

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Entry Level and Higher Level Stewardship Agreement

Agreement number AG00444068

This Agreement is between Wakefield Farms Ltd
of

Wakefield Lodge Estate
Potterspury
Towcester
Northamptonshire
NN12 7QX

and Natural England
of

Natural England
Customer Services
PO Box 798
Leeds
Yorkshire
LS1 9NA

This Agreement covers all of the land parcels listed on the table entitled 'Parcel based options summary' at Part 2A.

This Agreement will run from 01/09/2013 to 31/08/2023.

Natural England agrees to pay you according to the schedules in Part 1 and 4.

This Agreement is made up of the following parts:

- Part 1A ELS annual payments
- Part 1B Annual payment schedule for HLS options (excluding capital works)
- Part 1C Annual payment schedule for all options (excluding capital items)
- Part 2A Parcel based options summary
- Part 2B Whole farm, rotational, farm buildings and access base payment options
- Part 3 HLS Management of Environmental Features - Specific options, prescriptions and Indicators of Success
- Part 4 HLS Capital Works Plan and payments (if applicable)
- Part 5 Capital works specifications (if applicable)
- Part 6 Grassland Management
- Part 7 Maps, including Historic Environment Features map

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Entry Level and Higher Level Stewardship Agreement

**PART 1A
Annual payments for ELS**

Your annual payment for Uplands ELS is as follows:

| Land Description | Payment per Ha | Area (Ha) | Target Points | Payment |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Area of non-LFA land, Disadvantaged land, and parcels under 15 ha of Disadvantaged land above the Moorland Line | £100.00 | 5.07 | 152 | £152.10 |
| Area of parcels of 15 ha or more of Disadvantaged land above the Moorland Line | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Area of Severely Disadvantaged land and parcels under 15 ha of Severely Disadvantaged land above the Moorland Line | £62.00 | 33.07 | 2,050 | £2,050.34 |
| Area of parcels of 15 ha or more of Severely Disadvantaged land above the Moorland Line | £23.00 | 966.36 | 22,226 | £22,226.28 |

Annual Payment ~~£24,429.00~~

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Total Target Points | 24,429 |
| Actual Points | 25,614 |

PART 1B

Annual payment schedule for HLS options (excluding capital items) Years 1-10

| Options | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| HK15 Maintenance of grassland for target features | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 | £1,204,85 |
| HL9 Maintenance of moorland | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 | £70,60 |
| HL10 Restoration of moorland | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 | £32,125,44 |
| Total HLS payment years 1-10 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 | £33,400,89 |

PART 1C

Annual payment schedule for all options (excluding capital items)

| | ELS payment | HLS payment | Total payment |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Year 1 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 2 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 3 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 4 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 5 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 6 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 7 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 8 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 9 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |
| Year 10 | 24,429.00 | 33,400.89 | 57,829.89 |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| | | OPTIONS | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|------|---|------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/months) |
| SE21007001 | | 2.10 | | | | | | |
| SK19978590 | | 966.36 | EL6 | Moorland and rough grazing: ML land only | 525.00 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 965.27 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK20999920 | | 1.23 | UD13 | Maintaining visibility of archaeological features on moorland | 3 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL17 | No supplementary feeding on moorland | 525.00 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL17 | No supplementary feeding on moorland | 440.29 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 965.27 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL10 | Restoration of moorland | 525.00 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL10 | Restoration of moorland | 440.29 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK20999920 | | 1.23 | EL3 | In-bye pasture & meadows with very low inputs: SDA land | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| | | OPTIONS | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|------|--|------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/ months) |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21984562 | | 1.40 | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 1.40 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 1.40 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.40 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL9 | Maintenance of moorland | 1.40 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21984689 | | 2.25 | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 2.25 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 2.25 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 2.25 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL9 | Maintenance of moorland | 2.25 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21985670 | | 2.81 | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 2.81 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 2.81 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| | | OPTIONS | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|------|--|------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/months) |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 2.81 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL9 | Maintenance of moorland | 2.81 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21985992 | | 2.36 | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 2.36 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 2.36 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 2.36 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL9 | Maintenance of moorland | 2.36 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21990825 | | 1.24 | EL3 | In-bye pasture & meadows with very low inputs: SDA land | 1.24 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 1.24 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.24 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21992715 | | 4.32 | EL4 | Manage rush pastures: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 4.32 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 4.32 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| | | OPTIONS | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|------|---|------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/ months) |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 4.32 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 4.32 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 4.32 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21992844 | | 1.17 | EL3 | In-bye pasture & meadows with very low inputs: SDA land | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21993131 | | 3.14 | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 1.17 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | EL4 | Manage rush pastures: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 3.14 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 3.14 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 3.14 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| OPTIONS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------|----------|--|------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/ months) |
| SK21993607 | | 2.05 | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 3.14 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 3.14 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 2.05 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 2.05 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 2.05 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21993844 | | 1.21 | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 2.05 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 2.05 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | EL3 | In-bye pasture & meadows with very low inputs: SDA land | 1.21 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 1.21 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 1.21 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.21 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years | | | |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| OPTIONS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|------|---|------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/ months) |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 1.21 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21994704 | | 1.60 | EL4 | Manage rush pastures: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 1.60 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 1.60 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 1.60 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.60 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 1.60 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21994829 | | 2.99 | EL4 | Manage rush pastures: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 2.99 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX2 | Grassland and arable | 2.99 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UL18 | Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland | 2.99 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 2.99 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HK15 | Maintenance of grassland for target features | 2.99 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2A
Parcel based options summary

| RLR field number | Field name | RLR field size (ha) | OPTIONS | | | | | Duration (years/ months) |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|--|------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | |
| SK21995292 | | 1.23 | EK3 | Permanent grassland with very low inputs: outside SDA & ML | 1.23 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.23 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21996192 | | 1.74 | EK3 | Permanent grassland with very low inputs: outside SDA & ML | 1.74 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 1.74 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| SK21998202 | | 5.30 | EL5 | Enclosed rough grazing: SDA land & ML parcels under 15ha | 5.30 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | UX3 | Moorland | 5.30 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | A13 | Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13 | 5.30 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| | | | HL9 | Maintenance of moorland | 5.30 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 2B

