

Discussion Document on a Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill; A response from Nature Friendly Farming Network Northern Ireland

Summary

- The development of climate legislation is a crucial step in delivering the necessary action required to address this major societal challenge
- Ambitious domestic targets are essential, not only in ensuring that emissions are reduced within a specified timeframe, but also in providing the right signals to the sector to invest in farming practises that enable the transition to nature friendly farming at scale.
- The NFFN supports calls to achieve Net Zero emissions from agriculture and associated land management across the UK by 2040 at the latest.
- The Northern Ireland agriculture sector has a vital role to play in delivering this ambitious target and NFFN believes an ambitious target of Net zero 2045 should be adopted within a Northern Ireland Climate Act
- We believe that CCC analysis does not fully take into account the business benefits that can be achieved through supporting and adopting a different approach to farm business management, in which the emphasis shifts from output to profit margin
- In achieving this ambitious target, it is essential that the sector is fully equipped and supported to make the necessary transition
- A Northern Ireland Climate Act should include a provision to ensure that future agricultural policy and legislation acts in accordance with its objectives.
- Climate legislation must place a duty on government to bring forward a Climate Action Plan with interim emission reduction targets and clear sectoral targets, as well as carbon budgets
- A climate plan for agriculture should include enabling measures to support a Change in agricultural practices, including a shift towards agroecological system thinking, A Reduction in energy and fuel use, positive management of carbon and wildlife rich habitats, habitat creation and business advice and knowledge transfer to support nature and climate friendly farming
- A Northern Ireland Climate Office should be established. This would be led by a Climate Commissioner who would advise the Assembly and provide independent scrutiny of progress on delivering the provisions of the Act

Introduction

The Nature Friendly Farming Network (NFFN) is a farmer led independent organisation, established in November 2017 uniting farmers across the UK who are committed to managing their land for wildlife and the public good at the same time as growing and providing nutritious, healthy food. The Network represents over 200 members in Northern Ireland in the form of a Steering Group.

The farmers behind the network believe that post-Brexit agriculture policy for Northern Ireland should:

1. Help all NI farmers to produce safe, healthy food at the same time as helping our soil, landscapes, rivers and wildlife to flourish.

2. Maintain the current levels of agricultural support and redirect farming payments towards mainstreaming nature friendly farming, whilst ensuring that this adds measurable value to the environment.

3. Recognise that the shift towards a more nature friendly approach is not just good for wildlife but is key to the long-term survival of Northern Irish farming, delivering broader benefits to the public, including flood protection, water and air quality, carbon storage and the maintenance of thriving natural landscapes and wildlife.

4. Make sure future schemes are practical and accessible to all farmers.

5. Ensure that the quality of produce from our industry reflects the quality of the land we farm, with market recognition of value through suitable reward for nature friendly products.

NFFN welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on the discussion document for a Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill. Tackling the climate and nature emergency represents one of the biggest challenges of our time, but one which must be acted upon with urgency. In recent years, Northern Ireland's farming sector has experienced multiple challenges as a result of climate change, such as extreme weather events including flooding, storms and drought, which have wrought havoc upon many farm businesses. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that these impacts will increase in frequency and intensity because of climate change, causing significant economic impacts for the agriculture sector¹. A sustainable future for farming is dependent on halting and adapting to the climate crisis.

Climate change is also one of the greatest long-term threats to nature. In Northern Ireland, it compromises the survival of a range of marine and terrestrial species whilst undermining the ecological integrity of several priority habitats². There is growing evidence that climate change is driving widespread and rapid changes in the abundance, distribution and ecology of the UK's wildlife. On a global scale, it is estimated that by 2050, up to 37% of species will face extinction under mid-range climate warming scenarios³.

The evidence is unequivocal; we need more ambitious and faster action to tackle both the nature and climate crises. The development of climate legislation is a crucial step in delivering the necessary action required to address this major societal challenge. To date, Northern Ireland is the only country within the UK without statutory emissions reduction targets. The lack of domestic climate legislation is arguably one of the main reasons why Northern Ireland has failed to achieve similar emissions reductions over the last decade compared to other UK nations and the UK as a whole⁴. This response has been developed by the Northern Ireland Steering Group and through consultation with the wider Northern Ireland membership in the form of an online survey.

