Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Annex 2 to Chapter 5 – The Appendices

Appendix I

Environmental Stewardship Non Productive Investments under HLS

Exchange Rate £1=1.25 euros

Item	Code	Payment (£ or % of cost)	Unit	TOTAL COST (€)	PAYMENT (€)	% of total cost
Boundaries						
Hedgerow restoration includes laying, coppicing & gapping up	HR	£7.00	m	13.06	8.75	67
Hedgerow planting - new hedges	PH	£5.00	m	10.42	6.25	60
Hedgerow supplement removal of old fence lines	HF	£0.60	m	1.50	0.75	50
Hedgerow supplement - substantial pre work	HSC	£2.40	m	5.00	3.00	60
Hedgerow supplement - top binding and staking	HSL	£2.40	m	5.00	3.00	60
Stone wall restoration	WR	£30.00	m	52.82	37.50	71
Stone wall supplement - stone from holding	WRS	£6.00	m	15.00	7.50	50
Stone wall supplement - stone from quarry	WRQ	£30.00	m	75.00	37.50	50
Stone wall supplement - difficult sites	WRD	£7.00	m	14.58	8.75	60
Stone wall supplement - top wiring	TW	£1.80	m	4.50	2.25	50
Stone faced hedgebank repair	BR	£16.00	m	40.00	20.00	50
Stone faced hedgebank restoration	BS	£55	m	105.77	68.75	65
Hedgebank restoration	ER	£10.10	m	20.04	12.63	63
Casting up supplement hedgebank options	ERC	£1.20	m	3.00	1.50	50
Ditch, dyke and rhine restoration	DR	£2.90	m	6.04	3.63	60
Creation of new earth banks	EC	11	m	22.92	13.75	60

Fencing in Association with Conservation Works						
Sheep fencing	FSB/H	£2.50	m	3.68	3.13	85
Post & wire	FW/B	£2.50	m	3.13	3.13	100
Deer fencing	FD	£4.00	m	6.25	5.00	80
Rabbit netting supplement	FR/B	£1.50	m	3.75	1.88	50
Permanent electric fencing	FPE	£1.20	m	3.00	1.50	50
Fencing supplement - difficult sites	FDS	£2.50	m	6.25	3.13	50
High tensile fencing	FHT	£1.25	m	3.13	1.56	50
Items Associated with Tree Planting & Management						
Spiral rabbit guards	TR	£0.20	each	0.42	0.25	60
Tree & shrub/whips and transplants plus planting	TSP	£1.60	each	3.33	2.00	60
Tree tube and stake	TT	£0.50	each	1.04	0.63	60
Standard parkland tree/hedgerow tree and planting	STT	£7.50	each	11.72	9.38	80
Parkland tree guard post & wire (wood)	TP	£64.00	each	100.00	80.00	80
Welded steel tree guard	TGS	£106.00	each	165.63	132.50	80
Planting fruit trees	MT/SF	£17.00	each	35.42	21.25	60
Orchard tree guard (tube & mesh)	TO	£3.30	each	6.88	4.13	60
Orchard tree guard (post & rail)	TOF	£36.00	each	75.00	45.00	60
Orchard tree guard (sheep proof)	TOS	£32.00	each	97.56	40.00	41
Orchard tree pruning	FP	£17.00	each	35.42	21.25	60
Coppicing bankside trees	CBT	£29.00	each	60.42	36.25	60
Tree surgery minor to include minor pollarding	TS1	£43.00	each	89.58	53.75	60
Tree surgery major to include major pollarding	TS2	£89.00	each	185.42	111.25	60
Tree removal	TRE	£25.00	m^3	31.25	31.25	100

Identification of orchard fruit tree varieties	IDF	£30.00	Tree variety	37.50	37.50	100
Upland Management						
Grip blocking drainage channels	GBC	£4.30	each	5.38	5.38	100
Grip blocking on difficult sites	GBD	100% of costs				100
Items Associated With Wetlands						
Creation of ditches (rhines and dykes)	WDC	£3.60	m	5.63	4.50	80
Creation of gutters	WGC	£1.90	m	2.97	2.38	80
Soil bund	S1	£149.00	each	232.81	186.25	80
Culvert	C	£153.00	each	382.50	191.25	50
Timber sluice	S2	£314.00	each	490.63	392.50	80
Brick, stone or concrete sluice	S3	£960.00	each	1,500.00	1,200.00	80
Scrape creation, first 100 sq m	SCR	£1.40	m2	2.19	1.75	80
Scrape creation >100m sq	SCP	£0.90	m2	1.41	1.13	80
Silt trap provision	STP	60% of costs				60
Wind pumps for water level measures	WWP	80% of costs				80
Drove improvement	WDI	50% of costs				50
Construction water penning structures	WPS	100% of costs				100
Ponds						
Pond creation first 100 sq m	PC	£3.00	m2	6.25	3.75	60
Pond creation >100 sq m	PCP	£1.00	m2	2.08	1.25	60
Pond restoration first 100 sq m	PR	£2.10	m2	4.38	2.63	60
Pond restoration >100 sq m	PRP	£0.80	m2	1.67	1.00	60
Reversion - Heath, Grass, Meadow						
Native seed mix	GS	100% of costs	ha			100

Major preparatory work re heathland recreation	LHX	100% of costs	ha			100
Re-introduction of Livestock						
Cattle Drinking Bay	CDB	£119.00	each	247.92	148.75	60
Cattle grids	CCG	£538.00	each	1,120.83	672.50	60
Water supply	WS	£2.00	m	4.17	2.50	60
Water trough	WT	£85.00	each	177.08	106.25	60
Livestock handling facilities	CLH	60% of costs				60
Scrub and Bracken Control						
Scrub management - base payment	SS	£76.00	N/A	158.33	95.00	60
Scrub management - < 25% cover	SA	£228.00	ha	475.00	285.00	60
Scrub management - 25% -75% cover	SB	£376.00	ha	783.33	470.00	60
Scrub management - > 75% cover	SC	£583.00	ha	1,214.58	728.75	60
Mechanical bracken control- base payment	BMB	£106.00	N/A	220.83	132.50	60
Mechanical bracken control- area payment	BMA	£48.00	ha	100.00	60.00	60
Chemical bracken control- base payment	BCB	£61.00	N/A	127.08	76.25	60
Chemical bracken control- area payment	BCA	£112.00	ha	233.33	140.00	60
Difficult site supplement	BDS	£7.00	ha	14.58	8.75	60
Difficult wet site supplement	SW	100% of costs				100
Landscape Items						
Wooden field gate	GF	£149.00	each	310.42	186.25	60
Stone gate post	LSP	£96.00	each	200.00	120.00	60
Removal of eyesore	E	£120.00	each	300.00	150.00	50
Wooden winged gates	LWW	£70.00	each	145.83	87.50	60
Species						
Otter holt - log construction	OH1	£108.00	each	135.00	135.00	100
Otter holt - concrete pipe and chamber construction	OH2	£203.00	each	253.75	253.75	100

Bat / Bird box	SBB	£28.00	each	35.00	35.00	100
Bird strike markers	SBS	£1.50	each	1.95	1.88	96
Small mammal boxes	SSM	£10.00	each	12.50	12.50	100
Badger gates	SBG	£27.00	each	34.09	33.75	99
Resource Protection						
Cross drains under farm tracks	RPD	£139.00	each	289.58	173.75	60
Relocation of gates	RPG	£136.00	each	288.14	170.00	59
Hard Base for livestock drinking points	HBD	£85.00	each	186.40	106.25	57
Hard Base for livestock feeding points	HBF	£120.00	each	288.46	150.00	52
Protection of Landscape Features						
Feature protection(including archaeology)	HAP	Up to 100% of costs				100
Restoration of historic buildings[1]	HTB	80% of costs				80
Access (de minimis state aid)						
Hard standing for car parking	CP	Up to 100% of costs				100
Hard standing for disabled paths	ADC	Up to 100% of costs				100
Bridle gate	GB	Up to 100% of costs				100
Kissing gate	GK	Up to 100% of costs				100
Kissing gate for disabled people	GD	Up to 100% of costs				100
Dog gate	ADG	Up to 100% of costs				100
Timber stile	ST	Up to 100% of costs				100

Ladder stile	LS	Up to 100% of costs				100
Step over stile in a stone wall	WSS	Up to 100% of costs				100
Step through stile in stone wall	WST	Up to 100% of costs				100
Wooden footbridge	FB	Up to 100% of costs				100
Bench	B	Up to 100% of costs				100
Countryside Educational Visits Accreditation	CEVA	Up to 100% of costs				100
Isles of Scilly Options						
Isles of Scilly Capital Items	SP4	Up to 100 % of costs				100
Transaction Costs						
Whole Farm Environment Plan	FEP	£320	Day	500	400	80
Professional help with management plan	PAH	£400	plan	500	500	100

Environmental Stewardship Non Productive Investments under Uplands ELS

Item	Code	Payment (£ or % of cost)	Unit	TOTAL COST (€)	PAYMENT (€)	% of total cost
Boundary features						

Stone-faced hedge bank restoration	UB15 UOB15	£55.00	m	105.77	68.75	65
Earth bank restoration	UB16 UOB16	£12.50	m	22.98	15.63	68
Stone wall restoration	UB17 UOB17	£30.00	m	52.82	37.50	71
Option for trees and woodland						
Sheep fencing around small woodlands	UC5 UOC5	£50.00	100m	75.30	62.50	83
Resource Protection						
Post and wire fencing along watercourses	UJ3 UOJ3	£50.00	100m	62.50	62.50	100

[1] Restoration of traditional farm buildings will be funded under Axis 3.