**Whole farm, rotational, farm buildings and
access base payment options summary**

| Code | Description | Quantity (ha/100m/no.) | Start date | End date | Duration (years/ months) |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| EA1 | Farm Environment Record (FER) | 1004.50 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| EB11 | Stone wall protection and maintenance | 626 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |
| UB11 | Stone wall protection and maintenance on/above the moorland line | 1368 | 01/09/13 | 31/08/23 | 10 Years |

PART 3

HLS - Management of environmental features

General conditions on all HLS agreement land

On your HLS agreement land you must follow the general management conditions set out below, unless specifically stated otherwise in a subsequent section of this agreement. HLS agreement land is all land on which Higher Level Stewardship management prescriptions apply, including items within a Capital Works Plan

- Do not apply lime.
- On the conventional land that you manage: do not apply pesticides, except for the control of spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, common ragwort, nettles or other undesirable species named in your agreement. Herbicides may only be applied to these species by weedwiper or by spot treatment.
- Do not allow your agreement land to be levelled, infilled, used for the storage or dumping of materials or used by motor vehicles or machinery (except where necessary for the management of the land), if this is likely to cause long-term damage from rutting or compaction of the soil, or otherwise damage areas being managed under the scheme.
- Do not light fires (including burning brash or cuttings) where they could cause damage to features of archaeological or historic interest, or within ten metres of tree canopies or on any areas managed for their wildlife habitat interest. (This does not restrict your ability to manage heathland vegetation by controlled burning in compliance with the Heather and Grass Burning Regulations 1986 and accompanying Code.)
- Do not allow your agreement land to be used for organised games or sports, rallies, camping or caravanning, shows or sales where this is likely to damage areas being managed for their wildlife habitat interest or features of archaeological or historic interest; where this is likely to cause excessive or unreasonable disturbance to wildlife being encouraged under your agreement; or where this would cause unreasonable restriction to Public Rights of Way or "access land" as designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
- Do not carry out or permit metal detecting or archaeological fieldwork on any of the archaeological sites on your holding identified in your Farm Environment Plan, unless agreed with your Natural England adviser in writing. In some cases a derogation will also be required.

HK15 - Maintenance of grassland for target features

Land parcels and associated features managed under this option:

RLR Field Number: SK21992715

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB04 Curlew, SB07 Lapwing, SB12 Snipe

RLR Field Number: SK21992844

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB07 Lapwing

RLR Field Number: SK21993131

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB04 Curlew, SB07 Lapwing, SB12 Snipe

RLR Field Number: SK21993607

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB04 Curlew, SB07 Lapwing, SB12 Snipe

RLR Field Number: SK21993844

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB07 Lapwing

RLR Field Number: SK21994704

Features: F09 High environmental value boundary, G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB07 Lapwing

RLR Field Number: SK21994829

Features: G14 Habitat for breeding waders - upland, SB04 Curlew, SB07 Lapwing

General description of the management required:

This option will maintain semi-improved or rough grassland which is known to provide good conditions for target species and to protect other features, such as historic sites. This option can also be used to maintain moderately species-rich semi-improved grassland, where it lacks the potential to be restored to species-rich, semi-natural grassland (option HK7), but which is identified as a priority in local targeting statements. This option may be applied to grassland Priority Habitat types, but which occur in land parcels that are extensively managed due to topography and location, for example species-rich upland calcareous grassland in large allotments. It may also be used to manage grassland which has limited biodiversity value, but which has been created under a classic scheme for other objectives, such as protection of the historic environment.

Indicators of Success

By year 2, the cover of rushes should be less than 40% and on the remainder the cover of tussocks of grass or sedge (year-round) should be between 5 and 60%. (A tussock is a single plant or a clump of plants at least 15cm wide, that is more than 5cm taller than the surrounding vegetation.)

The cover of bare ground should be between 1% and 5%, distributed throughout the field in hoof prints or other small patches.

During the breeding season April-June lapwing, curlew and snipe will be apparent to observation without disturbance as paired and breeding.

To be managed with special care

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management

The following rules apply across the whole area being managed under this option. The purpose of the management is to produce open grassland of an uneven surface with wet areas and places where longer vegetation is denser, this will create good conditions for a range of wader species to breed during the spring and early summer.

- From year 2 onwards, manage the sward by grazing to achieve a sward height of between 5cm and 15cm during April and May..
- Field operations and stocking must not damage the soil structure or cause heavy poaching. Small areas of bare ground on up to 5% of the field are acceptable but compaction must be avoided. Take particular care with machinery when the land is waterlogged.
- Do not exceed a stocking density of 0.6 LU/ha between 1 April and 30 June across each field. Taking all the in-bye fields together (24ha) this will correspond to a number of young cattle (ideally heifers) not in excess of 21 in number.
- Do not cultivate or re-sow the fields. .
- .
- Well-rotted farmyard manure may be applied at a maximum rate of 10 tonnes/ha/yr. There must be no other application of nutrients such as fertilisers, other organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge). Do not apply manures or fertilisers within 10 metres of a watercourse or between 1 April and 30 June.
- Lime may be applied at a rate agreed with your Natural England adviser, subject to a soil test showing the need, but not between 1 April and 30 June.
- Do not top, roll or harrow between 1 October and 30 June. Do not treat more than 30% of the total rushy grassland area in any one year, and always leave a minimum of 5% tussocks / longer grass.
- Ploughing, sub-surface cultivation and reseedling are not permitted.
- Do not install new drainage or modify existing drainage systems unless agreed with your Natural England adviser. This includes subsoiling and mole ploughing.
- Do not allow birds to be disturbed between 1 March and 30 June by walkers (except on public rights of way or open access land) or by other recreational or non-essential activities unless you have agreed a strategy with your Natural England adviser.
- Control undesirable species such as Creeping Thistle / Spear Thistle /Curled Dock /Broad-leaved Dock /Common Ragwort /Common Nettle so that their cover is less than 3% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

21 cattle
1/4 - 30/6

HL9 - Maintenance of moorland

Land parcels and associated features managed under this option:

RLR Field Number: SK21984562

Features: M04 Upland heath - BAP habitat

RLR Field Number: SK21984689

Features: M04 Upland heath - BAP habitat

RLR Field Number: SK21985670

Features: M04 Upland heath - BAP habitat

RLR Field Number: SK21985992

Features: M01 Grass moorland and rough grazing

RLR Field Number: SK21998202

Features: M01 Grass moorland and rough grazing, M02 Fragmented heath

General description of the management required:

This option aims to maintain areas of moorland habitats that are currently in favourable condition. In addition, this option will diversify the moorland habitat for the benefit of upland species and enhance the historic landscape and landscape character within the moorland. This option can also promote good soil management, which will reduce diffuse pollution.