¹ Frances C Moore et al 2017. Res. Lett. 12065008 <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa6eb2>

² https://www.ukcip.org.uk/wp-content/PDFs/Preparing_CC_NI.pdf

³ Nature volume 427, pages 145–148 (08 January 2004), Extinction risk from climate change. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature02121>

⁴ Between 2008-2016 greenhouse gas emissions fell by 9% in Northern Ireland compared to 27% across the whole of the UK

Question 1: Which of the following high-level options do you think is appropriate for Northern Ireland to take forward?

Option 1: Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill setting interim emission reduction targets and a long-term target of net zero emissions in Northern Ireland by 2050 (long term target does not consider expert climate change advice)

Option 2: Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill setting interim emission reduction targets and a long term target for Northern Ireland by 2050, the long term target is an equitable contribution to achieving UK-wide Net Zero by 2050 (long term target considers expert climate change advice) Not sure / No opinion

Alternative option; legislate for a 2045 net zero target for Northern Ireland, with associated interim targets

The development of a Northern Ireland Climate Act provides a major opportunity to help the agriculture sector transition to climate and nature friendly farming practises, at the same time as providing benefits to farm business resilience and profitability. The farming sector has a moral obligation to switch to nature friendly farming. We can and must become part of the solution, slowing, halting and then reversing the climate and nature emergencies. **The NFFN supports calls to achieve Net Zero emissions from agriculture and associated land management across the UK by 2040 at the latest.** The Northern Ireland agriculture sector has a vital role to play in delivering this ambitious target. Ambitious domestic targets are essential, not only in ensuring that emissions are reduced within a specified timeframe, but also in providing the right signals to the sector to invest in farming practises that enable the transition to nature friendly farming at scale.

75% of respondents strongly agreed that a Northern Ireland Climate Change Act is essential in setting a clearer direction of travel to help farmers act on and adapt to climate change.

We believe that the Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive must go further than the options outlined within the consultation. Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas reductions targets should be based on adhering to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adhering to the Paris Climate Change Accord which requires signatories to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 30% by 2030. Under the net zero balanced pathway, Northern Ireland is not on track to meet this target. Similarly, to meet the target of net zero UK agriculture by 2040 it is likely that Northern Ireland will have to go beyond the reductions outlined within the consultation.

Within the 6th Carbon budget⁵, the CCC's analysis indicates Northern Ireland would not be able to reach Net Zero before 2050 largely because of the modelled impact on Northern Ireland's agricultural sector as a result of a significant reduction in output. However, we believe that this analysis does not take into account the business benefits that can be achieved through supporting and adopting a different approach to farm business management, in which the emphasis shifts from

⁵ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/>

output to profit margin. Recent studies have shown that farm businesses need to review production costs, outputs, and the role of farm support schemes, but also consider that their ultimate profitability could actually be inextricably linked to their partnership with nature. The research has shown that farmers continuously working with high-input high-output systems often experience less profit or are unable to break even financially. Nature provides farmers with ‘natural capital’ for their businesses in the form of soils, grass, water and geology, which farm businesses work with for crop or livestock production to take place. Where these ‘free issue’ assets are not managed correctly, farm productivity will reduce. Taken beyond their natural production limit, for example by increasing stocking levels to more than the grass can cope with or cropping more than the soil can naturally support, the farming businesses will need to adapt to maintain production. This is achieved via additional inputs such as fertilisers or the requirement to purchase additional feed to maintain productivity. This increases the overall costs of production and potentially reduces the profitability of the farm business⁶⁷.

A number of other pieces of research have highlighted that in adopting a different approach to farming and land management, both across the UK and within individual countries, it is possible to achieve more ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets from the agriculture and land use sector. For example, a recent report has outlined how cutting emissions from agriculture, locking emissions into restored ecosystems in trees and soils, coupled with increasing demand for low carbon foods, the UK could reduce its land use emissions by nearly 60%⁸. A similar piece of research in Scotland has demonstrated that through a wide range of policy interventions, emissions reductions of at least 38% could be achieved from the Scottish agriculture sector, thereby ensuring compliance with their net zero 2045 target⁹. Another UK wide piece of work has suggested similar, that by adopting a more agroecological approach to farming and land management ambitious climate targets can be met, at the same time as providing space for nature and ensuring domestic supply of food and other products from the land¹⁰. Like the NFFN, other farming organisations, such as the NFU have sought to go beyond the recommendations of the CCC, committing to Net Zero by 2040¹¹ at the latest.