Appendix II

Summary of Options offered under Environmental Stewardship

ELS AND OELS OPTIONS SUMMARY

Conversion rate applied: £1 = 1.25 euros

	Option	Units	Income Forgone ELS/OELS (£)	Points	Euros	EU Ceiling (euros per ha)
	Identification, measurement and retention of features					
A1	Farm Environmental Record (FER)	ha	3	1	1.25	
	Basic Payment for Organic Management					
O1	Organic Management (organic)	ha	31	1	1.25	
	Options for Field Boundaries					
B1	Hedgerow management for landscape on both sides of hedge	100m	22	16 for both sides	20	
B2	Hedgerow management for landscape on one side of a hedge		11	8	10	
B3	Hedgerow management for landscape and wildlife	100m	44	42	52.5	
B4	Stone faced hedge bank management on both sides	100m	24	16	20	
B5	Stone faced hedge bank management on one side	100m	12	8	10	
B6	Ditch management	100m	28	24	30	
B7	Half ditch management	100m	14	8	10	

B8	Combined hedge and ditch management (incorporating B1 hedge management)	100m	50	38	47.5	
B9	Combined hedge and ditch management (incorporating B2 hedge management)	100m	39	26	32.5	
B10	Combined hedge and ditch management (incorporating B3 hedge management)	100m	72	56	70	
B11	Stone wall protection and maintenance	100m	22	15	18.75	
B12	Earth bank management on both sides	100m	24.6	14	17.5	
B13	Earth bank management on one side	100m	12.3	7	8.75	
B14	Hedgerow restoration	m	13.51	10	12.5	
	Options for Trees and Woodland					
C1	Protection of in-field trees– arable/rotational(non-organic) (organic)	Tree	15.98) 18.18)	16	20 0	600
C2	Protection of in-field trees – grassland (non-organic) (organic)	Tree	16.07) 14.99)	11	13.75 0	600
C3	Maintain woodland fences	100m	4	4	5	
C4	Management of woodland edges (non-organic) (organic)	ha	385.00) 485.00)	380	475 0	
C23	Establishment of hedgerow trees by tagging	Tree	1.23	1	1.25	
C24	Hedgerow tree buffer strips on cultivated/rotational land(non-organic) (organic)	ha	400 739	400 500	500 625	**600**

C25	Hedgerow tree buffer strips on grassland (non-organic) (organic)	ha	400 610	400 500	500 625	**450**
	Options for Landscape Features					
D1	Maintenance of traditional weatherproof farm buildings (Axis 3)	m2	2	2	2.5	
D2	Take special features currently on cultivated land out of cultivation (non-organic)	ha	462	460	575	600
OD2	Take special features currently on cultivated land out of cultivation (organic)	ha	689	600	750	600
D3	Reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation (non-organic)	ha	63	60	75	600
OD3	Reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation (organic)	ha	161	100	125	600
D4	Management of scrub on selected sites (e.g. historical or archaeological features) (non-organic) (organic)	ha	120.00) 122.00)	120	150 0 0	450
D5	Special features (e.g. archaeological) on grassland	ha	16	16	20	450
	Options for Buffer Strips					
E1	2m buffer strips on cultivated land (non-organic)	ha	390	255	318.75	600
OE1	2m buffer strips on rotational land (organic)	ha	739	340	425	600
E2	4m buffer strips on cultivated land (non-organic)	ha	400	340	425	600
OE2	4m buffer strips on rotational land (organic)	ha	739	425	531.25	600

E3	6m buffer strips on cultivated land (non-organic)	ha	400	340	425	600
OE3	6m buffer strips on rotational land (organic)	ha	739	425	531.25	600
EF11	Uncropped, cultivated strip for rare plants on arable land (non-organic)	ha	400	400	500	600
OF11	Uncropped, cultivated strip for rare plants on arable land (organic)	ha	460	460	575	600
E4	2m buffer strip on intensive grassland (non-organic)	ha	376	**255**	318.75	450
OE4	2m buffer strip on organic grassland (organic)	ha	610	**340**	425	450
E5	4m buffer strip on intensive grassland (non-organic)	ha	400	**340**	425	450
OE5	4m buffer strip on organic grassland (organic)	ha	610	**425**	531.25	450
E6	6m buffer strip on intensive grassland (non-organic)	ha	400	**340**	425	450
OE6	6m buffer strip on organic grassland (organic)	ha	610	**425**	531.25	450
E7	Buffering in-field ponds in permanent improved grassland (non-organic)	ha	400	**400**	500	450
OE7	Buffering in-field ponds in permanent organic grassland (organic)	ha	610	**500**	625	450
E8	Buffering in-field ponds in arable land (non-organic)	ha	400	**400**	500	600
OE8	Buffering in-field ponds in rotational land (organic)	ha	739	**500**	625	600
E9	6m buffer strips on cultivated land next to a watercourse	ha	400	**400**	500	600
OE9	6m buffer strips on cultivated land next to a watercourse (organic)	ha	610	**500**	625	600
E10	6m buffer strips on intensive grassland next to watercourses	ha	400	**400**	500	450
OE10	6m buffer strips on intensive grassland next to watercourses	ha	610	**500**	625	450

	(organic)					
E12	Supplement to add wildflowers to buffer strips and field corners on cultivated land	ha	63	**63**	78.75	600
OE12	Supplement to add wildflowers to buffer strips and field corners on cultivated land	ha	63	**63**	78.75	600
J9	12m riparian buffer strip on cultivated land (non-organic)	ha	400	**400**	500	600
OOJ9	12m riparian buffer strip on cultivated land (organic)	ha	586	**500**	625	600
	Options for Arable Land					
F1	Management of field corners (non-organic)	ha	400	**400**	500	600
OF1	Management of field corners (organic)	ha	584	**500**	625	600
F2	Wild bird seed mixture (non-organic)	ha	450	**450**	562.5	600
OF2	Wild bird seed mixture (organic)	ha	601	**550**	687.5	600
F4	Nectar flower mixture (non-organic)	ha	450	**450**	562.5	900
OF4	Nectar flower mixture (organic)	ha	557	**550**	687.5	900
F6	Over-wintered stubbles (non-organic)	ha	128	**120**	150	600
OF6	Over-wintered stubbles (organic)	ha	159	**150**	187.5	600
F7	Beetle banks (non-organic)	ha	580	**580**	725	900
OF7	Beetle banks (organic)		757	**750**	937.5	900
F8	Skylark plots (non-organic) (organic)	ha / plot	471.00 **)** 569.00 **)**	**5 per plot**	6.25	600
F9	Cereal headlands for birds (non-organic)	ha	108	**100**	125	600

F10	Unharvested cereal headlands for birds and rare arable plants (non-organic)	ha	330	**330**	412.5	600
F13	Uncropped, cultivated areas for ground-nesting birds on arable land	ha	456	**360**	450	600
F15	Reduced herbicide, cereal crop management preceding overwintered stubbles	ha	246	195	243.75	600
F22	Extended overwintered stubbles	ha	410	410	512.5	600
F23	Supplementary feeding in Winter for Farmland Birds	Tonne	630	630	738	600
	Options for Forage Crop Management					
G1	Under sown spring cereals (non-organic)	ha	202	**200**	250	600
OG1	Under sown spring cereals (organic)	ha	151	**150**	187.5	600
G4	Cereals for whole crop silage followed by over-wintered stubbles (non-organic)	ha	280	**230**	287.5	600
OG4	Cereals for whole crop silage followed by over-wintered stubbles (organic)	ha	306	**250**	312.5	600
	Options to Reduce Soil Erosion					
J2	Management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion	ha	20	**18**	22.5	
J5	**In-field grass areas to prevent erosion and run-off**	**ha**	**454**	**454**	567.5	**600**
J10	Enhanced management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion	ha	94	**94**	117.5	

