds	209	84.6	9
Grass	For paddocks/horse keep etc	23	9.3	1
Fallow etc	Wildlife conservation strips, field corners, woods	233	94.3	10
Totals		2,451 ac	992 ha	100%

Machinery:

2013	John Deere 8360R tractor c/w gps	360hp	Sumo trio cultivator, Horsch Pronto 8m drill,
2013	Amazone Pantera 24 metre Sprayer c/w gps	200hp	Crop protection application,
2017	John Deere S690i Harvester c/w gps	626hp	9.15metre header, hillside levelling
2010	Manitou telescopic forklift truck	130hp	Loading lorries, seed & fert bags
2013	John Deere 7280R tractor c/w gps	280hp	Grain cart, cultivate, plough, fertiliser
2008	John Deere 7830 tractor c/w gps	205hp	Grain cart, cultivate, roller, fertiliser
1989	John Deere 3650 tractor	125hp	Hedgecutter, topper
2013	Dalbo 12 metre rolls		Follows drill to compact soil & bury stones
2012	Kongskilde Wingjet 24 metre Spreader		Nitrogen/sulphur fertiliser spreader
2011	Horsch Pronto 8 metre disc drill		Cultivates, plants seed & presses in one pass
2010	Weaving 6 metre tine seeder		Back-up seeder for wet conditions, maize
2011	Sumo Trio 4 metre sub-soiler/cultivator		Sub-soil prep for the drill, activates seedbed
2009	Kverneland 7 furrow on land/in furrow plough		Deep soil prep, requires cultivation before drill
2008	Vaderstad 8 metre spring tine cultivator		Follows plough, tills soil ready for drill
2016	Horsch Joker 6 metre disc/press cultivator		Primary cultivate light land or after Sumo Trio
1996	Bredal 24 metre trailed fertiliser spreader		Spreads refined fertilisers (potash/phosphate)

Grain Storage:

Kensham Farm: 5050 tonnes on floor drying/2013 Svegma 45t per hour batch dryer, cleaner & bunkers
Myze Farm: 2800 tonnes on floor/bins, 1981 Alvan Blanche 10t per hour continuous flow drier, cleaner