We believe that in facilitating an alternative approach to farm business management, that actively works with nature we can restore our land’s capacity to store and sequester more carbon, whilst significantly reducing emissions from agriculture; and that with the right policies, support and investment, Northern Ireland’s agriculture and land use sector can achieve more ambitious reduction targets than currently presented. Climate action should not be viewed as a constraint, but an opportunity to facilitate a new era for farming and land use, which provides a vibrant farming sector, thriving wildlife, whilst ensuring that Northern Ireland achieves world leading climate ambitions.

⁶ <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/Hill%20farm%20profitability%20report%20-%20FINAL%20agreed%2015%20Nov%2019.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.nffn.org.uk/nature-means-business-our-latest-nffn-report/#:~:text=NFFN%20have%20published%20their%20latest,farming%20in%20harmony%20with%20nature>

⁸ https://www.green-alliance.org.uk/resources/Cutting_climate_impact_of_land_use.pdf

⁹ <https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2019-12/WWF%20Net%20Zero%20and%20Farming.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://ffcc.co.uk/library/farmingforchangereport>

¹¹ <https://www.nfuonline.com/nfu-online/business/regulation/achieving-net-zero-farmings-2040-goal/>

In achieving this ambitious target, it is essential that the sector is fully equipped and supported to make the necessary transition. Whilst some nature and carbon friendly farming changes will be simple, many will require support including funding, advice and a change in many overarching policy frameworks. It is important to note that achieving net zero from agriculture and land use will require a range of mechanisms. Realising net zero will require change, it is not possible to just tweak around the edges. Trade-offs are inevitable; however, it is possible to plot a course to net zero carbon that also delivers thriving wildlife, a vibrant farming sector and good quality food whilst avoiding tech-no fixes which may lock in unsustainable approaches.

100% of respondents strongly agreed that Nature Friendly Farming has a vital role to play in Northern Ireland's efforts to meet ambitious climate targets and that achieving Net Zero will help protect Northern Ireland agriculture from the worst impacts of climate change.

Question 2: Do you have any opinions on what would be the most important criteria to be considered when setting or updating long term and interim emission reduction targets? Yes, Not sure / No opinion

Yes

When setting or updating long term and interim emissions the following criteria are particularly important.

That as a minimum, targets enable Northern Ireland to meet national and international climate commitments; Targets for Northern Ireland should ensure that Northern Ireland's reduction targets are compatible with delivering international agreements on climate change such as the Paris Accord, as well as recommendations from the IPPCC

The latest scientific evidence on climate change, agriculture and land use, including impacts, mitigation and adaptation strategies; similarly, to basing targets to meet international commitments and agreements, targets should be based on the most up to date science regarding climate change. This is particularly important

Existing commitments relating to nature, biodiversity and the wider environment; In delivering a Climate Act for Northern Ireland, targets should have regard to their likely impact on the environment and wider biodiversity. This would ensure that climate targets and carbon reduction strategies are not pursued with detriment to the natural environment. There should be a duty in the Bill for Ministers to assess and minimise the likely impact of targets on the environment, nature restoration and biodiversity.