J11	Maintenance of watercourse fencing	100m	4	**4**	5	
J13	Winter cover crops	ha	80	65	81.25	600
	Option for Lowland Grassland outside the SDA					
K1	Take field corners out of management (non-organic)	ha	538	**400**	500	600
OK1	Take field corners out of management (organic)	ha	703	**500**	625	600
K2	Permanent grassland with low inputs (non-organic)	ha	88	**85**	106.25	450
OK2	Permanent grassland with low inputs (organic)	ha	115	**115**	143.75	450
K3	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (non-organic)	ha	150	**150**	187.5	450
OK3	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (organic)	ha	180	**180**	225	450
K4	Management of rush pastures (non-organic)	ha	152	**150**	187.5	450
OK4	Management of rush pastures (organic)	ha	196	**180**	225	450
K5	Mixed stocking	ha	9	**9**	11.25	
K20	Ryegrass seed-set as winter/spring for birds	ha	80	**80**	100	450
OK20	Ryegrass seed-set as winter/spring for birds (organic)	ha	190	**190**	237.5	450
K21	Legume and herb rich swards	ha	200	**200**	250	450
OK21	Legume and herb rich swards (organic)	ha	250	**250**	312.5	450
	Options for SDA Land					
L1	Field corner management (non-organic) (organic)	ha	106.00 **)** 123.00 **)**	**100**	125 0	450
L2	Manage in-bye grassland with low inputs (non-organic)	ha	36.00 **)**	**35**	43.75	450

	(organic)		37.00)		0	
L3	Manage in-bye pasture and meadows with very low inputs (non-organic)	ha	64.00)	**60**	75	450
	(organic)		77.00)		0	
L4	Management of rush pastures (non-organic)	ha	75.00)	**60**	75	450
	(organic)		96.00)		0	
L5	Enclosed rough grazing (non-organic)	ha	38.00)	**35**	43.75	450
	(organic)		42.00)		0	
L6	Unenclosed moorland rough grazing (non-organic)	ha	11	**5**	6.25	450
	Organic Conversion Aid to Organic Farmers					
	Organic Conversion Aid on Improved land	ha	198	**175**	218.75	
			214		0	
	Organic Conversion Aid on for Top fruit	ha	2045	**600**	750	

UPLANDS ELS OPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

	Option	Units	Income Forgone ELS/OELS (£)	Points	Euros	EU Ceiling (euros per ha)
	Requirements					
UX2	Grassland and arable requirements	Ha	£11.00	11	13.75	
UX3	Moorland requirements	Ha	£15.00	15	18.75	
UX1	Commons and shared grazing requirements	Ha	£5.00	5	6.25	
	Options for boundary features					

UB11 UOB11	Stone wall protection and maintenance on or above the moorland line	100m	£42.50	32	40 0	
UB4 UOB4	Stone-faced hedgebank management on both sides on or above the moorland line	100m	**£37.00**	**24**	30 0	
UB5 UOB5	Stone-faced hedgebank management on one side on or above the moorland line	100m	£18.50	12	15 0	
UB12 UOB12	Earth bank management on both sides on or above the moorland line	100m	£29.28	18	22.5 0	
UB13 UOB13	Earth bank management on one side on or above the moorland line	100m	£14.64	9	11.25 0	
	Options for trees and woodland					
UC22 UOC22 UHC22 UOHC22	Woodland livestock exclusion	ha	£223	75	94	450
	Options for landscape features					
UD13 UOD13 UOHD13 UOHDO13	Maintaining visibility of archaeological features on moorland	Feature	£53.68	53	66.25 0 0 0	
UD12 UOD12 UHD12 UOHD12	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings in remote locations	m^2	£4.00	4	5 0 0 0	
	Options to reduce soil erosion					
UJ12 UOJ12 UH12 UOH12	Winter livestock removal next to rivers, streams and lakes	ha	£49.71	35	43.75	450

	Options for upland grassland and moorland					
UL17 UOL17 UHL17 UOHD17	No supplementary feeding on moorland	ha	£4.65	4	5	450
UL18 UOL18 UHL18 UOHL18	Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland	ha	£30.00	30	37.5	450
UL20 UOL20 UHL20 UOHL20	Hay-making	ha	£80.00	60	75	450
UL21 UOL21 UHL21 UOHL21	No cutting strip within meadows	ha	£302.00	250	312.5	450
UL22 UOL22 UHL22 UOHL22	Management of enclosed rough grazing for birds	ha	£35.00	35	43.75	450
UL23 UOL23 UHL23 UOHL23	Management of grassland for birds	ha	£37.00	37	46.25	450

HLS Options Summary

Code	HLS Option	Units	HLS Income Forgone (£)	HLS Payment Rate (£)	Euros	EU Ceiling (per ha)
	Boundary Features					
HB11	Maintenance of hedgerows of very high environmental value (both sides)	100m	54	54	67.5	
HB12	Maintenance of hedgerows of very high environmental value (one side)	100m	27	27	33.75	
HB14	Maintenance of ditches of very high environmental value	100m	36	36	45	
	Trees, Woodland and Scrub					
HC5	Ancient trees in arable fields	tree	28	25	31.25	600
HC6	Ancient trees in intensively-managed grass fields	tree	28	25	31.25	600
HC12	Maintenance of wood pasture and parkland	ha	201	180	225	600
HC13	Restoration of wood pasture and parkland	ha	292	180	225	600
HC14	Creation of wood pasture	ha	292	180	225	600
HC7	Maintenance of woodland	ha	146	100	125	600
HC8	Restoration of woodland	ha	146	100	125	600
HC9	Creation of woodland in the SDA	ha	260	200	250	600
HC10	Creation of woodland outside of the SDA	ha	526	315	393.75	600
HC15	Maintenance of successional areas and scrub	ha	241	100	125	600
HC16	Restoration of successional areas and scrub	ha	241	100	125	600

HC17	Creation of successional areas and scrub	ha	241	100	125	600
HC11	Woodland livestock exclusion supplement	ha	162	100	125	
	Orchards					
HC18	Maintenance of traditional orchards	ha	264	250	312.5	900
HC20	Restoration of traditional orchards	ha	264	250	312.5	900
HC19	Maintenance of traditional orchards in production	ha	105	95	118.75	900
HC21	Creation of traditional orchards	ha	339	190	237.5	900
	Historic & Landscape Features					
HD6	Crop establishment by direct drilling (non-rotational)	ha	111	70	87.5	600
HD7	Arable reversion by natural regeneration	ha	512	500	625	900
HD8	Maintaining high water levels to protect features (archaeology)	ha	241	240	300	600
HD9	Maintenance of designed/engineered water bodies	ha	296	295	368.75	600
HD10	Maintenance of traditional water meadows	ha	596	350	437.5	900
HD11	Restoration of traditional water meadows	ha	596	350	437.5	900

	Arable Land					
HE10	Floristically enhanced grass margin	ha	485	485	606.25	900
HF12	Enhanced wild bird seed mix plots (rotational or non-rotational)	ha	483	475	593.75	600
HF14	Unharvested, fertiliser-free conservation headland	ha	549	440	550	600
HF20	Cultivated fallow plots or margins for arable plants	ha	444	440	550	600
HF24	Supplementary feeding in winter for farmland birds	tonne	822	822	1028	600
HG5	Brassica fodder crops followed by overwintered stubble	ha	90	90	113	600
HG6	Fodder crop management to retain or re-create an arable mosaic	ha	152	150	187.5	600
HG7	Low input spring cereal to retain or re-create an arable mosaic	ha	278	250	312.5	600
	Protecting Soil and Water					
HJ3	Arable reversion to unfertilised grassland to prevent erosion or run-off	ha	359	280	350	600
HJ4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input to prevent erosion or run-off	ha	236	210	262.5	600
HJ6	Preventing erosion or run-off from intensively managed improved grassland	ha	390	280	350	600
HJ7	Seasonal livestock removal supplement on grassland with no input restriction	ha	56	40	50	
HJ8	Nil fertiliser supplement	ha	57	55	68.75	
	Grassland options					
HK6	Maintenance of species-rich, semi-natural grassland	ha	238	200	250	450