Indicators of Success

- All SSSI land should be in favourable or recovering condition.
- On areas of upland dry heath, at least 10% of the area of dwarf shrub heath (including sensitive areas) should show no evidence of burning. Between February and April, no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing. Flowering Heather plants should be frequent between July and September across the option area. Dwarf shrubs should be at least frequent. The cover of scattered scrub should be less than 5%. The cover of Bracken should be less than 15%. The cover of invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping and Spear Thistle, and docks, should be less than 3%. The area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 10% (not including public rights of way). By year 10 at least 2 dwarf shrub species should be frequent. The cover of dwarf shrubs should be at least 75%. Heather should have a diverse age range, with pioneer stage plants covering between 25% and 50% of the area and mature/degenerate plants covering at least 15%.
- On areas of upland wet heath, at least 25% of the area of dwarf shrub heath (including sensitive areas) should show no evidence of burning. Between February and April no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing. Less than 10% of bog-mosses (Sphagnum) should be damaged or dead. Dwarf shrubs should be at least frequent. The cover of scattered scrub should be less than 5%. The cover of Bracken should be less than 5%. The cover of invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping and Spear Thistle, and docks should be less than 1%. The area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 10%. By year 10 at least 2 dwarf shrub species should be frequent. The cover of dwarf shrubs should be at least 25%.

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management

The following rules apply across the whole area being managed under this option.

- Follow the requirements set out in the agreed stocking calendar, which gives the minimum and maximum numbers and types of livestock that can be grazed each month. This calendar will be subject to regular review and numbers of livestock may be changed if indicators of success are not being met.
- Supplementary feeding is not permitted except to feeding sheep in extreme weather (extreme weather events defined as 3 or more consecutive days of sub-zero maximum daytime temperature or in excess of one day snow lie [i.e. where snow falls and stays on more than 75% of the parcel]). Hay may be fed during these weather conditions. Ring feeders and feeding racks must not be used except on hard standings with good footing surrounding them. Mineral blocks may be fed to help prevent mineral and trace element deficiencies and to support late pregnancy nutrition as agreed with your Natural England adviser. All feeding/mineral block sites should be moved regularly to minimise damage to soils and vegetation and care must be taken to avoid damage by vehicles. Any discarded wrapping, buckets and unused food must be removed.
- There must be no new drainage or modification/improvement to existing drainage systems. Existing drains can be maintained adjacent to the tracks.
- Do not plough, level, roll, re-seed or chain harrow.
- Follow a programme (agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser) of rotational heather, grass or gorse management. There must be no signs of burning into the moss, liverwort and lichen layer, or exposure or breaking of the peat surface due to burning.
- No burns should exceed 1 ha in size.
- Do not apply fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge) unless specifically agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser and as stated in the moorland management plan / capital works programme as part of the restoration works.
- Do not disturb or remove rock, scree and other minerals.
- All new fences should be marked with bird strike markers.
- To protect the archaeological /historic features do not place anything likely to cause ground disturbance on or near the features such as fences, feeders, water troughs. If the feature is being damaged by the use of a PROW consult the Highway Authority. Do not allow the development of burrows.
- In years 1 to 5, follow a programme (agreed in writing with your NE adviser) of rotational Bracken management through cutting / bruising / spraying / pulling of open Bracken stands and advancing fronts of Bracken. Never manage more than 20% of the site in any one year and ensure that follow up treatment is undertaken within an interval period of 3 years. Do not treat dense stands of bracken over deep litter without having in place a written restoration plan for post-treatment recovery of the habitat.

HL10 - Restoration of moorland

Land parcels and associated features managed under this option:

RLR Field Number: SK19978590

Features: H03 Historic Routeway, H11 Structure - other (of historic or landscape interest), M01 Grass moorland and rough grazing, M04 Upland heath - BAP habitat, M06 Blanket bog - BAP habitat, M08 Upland flushes, fens and swamps - BAP habitat, SB04 Curlew, SB07 Lapwing, SB12 Snipe, SB19 Uncommon Birds, SM01 Brown Hare, V07 Bracken of high environmental value

General description of the management required:

This option is aimed at restoring moorland where not all habitat is in good condition, to benefit upland wildlife, retain historic features and strengthen the landscape character. This option can also promote good soil management, which will reduce diffuse pollution. In addition it may, in the right situation, provide an area of flood storage and some benefits to flood risk management.

Indicators of Success

- All SSSI land should be in recovering condition.
- On areas of blanket bog, the target for favourable condition is at least 6 positive indicators (see list below) should be frequent (present in 4 out of 5 samples). As a milestone during this agreement half of the area will achieve 4 of the 6 indicators and one quarter will have more than 4 by the end of the agreement (excluding currently bare ground or eroded gullies).
- Between February and April no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing. From year 1 flowering Cotton-grass should be frequent in late spring with the seed heads observable in June/July. Flowering Heather should be frequent between July and September. Dwarf shrubs should be at least frequent. Cover of two or more species of dwarf shrubs should be between 25% and 75%. Cover of grasses, sedges, rushes should be less than 75%.
- Disturbed bare ground should be less than 10% of the area. Scattered scrub should cover less than 10%. Bracken should cover less than 10%. Invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping or Spear Thistle and docks should cover less than 1%. By year 10 the frequency of bog-mosses (Sphagnum) should be at least 15%. Less than 10% of bog-mosses (Sphagnum) should be damaged or dead.
- In any year, on areas of upland cliff and scree, the cover of invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping and Spear Thistle should be less than 1%. Less than 50% of broad-leaved plant leaves, fronds (ferns) or shoots (dwarf shrubs) should show signs of grazing or browsing. The area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 10%. The cover of Bracken, scrub and trees together should be less than 25%.
- On areas of upland dry heath, at least 10% of the area of dwarf shrub heath (including sensitive areas) should show no evidence of burning. Between February and April, no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing. Flowering Heather plants should be frequent between July and September. Dwarf shrubs should be at least frequent. The cover of scattered scrub should be less than 10%. The cover of Bracken should be less than 10%. The cover of invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping and Spear Thistle should be less than 1%. The area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 10%. By year 10 at least 2 dwarf shrub species should be frequent. The cover of dwarf shrubs should be at least 75%. Heather should have a diverse age range, with