Question 3. Do you think flexibility should be built into the Bill, to allow consideration of new emerging evidence and science on climate change (for example on long lived and short-lived pollutants) when setting emission reduction targets? Yes, No, Not sure / No opinion

In the future it may be necessary to amend a Northern Ireland Climate Act to reflect new scientific evidence or advice related to climate change. This has occurred within both the UK Climate Change Act and the Climate Change Scotland Act¹² which were amended to reflect the need for more ambitious GHG reduction targets. Widespread changes to a Northern Ireland Climate Act such as changes in targets etc. should be delivered following the same process to ensure that any proposed changes receive the appropriate level of scrutiny from the NI Assembly, stakeholders and civil society. The consultation states that inbuilt flexibility may be added to account for new and emerging evidence in areas related to short lived greenhouse gases. We believe any changes in this regard should be made through the process of amending primary legislation and should **only be implemented if overarching IPCC guidelines relating to short lived atmospheric pollutants are updated.**

There may be some cases for other elements of an Act to be updated more¹³ quickly. However, such changes will still require appropriate scrutiny from the Assembly, Executive, Stakeholders and Civil Society. Changes to the legislation should be made through an **Affirmative Resolution Procedure**, thereby allowing appropriate scrutiny on any proposed changes to the Act.

Question 4. Do you agree that a Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill should include a duty for 5 yearly carbon budgets to set a statutory cap (interim emission reduction targets) on total greenhouse gases that can be emitted in Northern Ireland? Yes, No, Not sure / No opinion

Yes

Carbon budgets are important for limiting the amount of Greenhouse Gas that can be emitted whilst adhering to an overall emissions target as specified within the Bill. Budgets should specify the limits to emissions within the period of the commitment and should align with the dates of the interim targets. These budgets should be reviewed every five years to reflect the most up to date science and any changes in international climate agreements of which Northern Ireland/UK is a signatory.

In delivering specified interim targets, it is essential that the Northern Ireland Executive develops a robust and ambitious Climate Action Plan. This should set out Ministers' proposals and policies for meeting the emissions reduction targets for the duration of the plan. The plan should cover all relevant sectors, from our perspective including agriculture and food, land use, land use change and forestry. The first Climate Action Plan should be laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly within **two years of the Climate Act receiving Royal Assent with updated Action Plans being tabled every five years.**

In the situation that emissions reductions go beyond the minimum requirement outlined within the sectoral plan e.g. as a result of a greater than expected uptake in appropriate technologies, sustainable farming practices, behaviour change etc. there should be a mechanism available to increase the level of ambition within each sectoral plan. This will help ensure that ambition rises in line with previous achievements.

¹² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/15/enacted>

¹³ <https://www.nffn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/UK-Methane-Emissions.pdf>

Question 5. Should provision for reporting on adaptation measures by ‘major player’ public bodies be included in a Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill? Yes (which major player public bodies and why?) No Not sure / No opinion

Statutory reporting provisions for all major player public bodies on both mitigation and adaptation should be included in the Bill, with a clear definition of what constitutes a ‘major player’ public body based on their annual budgets. The vital services provided by public bodies are at risk from climate change and in comparison, to other regions, NI is unprepared. The introduction of a flexible and positive reporting environment for a broad range of reporting authorities will help bolster future resilience and preparedness. From a land use perspective, several ‘major player’ public bodies have a large influence on climate mitigation and adaptation, having ownership or control of significant areas of land in Northern Ireland. Public bodies in this regard should be demonstrating climate leadership and ensuring that all land within their control is managed in a way which supports climate and nature objectives.

Question 6. Should provision for reporting on mitigation measures by ‘major player’ public bodies be included in a Northern Ireland Climate Change Bill? Yes, No, Not sure / No opinion

As above

Question 7. In addition to continuing to avail of the expertise of the UK Climate Change Committee, should we also include provision in the Bill, for an independent Northern Ireland advisory body on climate change? Yes No Not sure / No opinion

While ongoing advice is important, and the UK CCC can help fulfil this function, it is necessary to incorporate a mechanism for scrutinising progress on delivering the provisions of the Act.

A Northern Ireland Climate Office should be established with a NI Climate Commissioner. The Commissioner should review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Act and prepare review/progress reports on the working of the Act for the NI Assembly. The Commissioner can propose recommendations for amendments to the Act which are considered necessary and desirable in order to achieve the overriding climate objective. A NI Climate Office must work closely with both the UK Committee on Climate Change, and the Ireland Climate Change Advisory Council to align advice and enable joined-up decision-making.