HK7	Restoration of species-rich, semi-natural grassland	ha	238	200	250	450
HK8	Creation of species-rich, semi-natural grassland	ha	282	280	350	450
HK9	Maintenance of wet grassland for breeding waders.	ha	334	335	418.75	450
HK10	Maintenance of wet grassland for wintering wintering waders and wildfowl	ha	257	255	318.75	450
HK11	Restoration of wet grassland for breeding waders.	ha	334	335	418.75	450
HK12	Restoration of wet grassland for wintering wintering waders and wildfowl	ha	257	255	318.75	450
HK13	Creation of wet grassland for breeding waders	ha	355	355	443.75	900
HK14	Creation of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl	ha	288	285	356.25	450
	Grassland for Target Features					
HK15	Maintenance of grassland for target features.	ha	169	130	162.5	450
HK16	Restoration of grassland for target features.	ha	169	130	162.5	450
HK17	Creation of grassland for target features	ha	209	210	262.5	450
HE11	Enhanced buffer strips on intensive grassland	ha	986	590	737.5	900
	Supplements					
HK18	Supplement for haymaking	ha	74	75	93.75	
HK19	Raised water levels supplement	ha	102	80	100	
HQ13	Inundation grassland supplement	ha	111	85	106.25	
	Moorland & Upland Rough Grazing					
HL9	Maintenance of moorland	ha	41	40	50	
HL10	Restoration of moorland	ha	41	40	50	

HL11	Creation of upland heathland	ha	62	60	75	
HL7	Maintenance of rough grazing for birds	ha	105	80	100	
HL8	Restoration of rough grazing for birds	ha	105	80	100	
HL12	Supplement for management of heather, gorse and grass by burning, cutting or swiping	ha	7	7	8.75	
HL13	Moorland re-wetting supplement	ha	10	10	12.5	
HL15	Seasonal livestock exclusion supplement	ha	11	10	12.5	
	Educational Access					
HN8	Educational access – base payment	agmt.	490.00)	500	625	
HN9	Educational access – payment per visit	visit	118.00)	100	125	
	Lowland heathland					
HO1	Maintenance of lowland heathland	ha	207	200	250	450
HO2	Restoration of heathland from neglected sites	ha	229	200	250	600
HO3	Restoration of forestry areas to lowland heathland	ha	222	200	250	600
HO4	Creation of lowland heathland from arable or improved grassland	ha	508	450	562.5	900
HO5	Creation of lowland heathland on worked mineral sites	ha	162	150	187.5	450
	Inter-tidal and coastal options					
HP1	Maintenance of sand dunes	ha	170	140	175	450
HP2	Restoration of sand dunes	ha	170	140	175	450
HP3	Creation of coastal vegetated shingle and sand dunes on arable land	ha	326	320	400	900
HP4	Creation of coastal vegetated shingle and sand dune on grassland	ha	211	200	250	450
HP5	Maintenance of coastal saltmarsh	ha	41	30	37.5	450

HP6	Restoration of coastal saltmarsh	ha	41	30	37.5	450
HP7	Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable land	ha	810	700	875	900
HP8	Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on grassland	ha	582	500	625	900
HP9	Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitats by unmanaged breach or regular inundation	ha	289	150	187.5	600
HP10	Supplement for extensive grazing on saltmarsh	ha	96	70	87.5	
HP11	Saltmarsh livestock exclusion supplement	ha	40	40	50	

Code	HLS Option	Units	HLS Income Forgone (£)	HLS Payment Rate (£)	Euros	EU Ceiling
	Wetland options					
HQ1	Maintenance of ponds of high wildlife value < 100 sq m	pond	96	90	112.5	900
HQ2	Maintenance of ponds of high wildlife value > 100 sq m	pond	185	180	225	900
HQ3	Maintenance of reedbeds	ha	62	60	75	900
HQ4	Restoration of reedbeds	ha	62	60	75	900
HQ5	Creation of reedbeds	ha	596	380	475	900
HQ6	Maintenance of fen	ha	64	60	75	900
HQ7	Restoration of fen	ha	64	60	75	900
HQ8	Creation of fen	ha	383	380	475	900
HQ9	Maintenance of lowland raised bog	ha	219	150	187.5	900
HQ10	Restoration of lowland raised bog	ha	219	150	187.5	900
HQ11	Wetland cutting supplement	ha	521	350	437.5	
HQ12	Wetland grazing supplement	ha	225	200	250	

	Additional supplements					
HL16	Shepherding supplement	ha	6	5	6.25	
HR1	Supplement for cattle grazing	ha	35	35	43.75	
HR2	Supplement for cattle grazing by native breeds at risk	ha	70	70	87.5	
HR4	Supplement for control of invasive plant species	ha	62	60	75	
HR5	Bracken control supplement	ha	40	35	43.75	
HR6	Supplement for small fields	ha	38	35	43.75	
HR7	Supplement for difficult sites	ha	53	50	62.5	
HR8	Supplement for group applications	ha	10	10	12.5	
	ACCESS					
HN1	Linear and open access base payment	Agreement/year	365	350	437.5	
HN2	Permissive open acces	ha	43	41	51.25	
HN3	Permissive footpath access	100m	48	45	56.25	
HN4	Permissive bridleway/cycle path access	100m	96	90	112.5	
HN5	Access for people with reduced mobility	100m	113	100	125	
HN6	Upgrading Countryside and Rights of Way for cyclists/horses	100m	96	90	112.5	
HN7	Upgrading Countryside and Rights of Way for people with reduced mobility	100m	113	105	127	
	Isles of Scilly Options					
SP1	Landscape Management Payment	ha	145	140	175	450
SP2	Management of rare arable/bulb flora	ha	565	560	700	900
SP3	Re-introduction of conservation grazing on main island (St Marys)	ha	157	145	181.25	450
SP3	Re-introduction of conservation grazing on off-island	ha	243	230	287.5	450

Appendix III

APPROVED LIST OF UK NATIVE BREEDS AT RISK (June 2012)

CATTLE – Number of breeding females (threshold 7,500)

Aberdeen Angus (Orig[1])
Beef Shorthorn
Belted Galloway (including White Galloway)
British Friesian (Orig[1])
British White
Chillingham
Dairy Shorthorn (Orig[1])
Devon (Red Ruby)
Dexter[2]
Dexter (Orig[1])
Galloway[3]
Gloucester
Guernsey
Guernsey (Island[4])
Hereford (Orig[1])
Highland
Irish Moiled/Maol[2]
Jersey (Island[4])
Lincoln Red
Lincoln Red (Orig[1])
Longhorn
Luing
Northern Dairy Shorthorn[5]
Red Poll
Shetland
Sussex

[1] "Orig" means pedigree-registered animals listed as being part of an 'Original Population' of that breed, usually in a separate 'closed' sub-register within the relevant breed society's herdbook.
[2] Native breeds at risk in both the UK and in the Republic of Ireland/Eire.
[3] "Galloway" includes pedigree-registered Black, Dun, and Riggit Galloways.
[4] "Island" means pedigree-registered animals listed as being part of the 'Island' population of that breed, usually in a separate 'closed' sub-register of the breed society's herdbook.
[5] Northern Dairy Shorthorn cattle are registered as separately identified animals within the Dairy Shorthorn breed of cattle.
[6] "Section A semi-feral" refers to a particular and separately identified sub-population of pedigree ponies that are registered within the studbook of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society (in accordance with their approved rules). To retain their semi-feral status they are required to remain within their designated environment and have individual passports officially annotated to show their semi-feral status. Confirmation as to their individual eligibility should be checked with the Welsh Pony and Cob Society which retains lists of all potentially eligible "Section A semi-feral" ponies.

Vaynol
White Park
Whitebred Shorthorn

1 EQUINES – Number of breeding females (threshold 5,000)

British Percheron Horse
Cleveland Bay Horse
Clydesdale Horse
Dales Pony
Dartmoor Pony
Eriskay Pony
Exmoor Pony
Fell Pony
Hackney Horse
Hackney Pony
Highland Pony
New Forest Pony
Shire Horse
Suffolk Horse
Welsh Mountain (Section A semi-feral[6])
Pony

2 SHEEP – Number of breeding females (threshold 10,000)

Badger Face Welsh
Balwen
Beulah Speckled Face
Black Welsh Mountain
Border Leicester
Boreray
Castlemilk Moorit
Clun Forest
Cotswold
Derbyshire Gritstone
Devon and Cornwall Longwool
Devon Closewool
Dorset Down
Dorset Horn
Exmoor Horn
Greyface Dartmoor
Hampshire Down
Hebridean
Herdwick
Hill Radnor
Jacob
Kerry Hill
Leicester Longwool

Lincoln Longwool
Llandovery Whiteface Hill
Llanwenog
Lonk
Manx Loaghtan
Norfolk Horn
North Ronaldsay
Oxford Down
Portland
Romney
Ryeland (including Coloured)
Shetland
Shetland (Island[4])
Shropshire
Soay
South Wales Mountain (Nelson type)
Southdown
Teeswater
Welsh Hill Speckled Face
Wensleydale
Whiteface Dartmoor
Whitefaced Woodland
Wiltshire Horn

3 GOATS – Number of breeding females (threshold 10,000)

Bagot
Cheviot (Feral)
Golden Guernsey
Saanen
Toggenburg

PIGS – Number of breeding females (threshold 15,000)

Berkshire
British Landrace (Orig[1])
British Lop
British Saddleback
Gloucestershire Old Spot
Large Black
Large White (Orig[1])
Middle White
Oxford Sandy and Black
Tamworth
Welsh

Appendix IV

Implementation of Article 27(2) of Commission Regulation 1974/2006

1. This article requires that for agri-environment agreement holders:

> "a commitment to extensify livestock farming or otherwise to manage livestock farming shall comply with, at least, the following conditions":

- grassland management shall continue
- the livestock shall be distributed across the farm in such a way that the whole of the grazed area is maintained, thus avoiding both over-grazing and under-utilisation, and
- livestock density shall be defined taking into account all grazing livestock kept on the farm, or in the case of an undertaking aimed at limiting nutrient leaching, all livestock kept on the farm relevant for the commitment in question.