- pioneer stage plants covering between 25% and 50% of the area and mature/degenerate plants covering at least 10%
- On areas of upland wet heath, at the dwarf shrub heath (including sensitive areas) should show no evidence of burning. Between February and April no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing. By year 5 less than 10% of bog-mosses (Sphagnum) should be damaged or dead. Flowering Heather plants should be frequent between July and September. Dwarf shrubs should be at least frequent. The cover of scattered scrub should be less than 5%. The cover of Bracken should be less than 10%. The area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 10%./By year 10 at least 2 dwarf shrub species should be frequent. The cover of dwarf shrubs should be at least 25%.
- On areas of upland valley mires, springs and flushes at least 3 positive indicator species should be frequent, no more than 33% of Heather shoots should show evidence of grazing, flowering Cotton-grass should be frequent in spring. Cover of scattered scrub should be less than 10%. Less than 10% of bog-mosses (Sphagnum) should be damaged or dead. Cover of Bracken should be less than 10%. Cover of invasive weeds Rhododendron, Creeping and Spear Thistle, and docks, should be less than 1%. By year 8 of the agreement the area of disturbed bare ground should be less than 5%. By year 10 bog-mosses should be present in 10% of stops. Cover of dwarf shrubs should be between 25% and 50%. Cover of grasses, sedges, rushes should be less than 75%.

Positive indicators are: Sphagnum species (count separately), pleurocarpous (feather) mosses (count as one), heather, cross-leaved heath, bell heather, bilberry, cowberry, bearberry, cranberry, crowberry, bog rosemary, deergrass, common cotton-grass and hare's tail cotton-grass.

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management

The following rules apply across the whole area being managed under this option.

- Follow the requirements set out in the agreed stocking calendar, which gives the minimum and maximum numbers and types of livestock that can be grazed each month. This calendar will be subject to regular review and numbers of livestock may be changed if indicators of success are not being met.
- Supplementary feeding is not permitted except confined to feeding sheep extreme weather events defined as 3 or more consecutive days of sub-zero maximum daytime temperature or in excess of one day snow lie (ie where snow falls and stays on more than 75% of the parcel). Mineral blocks may be fed to help prevent mineral and trace element deficiencies. All feeding/mineral block sites should be moved regularly to minimise damage to soils and vegetation and care must be taken to avoid damage by vehicles, ample suitable ground for feeding without such disturbance is available at Midhope.
- There must be no new drainage or modification/improvement to existing drainage systems. Existing drains adjacent to tracks can be maintained..
- Do not plough, level, roll, re-seed or chain harrow.
- Follow a programme (agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser) of rotational heather, grass or gorse management. There must be no signs of burning into the moss, liverwort and lichen layer, or exposure or breaking of the peat surface due to burning.
- No burns should exceed 1 ha in size..
- Do not apply fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge) [unless specifically agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser and as stated in the moorland management plan / capital works programme as

- part of the restoration works..
- Do not disturb or remove rock, scree and other minerals.
- All new fences should be marked with bird strike markers..
- To protect the archaeological /historic features do not place anything likely to cause ground disturbance on or near the features such as fences, feeders, water troughs. Do not locate access routes on or near the features. If the feature is being damaged by the use of a PROW consult the Highway Authority. If renewal/reseeding is required this must be done in a non-destructive manner after consultation and agreement with Natural England.
- Follow the agreed moorland management plan and the associated capital works programme produced at the start of the agreement and as appropriate when updated or renewed.

- In years 1 to 5, follow a programme (as agreed in writing with your NE adviser) of rotational Bracken management through cutting / bruising / pulling/ spraying / burning of open Bracken stands and advancing fronts of bracken; only treat bracken stands over deep Bracken litter layers where a programme of restoration has been agreed. Always include follow-up treatment in subsequent years (where the interval between treatment and follow up is less than 3 years. Never manage more than 20% of the site in any one year.
- If deemed necessary develop a programme (agreed in writing with your NE adviser) of rotational scrub management. Never completely eradicate scrub from the site.

PART 4

Capital works plan and payments

Schedule of works:

Works for each plan must be completed by the end date of the plan.