The Climate Change Bill should clarify the responsibilities of the UK CCC, the new NI Climate Office, and (should the NI Assembly approve it) the new government watchdog (the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP)). We welcome the inclusion of climate change mitigation within the remit of the OEP, meaning it can monitor progress against emissions targets and take enforcement action where public authorities are not fulfilling their statutory climate related duties. We believe there are clear and distinct roles for these three bodies that should be established within the legal

framework of the NI Climate Change Bill enabling them to play important roles in addressing climate change; they must not duplicate effort or undermine each other.

When establishing the NI Climate Commissioner DAERA should seek input from relevant stakeholders. This would enable relevant expertise on the creation and demarcation of how such bodies are developed and protected to be integrated from the outset.

75 % of respondents Strongly agreed that independent expert advice from a Northern Ireland advisory body on climate change will be key in ensuring that Northern Ireland's climate targets are suitably ambitious

Question 8. Do you have any other comments in respect of the issues raised in this discussion document? Yes, No, Not sure / No opinion

Achieving net-zero will require a fundamental shift in how we farm and manage our land. The CCC's 6th carbon budget identifies large scale woodland expansion, peatland restoration and an increase in the coverage of energy crops throughout the UK. In delivering climate objectives from our land, it is important that interventions simultaneously deliver other beneficial outcomes and as a minimum do not negatively impact upon the delivery of these objectives. A Northern Ireland Climate Change Act should include a requirement to develop a Land Use Strategy, similar to the Scottish Climate Change Act. A Land Use Strategy would provide a more holistic understanding of land/land use and help deliver a more strategic approach to future land use decision making. This would help secure the best use of our land in delivering climate objectives, whilst providing a range of other goods and services for society. A Land Use Strategy would provide a framework to manage conflicting policy priorities, understanding potential land use trade-offs and balancing competing demands on land. Including this provision within the Act would enable more joined-up and effective decision making and ensure high-quality outcomes from land management. The UK Committee on Climate Change have endorsed the need for a strategic land policy in Northern Ireland (Reducing Emissions in NI, February 2019). Previous proposals for Land Use Strategy for Northern Ireland which received cross-party and Ministerial support in 2015 would be a useful starting point for progressing a Northern Ireland Land Use Strategy.

Nature Based Solutions

Nature-based solutions to climate change as defined by the IUCN are actions that protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems whilst also addressing societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Such Nature Based solutions can deliver carbon reductions at a significantly lower cost than engineered solutions at the same time as protecting and restoring nature. The NFFN believes that such interventions must play a key role in climate mitigation and adaptation strategies across Northern Ireland. there are opportunities to give the role of Nature Based Solutions a legislative footing, ensuring that actions to address climate change provide broader societal benefits at the same time. Therefore, the Bill should define Nature Based Solutions, using the above definition and

place a duty on government to develop policy and programmes that will deliver better outcomes for climate and nature from these vital carbon stores.

Mitigation measures within an Agriculture Plan

A climate plan for Northern Ireland agriculture should enable a range of policy interventions aimed at reducing whole farm emissions. The NFFN believes these should include measures to facilitate the following

A Change in agricultural practices, including a shift towards agroecological system thinking:

- Lowering livestock emissions, including appropriate stocking densities, reducing feed supplements and shifting to pasture or home-produced feed.
- Improved crop and soil management (such as reduced tillage and changes to rotations)
- Improved manure management and storage, undertaking and implementing nutrient management planning to boost efficiency
- Incorporating trees into farms through agroforestry

A Reduction in energy and fuel use

- supporting a switch to renewable energy sources
- the use of energy efficient vehicles and machinery
- Reducing vehicle emissions through changes in agricultural practices such as reduced tillage.

Positive management of carbon and wildlife rich habitats, such as

- Peatlands
- Species rich-grasslands and heathland
- Thick hedges and scrub areas
- Blue carbon such as wetlands and saltmarshes

Habitat creation

- Appropriately sited tree planting.
- Wetlands
- Species rich meadows and grasslands

Business advice and knowledge transfer to support nature and climate friendly farming

- Expert business advice, which allows farmers to improve farm profitability, reduce whole farm emissions and deliver nature friendly farming practices
- Widespread training and knowledge transfer to share best practice, research and experiences of adopting nature friendly farming