2. For the purposes of operating the agri-environment schemes farm will be interpreted as:

> *'a coherent area of land which is managed under the charge of the beneficiary or beneficiaries for the period of the agreement'*.

3. This includes any land rented for the full term of the agreement but excludes short term tenancies and temporary grass keeps. The area concerned will be identified at the beginning of the agreement.

4. The requirements of the Article will be implemented in the following way:

<u>First Indent</u> - 'grassland management shall continue'

5. Grassland will be based on SPS definitions as follows:

- **Permanent grassland** – land which is used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage either naturally (self seeded) or through cultivation (sown), which has not been included in the crop rotation for five years or more, and which has been not been set-aside during this period. This will include all moorland vegetation and rough grazing and land re-sown with grass or other herbaceous forage during the five year period.

- **Temporary grassland** - areas sown with grass - excluding reseeding – within the previous five years.

6. Grassland management requires "grassland management shall continue" and that "the whole of the grazing area is maintained". This could include routine re-seeding as permanent or temporary grass depending on the category involved. The agri-environment applicant will be required to identify the total area of permanent and temporary grassland based on their SPS declarations (where appropriate) in the two years prior to the date on which the application is made. This should deter potential applicants from ploughing up grassland to minimise the area subject to Article 27(2) conditions.

7. Agreement holders will be able to vary their temporary grassland area by no more than 20% of the temporary grassland area stated at the outset of the agreement, so giving some degree of management flexibility. This is essential in mixed farming systems, as temporary grassland will be used in rotations and move around fields on the farm. These can vary in size making it impossible to maintain a constant area under grass without sub-dividing fields. No decrease in permanent grassland area will be permitted for the duration of the agreement. Increases in grassland area will be permitted.

8. Agreement holders will be able to apply for an amendment to their minimum area of permanent and temporary grassland if a significant and justifiable change in management practice is required. A technical assessment would need to be made of the fields in question against environmental criteria, and if the environmental impact were minimal or possibly beneficial, an amendment may be agreed.

9. In no case during the lifetime of the agreement will the application of this provision lead to a reduction in the area to which the management agreement applies and on which aid is being received.

<u>Second Indent</u> - 'the livestock shall be distributed across the farm in such a way that the whole of the grazed area is maintained, thus avoiding both overgrazing and under-utilisation'

10. Where grassland management is carried out on land under agreement, it will be subject to a prescribed management regime to achieve scheme objectives.

11. Grassland outside areas being managed under agri-environment scheme environmental prescriptions will need to be managed in accordance with Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition, which requires avoidance of over-grazing and unsuitable supplementary feeding on natural and semi-natural grassland.

12. Under-utilisation is defined as:

> "Land where there is evidence of the annual growth not being fully utilised, or scrub and coarse vegetation is becoming evident, and such changes are detrimental to the environmental interest of the site."

13. <u>Overgrazing</u> is defined as:

> "Grazing land with livestock in such numbers as to adversely affect the growth, quality or species composition of vegetation (other than vegetation normally grazed to destruction) on that land to a significant degree";

14. In some cases no supplementary feeding is permitted under the terms of the agreement. Where it is permitted, the feed must be provided in such a way that the vegetation is not excessively trampled or poached by animals or excessively rutted by vehicles used to transport feed.

15. Cases of suspected under-utilisation, overgrazing or unsuitable supplementary feeding will be investigated, and failure to follow advice thereafter would be a breach of the above conditions.

<u>Third Indent</u> - 'a livestock density shall be defined taking into account all grazing livestock kept on the farm, or in the case of an undertaking aimed at limited

nutrient leaching, all livestock kept on the farm relevant to the undertaking in question'

16. A stocking density will be established at the time of application. Agri-environment stocking prescriptions will be checked via physical inspections. If the site inspection reveals the land in question can sustain the number of stock there will be no breach, and the threshold for that farm may be raised. Routine control inspections in the field will also identify signs of overgrazing or under-utilisation.

Verification and controls

16. Information regarding the land use, area and location of land parcels or fields already exists for holdings registered under IACS/SPS. NE will check agri-environment proposals against IACS/SPS records in determining the area of permanent and temporary grassland. Any alterations to areas or land use must be notified to NE. Agri-environment applicants who are not SPS registered will be requested to identify all permanent grassland on a land parcel basis and state the total area of temporary grassland on the farm.

17. Agri-environment scheme claims will include a cross-check to the last SPS declaration to ensure that at least the minimum area of temporary and permanent grassland is identified. Where the SPS declared area is below the agri-environment scheme minimum the case will be identified for further checks in the field, to establish whether the condition to maintain the total grassland area on the farm has been breached.

18. RPA Officers will be responsible for the verification of grassland areas and livestock numbers and for carrying out checks for under-utilisation and overgrazing. In cases of uncertainty, technical advice will be sought from specialists.

Appendix V

List of HLS Options exceeding the Ceiling with Summary Justifications

Conversion rate applied: £1 = 1.25 euros

Includes all HLS options and ELS and OELS options available under HLS

Code	Name of option	Unit of measure	Payment Rate £	Ceiling (euros)	Amount above ceiling (£)	Amount above ceiling (euros)	Summary justification for state aid top up
OE24	Hedgerow tree buffer strips on rotational land (organic)	ha	£500	600	£94.40	118.00	This option will result in complete loss of arable and grass ley gross margin on productive organic land. There are high additional costs involved in the establishment and management of the grass strips. The grass strips will provide significant environmental benefits for birds and insects.
OE25	Hedgerow tree buffer strips on grassland (organic)	ha	£500	450	£195.55	244.44	This option will result in loss of livestock gross margin on productive organic grassland. It is intended for intensive grassland which will be converted to unproductive buffer strips. These will provide biodiversity and resource protection benefits within intensive systems.
D2	Take special features (e.g.archaeological) currently on cultivated land out of cultivation (non-organic)	ha	£460	600	£54.62	68.28	This option will result in complete loss of arable gross margin on productive land. It is a high priority to protect special landscape features(e.g archaeological), which once lost cannot be replaced.

OD2	Take special features (e.g archaeological) currently on cultivated land out of cultivation (organic)	Ha	£600	600	£194.19	242.74	This option will result in complete loss of arable gross margin on productive organic land. Arable gross margins on organic land are higher than those of conventional arable crops, therefore the payment is higher than D2. It is a high priority to protect special landscape features, (e.g. archaeological) which once lost cannot be replaced.
OE2	4/6m buffer strips on rotational land (organic)	ha	£440	600	£34.40	43.00	This option will result in complete loss of arable and grass ley gross margin on productive organic land. There are high additional costs involved in the establishment and management of the grass strips. The grass strips will provide significant environmental benefits for birds and insects.
OE4	Uncropped, cultivated strip for rare plants on arable land (organic)	ha	£460	600	£54.62	68.28	This option will result in complete loss of arable gross margin on productive organic land. This option will provide areas of cultivated ground beneficial to rare arable plants, insects and foraging sites for seed-eating birds.

OE6	4/6m buffer strip on organic grassland (organic)	ha	£440	450	£135.55	169.44	This option will result in loss of livestock gross margin on productive organic grassland. It is intended for intensive grassland which will be converted to unproductive buffer strips. These will provide biodiversity and resource protection benefits within intensive systems.
OE8	Buffering in-field ponds in organic grassland (organic)	ha	£500	450	£195.55	244.44	This option will result in loss of livestock gross margin on productive organic grassland. It will protect water quality and buffer vulnerable wildlife habitats from intensive farm operations.
OE7	Buffering in-field ponds in rotational land (organic)	ha	£500	600	£94.40	118.00	This option will result in loss of arable and grass ley gross margin on productive organic land. It will protect water quality and buffer vulnerable habitats from intensive farm operations.
OE9	4/6m buffer strips on cultivated land next to watercourses (organic)	ha	£500	600	£25	31.25	This option will result in complete loss of arable and grass ley gross margin on productive organic land. There are high additional costs involved in the establishment and management of the grass strips. The grass strips will provide significant environmental benefits for birds and insects.