| Plan no. | Code | Description | Location/ boundary reference | Grant rate (£) | Quantity to complete | Eligible grant (£) | Must be completed by: |
|----------|---------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | BCA | Chemical Bracken Control - Area Payment | SK19978590 | 12.00/ha | 32.50 ha | 3,940.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | BCA | Chemical Bracken Control - Area Payment | SK19978590 | 12.00/ha | 58.00 ha | 6,996.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | BCB | Chemical Bracken Control - Base Payment | SK19978590 | 61.00/item | 1 | 61.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | BDS | Difficult site supplement for bracken & scrub control | SK19978590 | 7.00/ha | 58.00 ha | 406.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | BDS | Difficult site supplement for bracken & scrub control | SK19978590 | 7.00/ha | 32.50 ha | 227.50 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | FDS | Fencing supplement - difficult sites | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1706.00 m | 4,265.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | FDS | Fencing supplement - difficult sites | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1871.00 m | 4,677.50 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | FSB2010 | Sheep Fencing - newly restored boundary | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1871.00 m | 4,677.50 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | FSB2010 | Sheep Fencing - newly restored boundary | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1706.00 m | 4,265.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | GBC2010 | Grip Blocking Drainage Channels | SK19978590 | 4.30/item | 524 | 2,253.20 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | GBD | Grip blocking on difficult sites | SK19978590 | 16.00/item | 14000 | 223,999.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | GS | Supp: Use of Native Seed | SK19978590 | 280.00/item | 8 | 2,296.00 | Aug 2016 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 | GS ✓ | Supp: Use of Native Seed | SK19978590 | 280.00/item | 9 | 2,604.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | LHX ✓ | Major preparatory work for heathland re-creation or restoration | SK19978590 | 120.00/item | 8 | 9,184.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | LHX ✓ | Major preparatory work for heathland re-creation or restoration | SK19978590 | 120.00/item | 9 | 10,416.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21992844 | 1.80/m | 285.00 m | 513.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21992844 | 20.00/m | 285.00 m | 5,550.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21993844 | 1.80/m | 155.00 m | 279.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21993844 | 20.00/m | 155.00 m | 3,650.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21995252 | 1.80/m | 45.00 m | 81.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21995252 | 20.00/m | 45.00 m | 1,350.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 1 | PAH | Professional help with an implementation plan | | 100.00/item | 1 | 100.00 | Aug 2016 |
| 2 | FDS ✓ | Fencing supplement - difficult sites | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1000.00 m | 2,500.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | FSH2010 ✓ | Sheep Fencing | SK19978590 | 2.50/m | 1000.00 m | 2,500.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | GBD ✓ | Grip blocking on difficult sites | SK19978590 | 16.00/item | 7000 | 112,000.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | LHX ✓ | Major preparatory work for heathland re-creation or restoration | SK19978590 | 1240.00/item m | 1 | 12,096.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21995252 | 1.80/m | 70.00 m | 126.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21995252 | 30.00/m | 70.00 m | 2,100.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21998202 | 1.80/m | 290.00 m | 522.00 | Aug 2018 |
| 2 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21998202 | 30.00/m | 290.00 m | 8,700.00 | Aug 2018 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| 3 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21993131 | 1,80/m | 265.00 m | 177.00 | Aug 2020 |
| 3 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21993131 | 30.00/m | 265.00 m | 7,950.00 | Aug 2020 |
| 3 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21995252 | 1,80/m | 70.00 m | 126.00 | Aug 2020 |
| 3 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21995252 | 30.00/m | 70.00 m | 2,100.00 | Aug 2020 |
| 4 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21992715 | 1,80/m | 125.00 m | 225.00 | Aug 2022 |
| 4 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21992715 | 30.00/m | 125.00 m | 3,750.00 | Aug 2022 |
| 4 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21993607 | 1,80/m | 135.00 m | 243.00 | Aug 2022 |
| 4 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21993607 | 30.00/m | 135.00 m | 4,050.00 | Aug 2022 |
| 4 | TW ✓ | Stone wall supplement - top wiring | SK21995252 | 1,80/m | 70.00 m | 126.00 | Aug 2022 |
| 4 | WR2010 ✓ | Stone wall restoration | SK21995252 | 30.00/m | 70.00 m | 2,100.00 | Aug 2022 |
| Total payment: | | | | | | 456,982.00 | |

Failure to complete and submit a claim for items by the date shown may be considered by Natural England as a breach of your agreement and you may have to repay any grant received, including payments for annual options.

Claim profile:

The following is the value of the work expected to be completed in each year of your agreement. You will be expected to complete works at least equal to this amount.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
| 98,430.57 | 98,430.57 | 98,430.57 | 70,272.00 | 70,272.00 |
| Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 |
| 5,326.50 | 5,326.50 | 5,247.00 | 5,247.00 | 0.00 |
| Total payment: | | | | 456,982.70 |

PART 5

Capital works specifications

Introduction

The specifications set out below describe the minimum standard of work for the capital items set out in Part 4 of your Environmental Stewardship Agreement. If you do not follow these specifications we cannot pay you for the work.

All capital works must be completed and maintained to the standard required to perform their intended function for the duration of the agreement.

If this agreement replaces an existing or expired CSS, ESA or ES agreement, you must take all reasonable care to protect, for the duration of this new agreement, any capital works which you have completed and for which you have been paid under that agreement.

Health and Safety

The requirements of health and safety and other current legislation and codes of practice must be observed in all work undertaken, in particular in all cases where pesticides are used.

Permissions

The offer of a Stewardship agreement is a permission from Natural England to undertake the work on SSSI land under Section 28E of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). However, additional permissions from other organisations may be required. The following are examples of permissions that may be necessary:

- On a Scheduled Ancient Monument - Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent, from English Heritage.
- Pond creation, restoration, scrape creation, restoration, and ditch work - may require an Impoundment Licence or Abstraction Licence from the Environment Agency, Planning Permission from the planning authority, and permission from the Internal Drainage Board where these are present.
- Obstructions to water courses or in the floodplain. This includes disposal of spoil from ditches, scrapes and ponds, tree planting, otter holts, car parking, erecting sluices and river gates and fencing - permission from the Environment Agency.
- Works in a Conservation Area - consent from the Planning Authority
- Tree Preservation Order - consent from the local authority
- Tree felling, pollarding, hedgerow works, coppicing bankside trees - may require a felling licence from the Forestry Commission.
- Chemical bracken control - near water course will require permission from the Environment Agency
- Areas for parking cars, hard standing, earthworks - may require planning permission from the Planning Authority

- Proposed changes to the existing type of stile or gate on a right of way - consent from the Highway Authority

CHEMICAL BRACKEN CONTROL

General

Bracken control must have a minimal adverse impact on other environmental interests on the site. In general chemical control causes less disturbance to archaeological sites, ground nesting birds and invertebrates than mechanical control, but it will kill other species of fern and may be more damaging to other plants around the site.

A brief management plan is usually required before bracken control is grant aided. The plan must identify the environmental benefits of carrying out the work as well as any risks to sites of archaeological or ecological importance, soil erosion and impacts on the landscape (short and long term). The management plan should identify areas to be controlled, the most appropriate control method to be used and details of follow up treatments to control regrowth. The management plan must be agreed with your Natural England contact before work starts. The work must be carried out in accordance with the agreed plan.

Chemical Bracken Control

All applications of herbicides must be in accordance with current legislation and relevant codes of practice. You should ensure any relevant consents are gained before carrying out the work e.g. consent from the Environment Agency may be required to spray near a watercourse.

Use asulam or glyphosate to control bracken, providing this is within the approval for the product at the time of application.

Asulam is the preferred herbicide as it is more selective than glyphosate and can be applied by aerial spraying (unless subject to a change in approval). Care must be taken when using asulam, particularly on or near sensitive sites, as it can check the growth of other plants including some native grasses, and will kill other fern species.