Links to agriculture policy and legislation

The UK CCC's report, policies for Net Zero highlights that current agricultural policies are insufficient in achieving the reductions required to meet Net-Zero across the UK. As Northern Ireland is yet to develop post-Brexit agricultural policy and legislation there are considerable opportunities to ensure

that farming policy helps Northern Ireland meet ambitious climate and nature objectives. The UK CCC has recommended a number of policy interventions which should be implemented, including a strengthened regulatory baseline and sufficient funding for actions which go beyond this minimum level of compliance. Domestic agricultural policy and legislation will be essential in delivering these. The Bill should include provisions which create a strong link between climate action and the development of future agricultural policy and legislation. As such a Northern Ireland Climate Act should include a provision to ensure that future agricultural policy and legislation acts in accordance with the objectives of a Northern Ireland Climate Act.

100% of respondents strongly agreed that a future agricultural policy framework for Northern Ireland must facilitate a transition to nature friendly farming to ensure that our land contributes towards climate mitigation and adaption, benefits nature and supports sustainable food production

Dietary change is one of the key elements in delivering the ambitions of a Northern Ireland Climate Act. There is a need for a cross cutting food policy that works for farmers, nature and consumers. Producing food in a manner that restores and enhances our natural resources and delivers public goods such as carbon sequestration, wildlife habitats, clean air and water warrants public funding, and farmers should be incentivised and rewarded for their delivery. When it comes to food policy, Government's role should be more of an 'enabling' one, setting up structures to facilitate a strategic national approach to food, including regulations, local food networks, transparent supply chains, and sustainable public procurement. For example, future agriculture policy should encourage farmer cooperation to create and develop local sustainable supply chains, which often allow farmers to secure added value for what they produce. To help deliver this strategic approach to food, Northern Ireland needs a cross cutting food policy. whilst some work on this has begun we believe that a legislative requirement for the creation of a Northern Ireland food policy within a Northern Ireland Climate Act would help ensure that this policy is in place within a suitable timeframe, with a clear link between food policy and climate objectives. To enable this, a Climate Act should include a duty to deliver a cross sectoral food policy by 2024 at the latest.

Concerns around Bioenergy Crops

In principle the use of bioenergy is an effective measure to support a transition to net zero carbon. In practice, it is not so simple. As well as waste products, both annual (e.g. maize, wheat, oilseed rape, sugar beet) and perennial (e.g. miscanthus, willow) crops are grown specifically for bioenergy. These purpose-grown energy crops make up around 32% of feedstock inputs into UK Anaerobic Digestion plants. The area of land used to grow bioenergy crops in the UK is increasing, from 40,000ha in 2008 to 129,000ha in 2017 (c2% of UK arable land).

In 2017, 87% of the area used to grow bioenergy crops was under maize or wheat compared to 5% under miscanthus. More fundamentally, bioenergy is often presented as 'negative emissions technology'. For bioenergy to have negative emissions, the greenhouse gases released in its combustion must be captured from the air and stored securely. Additionally, the fossil fuel saving must outweigh the GHG footprint of crop production in the first place before it can even be carbon neutral. This process is known as Bioenergy Carbon Capture and Storage, or BECCS. The problem is that there is no known technology that can achieve this at the scale proposed. Currently, bioenergy is simply a fossil fuel substitute, reducing CO₂ emissions but also reducing the carbon sink potential of the land. The Committee on Climate Change has proposed that up to 1.2 million hectares of

perennial bioenergy crops should be grown in the UK by 2050, or nearly 20% of the current combinable area. They project that this could reduce CO₂ by 2MtCO₂e, although this is dwarfed by the CO₂ reductions from actions such as restoring peatlands, trees and hedgerows, and soil management.

The NFFN is further concerned about the cultivation of bioenergy crops because they can:

- Lead to land use changes that result in net CO₂ emissions and biodiversity loss.
- Compete with other land uses, such as habitat restoration, and force farming to become more intensive with more damaging inputs to produce enough food.

For more information contact ni@nffn.org.uk

✉ info@nffn.org.uk

📷 [nffnuk](#)

🐦 [@nffnuk](#)

🌐 Nature Friendly Farming Network

www.nffn.org.uk

#NatureMeansBusiness