E10	6m buffer strips on intensive grassland next to a watercourse	ha	£400	450	£50	62.50	This option will result in loss of livestock gross margin on productive grassland. It is intended for intensive grassland which will be converted to unproductive buffer strips. These will provide biodiversity and resource protection benefits within intensive systems.
OE10	6m buffer strips on intensive grassland next to a watercourse (organic)	ha	£500	450	£175	262.50	This option will result in loss of livestock gross margin on productive organic grassland. It is intended for intensive grassland which will be converted to unproductive buffer strips. These will provide biodiversity and resource protection benefits within intensive systems.
OJ9	12m riparian buffer strip on cultivated land (organic)	ha	£500	600	£94.40	118.00	This option will result in complete loss of arable and grass ley gross margin on productive organic land. There are high additional costs involved in the establishment and management of the grass strips. The grass strips will provide significant environmental benefits for birds and insects and will have resource protection benefits being located next to water courses.
OF1	Management of field corners (organic)	ha	£500	600	£94.40	118.00	This option will result in loss of gross margin from productive organic land. The option will be located in the landscape in such a way as to provide a dispersed but valuable habitat for wildlife.

F2	Wild bird seed mixture (non-organic)	ha	£450	600	£44.50	55.63	This option will be situated on productive arable land. It will result in complete loss of arable gross margin and additional costs for seed mixtures and subsequent management. It will provide valuable winter feeding habitats for a range of priority bird species.
OF2	Wild bird seed mixture (organic)	ha	£550	600	£144.30	180.38	This option will be situated on productive organic arable land. It will result in complete loss of arable gross margin and additional costs for seed mixtures and subsequent management. It will provide valuable winter feeding habitats for a range of priority bird species.
OF7	Beetle banks (organic)		£750	900	£141.60	177.00	This option involves the introduction of managed grass strips of land across the middle of productive organic land, and will result in loss of arable gross margin and additional costs of managing smaller parcels. Benefits will include the provision of 'island' habitats for birds and insects within larger fields.
J2	Wild bird seed mixture in grassland areas (non-organic)	ha	£450	600	£44.50	55.63	This option will be situated on productive grassland and will result in complete loss of livestock gross margin and additional costs for seed mixture and management. The major benefit will be increased availability of seeds through the winter and spring and benefits from introducing small pockets of arable-type management in grassland areas.

OJ2	Wild bird seed mixture in grassland areas (organic)	ha	£550	600	£144.30	180.38	This option will be situated on productive organic grassland and will result in complete loss of livestock gross margin and additional costs for seed mixture and management. Livestock gross margins on organic land are significantly higher than those for conventional livestock and the payment is therefore higher than J2. The major benefit will be increased availability of seeds through the winter and spring and benefits from introducing small pockets of arable-type management in grassland areas.
OK1	Take field corners out of management (organic)	ha	£500	600	£94.40	118.00	This option will result in loss of gross margin from productive organic land. The option will be located in the landscape in such a way as to provide a dispersed but valuable habitat for wildlife.
AR3	Enhanced wild bird seed mix plots (rotational or non-rotational)	ha	£475	600	£69.45	86.81	This option will be situated on productive arable land and will result in complete loss of arable gross margin and high additional costs for specialised seed mixtures and subsequent management. It will provide carefully targeted valuable winter feeding habitats for a range of priority bird species, over and above those provided by option F2.
AR7	Unharvested, fertiliser-free conservation headlands (rotational)	ha	£440	600	£34.52	43.15	This option will result in the complete loss of output, but retains many of the input costs (e.g. crop establishment). Additional costs arise from the control of weeds in subsequent crops. This option provides germination sites for priority arable flora and an important winter food source for targeted bird species.

AR23	Cultivated fallow plots or margins for arable flora	ha	£440	600	£34.52	43.15	This option will result in the complete loss of arable gross margin and high (additional) management cost from the repeated cultivation of small areas. It will be targeted to encourage the germination of rare arable plant species.
GR6	Maintenance/Restoration of wet grassland for breeding waders.	ha	£335	450	£30.88	38.60	This option will result in the reduction of livestock gross margin through flooding and waterlogging land in spring/summer. There will be high management costs associated with monitoring and adjusting the water levels. There will also be additional livestock management costs. This option will provide habitat for breeding wader birds.
IT1	Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable land	ha	£700	900	£91.70	114.63	This option will result in complete loss of arable gross margin on productive arable land and additional costs associated with managing the new habitat. The payment also reflects the loss of SPS payment on the area concerned.

The summary justifications (above) for the use of state aid top up for these options summarises information set out in Annex XIII. Because these options only cover part of a holding and the thresholds cover all the holding the need for state aid top up over a holding is minimal.
All the benefits identified above are in addition to those that will be achieved through the cross compliance measures as required under Article 39(3) of Council Regulation 1698/2005.
Our agri-environment scheme monitoring has shown evidence of the environmental benefits that can be achieved through measures which these options will provide.
These measures are supported by English environmental organisations.

Appendix VI

Indicative measures and indicators for Environmental Stewardship (ELS, OELS, Uplands ELS and HLS)

Objectives	Targets	Key Indicators
Wildlife Conservation	To improve the quality of the farmed countryside for wildlife. To maintain and restore nationally and internationally important wildlife sites in order to safeguard their value (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Natura 2000 sites). To contribute to the implementation of Article 10 of the Habitats and Species Directive, the Gothenburg Protocol and the Kyiv Biodiversity Resolution to halt the loss of biodiversity in Europe by 2010, through helping to halt and ultimately to reverse the decline in farmland species and habitats identified as a priority in the England Biodiversity Strategy.	1) Area of farmed land under an ES agreement. 2) Area and length of ES agreement options aimed at the maintenance and restoration of all habitats and species relevant to farmed land. 3) Status of key farmland indicator species (e.g. farmland birds, hares etc). 4) Area of ES agreement on nationally and internationally important wildlife sites.
Maintenance and enhancement of	To maintain and enhance and characteristic landscape features and to restore characteristic landscape	1) Area and length of ES agreement options that contribute to maintaining and

landscape quality and character	features appropriate to the local area. To maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the landscape and to restore and create locally distinctive landscapes.	enhancing the landscape character and quality of the countryside. 2) Number of landscape features restored, enhanced or created through HLS. 3) The uptake of the ES scheme in high priority landscapes (this indicator also applies to other scheme targets for wildlife conservation, historic environment and public access and understanding).
Promotion of public access and understanding (State Aided) (Axis 3)	To improve and create public access routes, links and areas where their need has been identified (de minimis state aid). To increase public enjoyment and understanding of the countryside, its history, landscape, wildlife, culture and agriculture (de minimis state aid).	1) Number, length and area of routes created or improved through HLS. 2) Number of HLS agreements which include educational access option. 3) Use of access routes, links or areas created or improved (will be assessed for a sample).
Natural resource protection	To contribute to enhancing the quality of inland and coastal water bodies including ground water in line with objectives for Water Framework, Habitats, Ground Water and Bathing Water Directives. To contribute towards Diffuse Water Pollution from Agriculture (DWPA) short term (2008) objective of	1) Uptake of ES resource protection options, in particular within high priority catchments. 2) Levels of nitrogen, phosphates, pesticides, pathogens and silt in ES

	stabilising nitrogen and phosphate losses from agriculture. To conserve soils and to maintain and restore their healthy functions in line with the objectives of the Defra Soils Action Plan and future Soil Strategy.	scheme uptake areas against national data. 4) Reduction in pollution incidents related to soil erosion from agricultural land. 5) Use of aquatic ecological indicators where appropriate.
Flood management for the management of wetlands and coastal habitat	To make land available for flooding (to assist in flood risk management). To implement relevant resource protection measures that will also reduce the likelihood of localised flooding incidents. To contribute to (sustainable) coastal defence management.	1) Area of land under HLS inundated grassland options. 2) Area and length of relevant HLS resource protection options. 3) Area of land under HLS intertidal habitat options.
Genetic conservation	To contribute to the conservation of traditional and locally distinctive breeds of farm animal and varieties of fruit tree where their conservation also contributes to the primary objectives of the Environmental Stewardship Scheme.	1) Number of HLS agreements where breed supplement is paid. 2) Area of traditional orchard under HLS agreement.