Glyphosate may only be used on areas of very dense bracken with no underlying vegetation, or in a height selective applicator (i.e. weed wiper), or for spot-treatment of regrowth.

Spraying must be carried out when the fronds are fully expanded but not senescent, usually between mid-July and late September, depending on altitude. You must not use vehicles that could cause damage to wet areas, sites of archaeological or ecological value, or disturb ground nesting birds where they are known to be present.

All herbicide application must be done in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and must follow the guidelines on bracken control produced by Natural England and the Environment Agency. Any areas missed must be sprayed in the following year. Spot treatment of surviving fronds must take place after two years using ground-based methods.

Site re-vegetation

Re-vegetate all control sites by encouraging natural regeneration or by sowing the area with an appropriate seed mixture agreed with your Natural England contact. As the site regenerates any bracken regrowth or weeds such as nettle, thistle, dock or ragwort must be controlled.

Refer to the Moorland Management Plan for details of bracken control on the SSSI>

CHEMICAL BRACKEN CONTROL

General

Bracken control must have a minimal adverse impact on other environmental interests on the site. In general chemical control causes less disturbance to archaeological sites, ground nesting birds and invertebrates than mechanical control, but it will kill other species of fern and may be more damaging to other plants around the site.

A brief management plan is usually required before bracken control is grant aided. The plan must identify the environmental benefits of carrying out the work as well as any risks to sites of archaeological or ecological importance, soil erosion and impacts on the landscape (short and long term). The management plan should identify areas to be controlled, the most appropriate control method to be used and details of follow up treatments to control regrowth. The management plan must be agreed with your Natural England contact before work starts. The work must be carried out in accordance with the agreed plan.

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Site re-vegetation

Re-vegetate all control sites by encouraging natural regeneration or by sowing the area with an appropriate seed mixture agreed with your Natural England contact. As the site regenerates any bracken regrowth or weeds such as nettle, thistle, dock or ragwort must be controlled.

Refer to the Moorland Management Plan for bracken control on the SSSI

DIFFICULT SITE SUPPLEMENT FOR SCRUB & BRACKEN CONTROL

This supplement is to be used for scrub or bracken control on particularly difficult sites e.g. where steep slopes prevent machine access or the site is sensitive and only manual methods of control are acceptable.

The scrub or bracken control associated with this supplement must be carried out to the relevant specification.

Refer to the Moorland management Plan for bracken control on the SSSI . The use of the difficult site supplement recognises the need to plan the treatment carefully in order to avoid environmental disturbance.

FDS - FENCING SUPPLEMENT - DIFFICULT SITES

The fencing associated with this supplement must be carried out to the relevant specification. The supplement is towards the extra work involved on particularly difficult sites e.g. where steep slopes prevent machine access, or underlying rock or topography requires additional posts.

Bird scare markers to be used on new fences on open moorland. Machine access for fencing must be agreed in writing. Helicopter distribution of materials must avoid the period April to June (inclusive).

SHEEP FENCING

General

All types of fencing should be erected in accordance with British Standard 1722. Before erecting new fencing, all old fencing material must be removed. New fencing should be put up in straight lines, between strainer posts. Strainer posts should be used at each end of the fence and at each corner and turning point. They may also be necessary where there is a significant difference in gradient. All softwood timber must be fully peeled and tanalised or treated with an approved preservative. Durable hardwood, such as oak or sweet chestnut, may be used and does not require treatment with preservatives. Square section timber can be used as an alternative to round sections. Timber sizes quoted are minimum requirements. Barbed wire should not be used where fencing runs alongside access routes, unless this is unavoidable.

New fencing should avoid sites of archaeological or historic importance. You should ensure any relevant consents are gained before carrying out the work e.g. Scheduled Monument consent from English Heritage.

Fences must be maintained to this specification for the life of the agreement.

Sheep Fencing

The fence must be at least 1.05 metres high. If extra height is required, this should be obtained by fixing additional strands of plain or barbed wire.

Wire should be galvanised and comply with BS 4102.

Straining posts should be at least: 125mm top diameter, or 100mm x 100mm cross-section sawn; 2.15 metres long if not set in concrete, or 1.85 metres if in concrete. The spacing between strainer posts should not exceed 150 metres where mild steel line wire is used, or 300 metres for high tensile wire.

Struts should be at least: 80mm top diameter, or 75mm x 75mm if sawn; 1.9 metres long if not set in concrete and at least 1.6 metres where set in concrete. Struts should be notched into the straining post at an angle of no more than 45 degrees.

Intermediate posts should be 65mm top diameter, or 75mm x 75mm if sawn, 1.7 metres long, and spaced no further than 3.5 metres apart.

FENCING SUPPLEMENT - DIFFICULT SITES

The fencing associated with this supplement must be carried out to the relevant specification. The supplement is towards the extra work involved on particularly difficult sites e.g. where steep slopes prevent machine access, or underlying rock or topography requires additional posts.

FSH - SHEEP FENCING

General

All types of fencing should be erected in accordance with British Standard 1722. Before erecting new fencing, all old fencing material must be removed. New fencing should be put up in straight lines, between strainer posts. Strainer posts should be used at each end of the fence and at each corner and turning point. They may also be necessary where there is a significant difference in gradient. All softwood timber must be fully peeled and tanalised or treated with an approved preservative. Durable hardwood, such as oak or sweet chestnut, may be used and does not require treatment with preservatives. Square section timber can be used as an alternative to round sections. Timber sizes quoted are minimum requirements. Barbed wire should not be used where fencing runs alongside access routes, unless this is unavoidable.

New fencing should avoid sites of archaeological or historic importance. You should ensure any relevant consents are gained before carrying out the work e.g. Scheduled Monument consent from English Heritage.

Fences must be maintained to this specification for the life of the agreement.

Sheep Fencing

The fence must be at least 1.05 metres high. If extra height is required, this should be obtained by fixing additional strands of plain or barbed wire.

Wire should be galvanised and comply with BS 4102.

Intermediate posts should be 65mm top diameter, or 75mm x 75mm if sawn, 1.7 metres long, and spaced no further than 3.5 metres apart.

GBC - GRIP BLOCKING DRAINAGE CHANNELS

General

Work to block drainage channels (grips) must aim to retain water in the grip, restore the water table and reduce the peak flow of water and sediment loss during periods of heavy rain. This will significantly improve the wildlife value of moorland habitats and connecting water bodies.

Management plan

A management plan must be produced and agreed by all parties, including your Natural England contact, prior to any associated action taking place on agreement land.

The management plan must identify all of the moorland grips that are to be blocked. Priority should be given to grips in areas containing the most important wildlife habitats or which are rapidly eroding. It must provide detailed information on the number and location of blocks, the techniques to be used, materials and timing of operations.

The management plan must also highlight any operations that are likely to have a negative environmental impact, such as disturbance caused to sensitive habitats when vehicles are used to transport materials. The work must not damage sites of archaeological or historic importance. In particular, peat can contain an invaluable palaeoenvironmental record and this should be assessed before any excavation of peat occurs.

Consents and considerations

You should ensure any relevant consents are obtained before carrying out the work e.g. abstraction/impoundment licences and/or land drainage consent from the Environment Agency, and consent from the Natural England SSSI specialist if the land or connecting water bodies are designated SSSI or contain species of conservation interest.

Spacing

Begin at the upper end of each grip system to reduce the potential energy of the water within each channel.

Grip blocks must try to ensure that there is no continuous flow of water down a channel. Therefore the steeper the slope, the greater the frequency of blocks required within the channel. On sloping land, a good rule of thumb is for the water at the top of each dam wall to be level or above the base of the block immediately upstream of it. When constructing blocks within level sections of grips the frequency must be at least one block per 10m section.

Block Construction

There are a number of different techniques and methods that can be used to create dams within moorland grips. These may be determined by the size of the grip, the weight of water that will sit behind the grip block and the materials that are available to build the dam. Wherever possible you should use natural materials which will have no visual impact or will easily weather and become naturalised e.g. soil bunds or heather bales.

The grip block should be constructed to withstand conditions of peak flow and not merely the low flow rates between periods of rainfall. For a grip block to be effective it

must shed the excess water once the grip has become full, or during periods of heavy flow. This can be achieved by building the dam wall above the surface of the adjacent land to ensure excess water escapes without returning to the original drainage channel.

Generally grip blocks can be constructed to form either trickle dams or impoundment dams.

Trickle dams are constructed from a permeable material, which will reduce the velocity of flow, whilst allowing some of the water to travel through the wall. Trickle dams trap sediment and are often stabilised by colonising vegetation, and over time they may impound water. They can be effective in reducing erosion, but they are much less capable of raising the water table.

Trickle Dams

Impoundment dams raise the water table by creating an impermeable barrier across the drainage channel. The dam may be made from a range of materials including decay-resistant wooden boarding, and well humified peat. If impoundment dams are used on inclined sections of grips they need to be constructed from robust material.

Ensure that there is sufficient light for emergent vegetation to establish within the area behind each grip block. It may be necessary to re-profile sections of the grip to achieve this.

Timing

Work must not be carried out during the bird-nesting season, 1 March to 31 July.

Some of the operations required to block grips can cause short-term disturbance to the associated watercourses. The impact of this on wildlife should be considered, and factors such as spawning salmon should be taken into account when determining the best time to carry out the work.

Maintenance

The block must remain functional for the duration of the agreement.

GBD - GRIP BLOCKING ON DIFFICULT SITES

General

Work to block drainage channels (grips) must aim to retain water in the grip, restore the water table and reduce the peak flow of water and sediment loss during periods of heavy rain. This will significantly improve the wildlife value of moorland habitats and connecting water bodies.

Management plan

A management plan must be produced and agreed by all parties, including your Natural England contact, prior to any associated action taking place on agreement land.

The management plan must identify all of the moorland grips that are to be blocked. Priority should be given to grips in areas containing the most important wildlife habitats or which are rapidly eroding. It must provide detailed information on the number and location of blocks, the techniques to be used, materials and timing of operations.

The management plan must also highlight any operations that are likely to have a negative environmental impact, such as disturbance caused to sensitive habitats when vehicles are used to transport materials. The work must not damage sites of archaeological or historic importance. In particular, peat can contain an invaluable palaeoenvironmental record and this should be assessed before any excavation of peat occurs.

Consents and considerations

You should ensure any relevant consents are obtained before carrying out the work e.g. abstraction/impoundment licences and/or land drainage consent from the Environment Agency, and consent from the Natural England SSSI specialist if the land or connecting water bodies are designated SSSI or contain species of conservation interest.

Spacing

Begin at the upper end of each grip system to reduce the potential energy of the water within each channel.

Grip blocks must try to ensure that there is no continuous flow of water down a channel. Therefore the steeper the slope, the greater the frequency of blocks required within the channel. On sloping land, a good rule of thumb is for the water at the top of each dam wall to be level or above the base of the block immediately upstream of it. When constructing blocks within level sections of grips the frequency must be at least one block per 10m section.

Block Construction

There are a number of different techniques and methods that can be used to create dams within moorland grips. These may be determined by the size of the grip, the weight of water that will sit behind the grip block and the materials that are available to build the dam. Wherever possible you should use natural materials which will have no visual impact or will easily weather and become naturalised e.g. soil bunds or heather bales.

The grip block should be constructed to withstand conditions of peak flow and not merely the low flow rates between periods of rainfall. For a grip block to be effective it

must shed the excess water once the grip has become full, or during periods of heavy flow. This can be achieved by building the dam wall above the surface of the adjacent land to ensure excess water escapes without returning to the original drainage channel.

Generally grip blocks can be constructed to form either trickle dams or impoundment dams.

Trickle dams are constructed from a permeable material, which will reduce the velocity of flow, whilst allowing some of the water to travel through the wall. Trickle dams trap sediment and are often stabilised by colonising vegetation, and over time they may impound water. They can be effective in reducing erosion, but they are much less capable of raising the water table.

Impoundment dams raise the water table by creating an impermeable barrier across the drainage channel. The dam may be made from a range of materials including decay-resistant wooden boarding, and well humified peat. If impoundment dams are used on inclined sections of grips they need to be constructed from robust material.

Ensure that there is sufficient light for emergent vegetation to establish within the area behind each grip block. It may be necessary to re-profile sections of the grip to achieve this.