Appendix VII

Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) Standards

19. The Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition Standards for England include soil management and protection and the maintenance of habitats and landscape features. These standards are set out at Section C (pages 16-29) in the Cross Compliance Handbook for England 2006, as amended by the 2007 supplement, to take account of the new requirements that came into effect from January 2007 – the attached link refers:-

www.defra.gov.uk/farm/capreform/pubs/pdf/XCHandbook2006.pdf

Statutory Management Requirements

20. The Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) cover the following:-

SMR 1	Wild birds
SMR 2	Groundwater
SMR 3	Sewage sludge
SMR 4	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
SMR 5	Habitats
SMR 6	Animal identification and registration – pigs
SMR 7 & 8	Cattle identification
SMR 8a	Animal identification and registration – sheep and goats
SMR 9	Restrictions on the use of plant protection products
SMR 10	Restrictions on the use of substances having hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists in farm animals
SMR 11	Food and feed law
SMR 12	Prevention and control of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs)
SMR 13	Control of Foot and Mouth Disease
SMR 14	Control of certain animal diseases
SMR 15	Control of Bluetongue
SMR 16	Welfare of calves
SMR 17	Welfare of Pigs
SMR 19	Welfare of farmed animals

21. The link above to the Cross Compliance Handbook provides details (pages 32-49) for each of the SMRs.

22. Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) for the Protection of Water that apply outside Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

23. The Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the protection of water describe the main risks of causing pollution from different agricultural and horticultural sources and provide practical guidance to help farmers and growers avoid causing pollution and protect soil. These apply outside the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

24. The Code is set out in the following link:-

www.defra.gov.uk/farm/environment/cogap/index.htm

Relevant National Legislation included in the baseline for agri-environment schemes

GAECs

GAEC 1 – Soil Protection Review 2010 (covers post harvest management, waterlogged soil and the burning of crop residues).
The Agriculture (Cross compliance) Regulations 2009
The Crop Residues (Burning) Regulations 1993

GAEC 5 – Environmental impact assessment
The Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2006

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999

GAEC 6 – Sites of Special Scientific Interest
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006)

GAEC 7 – Scheduled monuments
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

GAEC 8 – Public rights of way

The Highways Act 1980

GAEC 9 – Overgrazing and unsuitable supplementary feeding
The Agriculture (Cross compliance) Regulations 2009

GAEC 10 – heather and grass burning
The Heather and Grass Etc Burning (England) Regulations 2007

GAEC 11 – control of weeds
The Weeds Act 1959

GAEC 12 – Eligible land not in agricultural production
The Agriculture (Cross compliance) Regulations 2009

GAEC 13 – Stonewalls
The Agriculture (Cross compliance) Regulations 2009

GAEC 14 – Protection of hedgerows and watercourses
The Agriculture (Cross compliance) Regulations 2009

GAEC 15 - Hedgerows
The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

GAEC 16 – Felling of trees
The Forestry Act 1967: the Forestry (Felling of Trees) Regulations 1979

GAEC 17 – Tree Preservation Orders
The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
The Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999

GAEC 18 – comply with current regulations relating to water abstraction licensing.
The Water Resources Act 1991

List of Statutory Management Requirements

(referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of Council Regulation 1782/2003)

SMR	Directive or Regulation	Articles	Domestic provisions

1	Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p.1)	3 4(1) (2) (4) 5 7 8	Section 3 of the Game Act 1831. Sections 1(1, 5-7), 2, 4, 16, 28E (1)(a), (3)(b) and (3)(c), 28K, 28P (6) and (6A), and 31 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Regulations 3, 19, 23 and 26 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994/2716).
2	Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances (OJ L 20, 26.1.1980, p.43)	4 5	The Groundwater Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/2746): Regulations 4, 5 and 14. Requirements imposed for the purpose of giving effect to the Groundwater Directive, contained in authorisations which are granted under: · The Groundwater Regulations 1998 · The Water Resources Act 1991 · The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (waste management licences) · The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/3538).
3	Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p.6)	3	The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (SI 1989/1263): Regulations 3 (prohibition on the use of sludge), 4 and 5

SMR	Directive or Regulation	Articles	Domestic provisions

4	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p.1)	4 5	In NVZs designated by the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008 (SI 2349/2008): Parts 3 – 8 of the same Regulations apply.
5	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p.7)	6 13 15 22(b)	Sections 28E (1)(a), 28E (3)(b) and 28E(3)(c), 28K, 28P(6) and (6A), and 31 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Regulations 3, 19, 23, 26, 42, 43(1), (4) and (6), 44 and 45 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 2716).
6	Council Directive 2008/71/EEC of 15 July 2008 on identification and registration of pigs (OJ L 213, 8.8.2005, p31)	3 4 5	Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2003 (SI 2003/2632) Articles 4, 5, 8, 9, 10–21 24, 25 and 26 and Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/529): Regulations 4, 5, 7 and 8, and Schedules 1, 2, 4 and 5.
7	Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and Council as regards eartags, passports and holdings registers (OJ L 163/65, 30.04.2004.)	6 8 9	Regulations 13, 15 and 29 of the Cattle Identification Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/871) Regulation 6 of the Cattle Database (England) Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/1796).

SMR	Directive or Regulation	Articles	Domestic provisions

7/8	Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Regulation (EC) No 820/97 (OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p.1)	4 7	Cattle Identification Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/871) (as amended) Regulations 3–6, 8–14, 16–18, 21, 22, 23 and 25–29.Regulations 6, 7 and 8 of the Cattle Database Regulations 1998 (SI 1998/1796)Regulations 7 and 9 of the Cattle (Identification of Older Animals) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/2976) (as amended)
8a	Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC (OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 8)	3 4 5	The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2007 (SI 2007/3493) supplements the EC Regulation, and the provisions relating to animal identification and on-farm records apply for cross compliance purposes.
9	Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.08.1991, p. 1)	3	Plant Protection Products Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/1435): Regulations 3 and 26. Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (SI 1986/1510): Regulations 5 and 6. Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/189): Regulation 7.
10	Council Directive 96/22/ EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists (OJ L 125, 23.)	3 4 5 5a 7	4 The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) 5 Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/1729: Regulations 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 25 to 28A. The Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2007 (SI 2008/2297): Regulations 8)(a), 18 and 19.

SMR	Directive or Regulation	Articles	Domestic provisions
11	Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. (OJ L 031, 01.02.2002 p. 1)	14 15 17(i) 18 19 20	In relation to food Articles 14(1), 18(2) and 18(3), and 19 are enforced by Regulation 4 of the General Food Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/3279). In relation to feed for food-producing animals, Articles 15(1), 18(2) and 18(3) and 20 are enforced by Regulation 15 of the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/3280). To the extent that Article 17(1) of Regulation 178/2002 is considered to import the EC Food or Feed Hygiene Regulations into the requirements of cross compliance, those EC Regulations (852/2004 and 853/2004 in the case of food, and 183/2005 in the case of feed) are enforced respectively by the Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/14) and the Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005.
12	Regulation 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. (OJ L 147, 31.05.2001 p. 1)	7 11 12 13 15	The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/1881): Schedules 3, 4, 6 and 8.
13	Council Directive 2003/85/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease. Council Directive 2003/85 repeals and replaces Council Directive 1985/511. (OJ L 306, 22.11.2003 p. 1)	3	The Foot and Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006 (SI 2006/182), the Foot and Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/183) and the Animal Health Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulations (SI 2005/3475).

14	Council Directive 92/119/EEC introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease. (OJ L 062, 15.03.1993 p. 69)	3	The Cattle Plague Order 1928 (1928 No 206): Article 1(1). The Swine Vesicular Disease Order 1972 (SI 1972/1980): Article 3(1) and the Schedule. The Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996 (SI 1996/2628): Article 3(2). The African Swine Fever (England) Order 2003 (SI 2003/2913): Article 4.
15	Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of Bluetongue. (OJ L 327 22.12.2000 p. 74)	3	The relevant regulations Bluetongue Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/962) 8(1)(a) and 11.
16	Council Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p28)	3 4	The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/2078): Regulations 5(1)(c), and Schedule 6.
17	Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991, p33)	3 4(1)	The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/2078): Regulations 5(1)(e), and Schedule 8.**.**
18	Council Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p23)	4	The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/2078): Regulation 4, and Schedule 1. Provisions specific to mutilations are detailed in the Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/1100) as amended by the Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/1426). (SI 1987/114), insofar as they apply to England; the Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Order 2003 (SI 2003/1328); The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/1870), paragraphs 8 and 9 of Schedule

			3D and paragraphs 19 to 26 of Schedule 6; the Protection of Animals Act 1911, section 3; the Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1954; and the Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1964. **These provisions will be revoked and replaced by the Animal Welfare Act and its secondary legislation but the provisions are expected to be unchanged.**

APPENDIX VIII

AGRI-ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

Rationale & Objectives

1. From the late 1980s, agri-environment schemes in England, have been used to halt and reverse the widespread loss of habitats and degradation of the farmland environment . The previous programme (2000-2006) has made significant progress in improving the ecological condition of high value sites (e.g. Natura 2000 sites) and has started to redress some of the wider deterioration in the farmed environment by making agri-environment schemes available to all farmers in England. Since the introduction of the Environmental Stewardship agri-environment scheme (ES) in 2005 the scale of response from the industry has started to come closer to matching the scale of the need. Continued large scale intervention is necessary during this programme period to further protect and improve the rural environment.