Timing

Work must not be carried out during the bird-nesting season, 1 March to 31 July.

Some of the operations required to block grips can cause short-term disturbance to the associated watercourses. The impact of this on wildlife should be considered, and factors such as spawning salmon should be taken into account when determining the best time to carry out the work.

Maintenance

The block must remain functional for the duration of the agreement.

NATIVE SEED MIX

The seed mix is dependent on site-specific conditions and variables and should be agreed in advance with your Natural England contact.

The seed or plants of native origin will have originally been collected from the wild and their genetic variation is inherited from and typical of wild populations in Great Britain. The following are eligible:

- * Crop-grown seed of British-native origin, consisting of species that are typical of the target semi-natural communities found on particular soils in the locality.
- * Directly harvested seed mixtures from species-rich vegetation using, for example, brush or vacuum harvesting.
- * Directly harvested seed transferred in green hay (freshly cut material from species-rich vegetation)
- * Directly harvested seed transferred in brash or mulch (e.g. heather seed).
- * Plants, which have been sourced from the wild as seed or cuttings and then propagated for re-introduction to the wild (e.g. juniper or woodland ground flora).

This item should not be used to pay for seed of certified agricultural or amenity grass or legume varieties, even though these may be varieties of a species which can occur in the wild. In some circumstances, the native seed may be mixed with certified grasses or short-lived legumes to act as a nurse crop and establish a green cover quickly, for example where soil protection is important. However, this item must not be used to fund these additional grasses or legumes.

In order to comply with the Seed Marketing Legislation, the native seed supplement form, which records the source or supplier of your seed, must be returned with any claim.

The purpose of the seed mix is to protect the restoration of bare peat and other eroded ground by creating a 'nurse' cover. Native heather seed may be added where heather brash is not used. It is expected that cotton grass will naturally seed into this and need not be added to the mix.>

LHX - MAJOR PREPARATORY WORK FOR HEATHLAND RECREATION

The significant preparatory work must be a pre-requisite for heathland re-creation to take place (e.g. on forestry land).

The work required is site-specific and a management plan should usually be prepared in advance. This should detail the nature and timing of the additional work and any potential impacts on sites of archaeological interest. On completion of the management plan, the work to be undertaken must be agreed with your Natural England contact and carried out accordingly.

You should ensure any relevant consents are gained before carrying out the work e.g. Scheduled Monument consent from English Heritage.

MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

A management plan must be prepared following the brief given below. The plan should be submitted to your Natural England contact by XXXX. Any work identified in the management plan must not be started until it has been agreed with your Natural England contact.

The plan is for the purpose of advising on best management for waders within the holding.

STONE WALL SUPPLEMENT - TOP WIRING

Timber posts must be round with a top diameter of 75mm and set at centres not exceeding 3m (mild steel wire) or 10m (high-tensile wire). The posts must be long enough to allow for the top wire to be fixed at a height of not more than 300mm above the top of the wall. All timber must be fully peeled and tanalised or treated with an appropriate preservative to ensure long life.

The post should be knocked into the ground leaning against the wall. Every fifth post should be tightened by wire through the wall, fastened to a batten and tightened. Alternatively, stock proofing a wide wall from both sides should be considered, with posts set alternatively on either side and fastened as above.

Two lines of wire 200mm apart should be stapled to the upright posts. Line wire should comply with BS 4102. The wire must be properly strained and fastened with galvanised staples.

Top wiring should be maintained in good condition for the life of the agreement.

STONE WALL RESTORATION

Dry stone walls are to be built according to the style and customs of the area, including coping and through stones where appropriate.

Dismantling of existing structures back to sound construction must be done by hand and with minimal disturbance to all wildlife, particularly breeding and hibernating animals. Copings, through stones and building stone must be separated and sorted for re-use. Foundation stones must not be disturbed unless it is necessary to create a firm base or re-alignment has been agreed with your Natural England contact. Existing wall side trees are to be protected and maintained.

Do not use soil or other debris to infill the wall. Where the original stone is no longer available, e.g. it has been removed at some time in the past or is not in good enough condition to be re-used, replacement stone must be sourced locally and must be of a type used in the area. Stone must not be taken from other walls, hedge banks or buildings without prior approval from your Natural England contact. Hauling stone should be done when ground conditions are firm enough to prevent damage to adjacent fields.

No concrete or mortar is to be used unless agreed in advance with your Natural England contact.

Stone features such as sheep creeps should be re-built into the wall where there is evidence that they previously occurred or they are typical local features.

All surplus stone must be removed from site on completion.

Where the restored wall line is crossed by a Public Right of Way, stiles and gates must be restored as they were originally constructed.

The restored wall should be maintained in good condition for the lifetime of the agreement. Where appropriate the wall should be protected from damage by sheep by adding a top wire.

PART 6

Grassland management

Where this Agreement includes grassland management, you must maintain the areas of permanent grassland, and at least 80% of the area of temporary grassland, on your farm* as set out below for the duration of your agreement.

In addition, you must not over-graze or under-utilise any of these areas and you must not exceed the maximum stocking density as also set out below.

| Permanent grassland (RLR field number) | Total area of field (ha) |
|--|-----------------------------|
| SK19978590 | 965.27 |
| SK20999920 | 1.17 |
| SK21984562 | 1.40 |
| SK21984689 | 2.25 |
| SK21985670 | 2.81 |
| SK21985992 | 2.36 |
| SK21990825 | 1.24 |
| SK21992715 | 4.32 |
| SK21992844 | 1.17 |
| SK21993131 | 3.14 |
| SK21993607 | 2.05 |
| SK21993844 | 1.21 |
| SK21994704 | 1.60 |
| SK21994829 | 2.99 |
| SK21995292 | 1.23 |
| SK21996192 | 1.74 |
| SK21998202 | 5.30 |
| Total permanent grassland | 1,001.25 |
| Total temporary grassland | 0.00 |
| Total area of grassland (permanent + temporary) | 1001.25 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Maximum stocking density for your farm permitted under this Agreement Lu/Ha | 1.5 |
|--|-----|

* "Farm" means the coherent area of land which is managed under the charge of the Agreement Holder for the period of this Agreement. Land occupied under short term tenancies and temporary grass keeps should not be included.