2. ES has primary objectives, which are closely aligned with the Community Strategic Guidelines for Rural Development. These primary objectives are:

- the conservation of natural wildlife (both in protected areas and the wider countryside);
- protecting natural resources (especially soil and water)
- the adaptation of farming methods around specific features on farmed land, to enhance biodiversity and resource protection
- the maintenance of landscape quality and character;
- the promotion of public access and understanding (de minimis non-agricultural state aid under Regulation 1998/2006) (Axis 3).

3. In addition, the Higher Level element of the scheme also addresses the following as secondary objectives:

- flood management where it contributes to wetland and coastal habitat management ;
- genetic conservation for biodiversity and native breeds at risk.

4. ES also has an overarching climate change theme which, through meeting the scheme objectives outlined above, will:

- Support the adaptation of the natural environment to climate change;
- Enhance the contribution of agriculture and land management to climate change mitigation, for example by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and providing and protecting carbon storage.

ES does not currently include specific options designed to address climate change, though several of the options in the scheme have benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, blocking up drainage channels on moorland will act as a carbon sink for peat soils.

Scope & actions

5. There are four elements to Environmental Stewardship:

- Entry Level (ELS) – whole farm scheme with a wide range of options designed for all types of enterprises for conventional farmers in England
- Organic Entry Level (OELS) – whole farm scheme aimed at organic farmers in England
- Higher Level (HLS) - a more targeted scheme aimed at the most valuable habitats, such as Natura 2000 sites, that require complex and locally adapted management which will deliver higher environmental benefits. As ES requires the whole of the farm to be entered into agreement, HLS agreements will generally be combined with ELS to have a joint ELS/HLS agreement on the farm.
- From 2010 a new element of Environmental Stewardship was added: Uplands Entry Level (Uplands ELS), a whole farm scheme aimed at farmers in England's 'Severely Disadvantaged Areas' (SDA).

6. Natura 2000 sites are given priority in the targeting arrangements for HLS, and action plans for restoring and enhancing the ecological condition of Natura 2000 sites using ES options are put in place. A voluntary approach is taken to ensuring the positive management of Natura 2000 sites because of the difficulty of imposing complex positive management; the co-operation of the land manager is extremely important to successful, effective management. Reserve powers to require specific positive management are available, but are very seldom used. The status of sites is regularly monitored, so that we can check that we are on track to meet our obligation to improve the ecological condition of 95% of Natura 2000 sites by 2010.

7. Participants must commit for 5 years for Entry and Organic Entry Level and Uplands Entry Level. Higher Level will, in the vast majority of cases, run for 10 years because of the more detailed and complex nature of the agreement and the need to deliver significant environmental benefit. For a small number of agreements where inter-tidal habitats are created, and the change in land use is irreversible, the agreements will last 20 years. The aim of these agreements is to mitigate the effects of the rise in sea levels by realigning the coastline and creating saltmarsh habitats involving a breach in the sea wall. All agreements will include a review clause to take account of EC Decisions on a successor to Council regulation 1698/2005.

Payment rates

8. ELS contains a range of management options, including, for example, options relating to field boundaries and in-field options. The options have been designed so that all types of enterprise (arable, livestock, mixed etc) are able to participate in the scheme. Each option is worth a certain number of points, depending on the environmental land management required and taking account of the income foregone.

9. ELS and OELS applicants are required to achieve a points target for the whole holding equivalent to at least 30 points and 60 points respectively per hectare of eligible land. In ELS, the payment rate is £30 per ha, but with a lower payment rate of £8 per ha on land parcels of 15 ha or more within the Less Favoured Areas. For OELS the payment rate is £60 per ha, but with a lower rate of £8 per ha on land parcels of 15ha or more within the SDA Moorland line.

10. Uplands ELS will incorporate ELS, so Uplands ELS targets will include the underlying ELS points targets. For instance on land below the Moorland Line, a farmer

entering Uplands ELS will have to gain 32 points additional to the 30 points they need under ELS, so their overall points target for Uplands ELS would be 62 points per hectare. On moorland parcels of 15ha or more, farmers entering Uplands ELS will have to gain an additional 15 points on top of the 8 required under ELS, with an overall target of 23 points per hectare.

11. In the same way, the payment rates for Uplands ELS will incorporate the underlying ELS payment rates. So the overall payment rates for Uplands ELS will be £23 per hectare on moorland parcels of 15 hectares or more; and £62 per hectare on all other land within the SDA.

12. Uplands ELS will also be compatible with OELS. If farmers choose to adopt 'Uplands OELS', they will face a higher points threshold and receive a higher payment on the relevant land to reflect the fact their agreement incorporates OELS. The Uplands OELS points threshold for organically farmed land will be 92 points per hectare on SDA land below the Moorland Line and moorland parcels smaller than 15ha. The payment rate for this land will be £92 per hectare.

13. HLS agreements are paid according to the payment rate for each option. Non-productive investments will also be available to HLS agreement holders to assist in delivering the high environmental outcomes that are required for these agreements.

14. All agreements have to comply with the relevant EU and international agreements, English standards and other scheme requirements in place at that time. This includes a broad set of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) designed to contribute to protection of the agricultural environment including habitats and landscape features, Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) and EU Commission Regulation 1974/2006. No payments are made for complying with these standards.

15. The current England baseline for nitrates complies with Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and is contained in SMR4. Following extensive bilateral discussion with the Commission and public consultation, England has drawn up a revised Nitrates Action Programme, which came into force on 1 January 2009 and forms the new requirement in cross compliance – SMR4. This means that payments will only be made for management which goes beyond the revised Nitrates Action Plan requirements in full accordance with the provisions of Article 39(3) of Council Regulation 1968/2005.

CORE MEASURES

1. FARM ENVIRONMENT RECORD
FARM ENVIRONMENT PLAN

Objective: identify, map, and retain the listed environmental and archaeological features.

Scope & actions:
The Farm Environment Record is a mandatory requirement for entry into ELS/OELS/UELS. It provides a detailed record of all the environmental and any

archaeological features on the farm which must be identified, mapped and retained. In addition, the plan must identify any high soil erosion risk fields.

Farmers entering Uplands ELS will have to provide an extended Farm Environment Record for their land below the Moorland Line. This is because the nature of some of the Uplands ELS requirements on this land requires features to be recorded in more detail than they would be in a standard FER.

The Farm Environment Plan is a mandatory requirement for entry into HLS, carried out by Natural England, an independent adviser or a farmer who makes a detailed appraisal of the environmental value of the land by identifying features on a field by field basis which may be appropriate for HLS management options.

Baseline:
The record/plan establishes a baseline of environmental and archaeological features for inspections and facilitates the selection of options for positive management.

ELS/OELS/Uplands ELS: FER payment 3 points per ha
(NB. Farmers completing an extended FER under Uplands ELS will receive an additional two points per ha, accounted for under UX2)
HLS - FEP: Transaction cost (maximum payment) £400[4]

2. ORGANIC ENTRY LEVEL - BASE PAYMENT

Objective: to manage the land according to organic standards.

Scope & actions:
To pay for the additional management time required to manage the land to meet organic standards. Includes transaction costs arising from the annual registration fee to the organic certifying body.

Relevant baseline:
The baseline for particular options is the same as for options under ELS but in addition agreement holders have to comply with organic standards.

Council Regulation2092/91 (as amended) and set out in the UK Compendium of Organic Standards: no synthetic fertilisers, no herbicides and very restricted usage of insecticides.

OELS base payment 30 points per ha.

For the conversion from conventional to organic farming a payment of £175 per ha per year is made for the first 2 years of conversion; and, for established top-fruit orchards (planted with pears, plums, cherries and apples, excluding cider apples), a payment of £600 per ha per year for first 3 years of conversion is made.

3. UPLANDS ELS REQUIREMENTS

[4] This is the maximum daily rate payable to a consultant drawing up an inventory of environmental assets on a farm. The FEP itself has no economic value and is simply a prerequisite for negotiations to enter into an HLS agreement.

Objective: to ensure that certain specific environmental management standards are delivered consistently on a landscape-scale across the SDA, above and beyond those determined by GAEC.

Scope & actions:

Farmers entering Uplands ELS must meet a series of requirements. There are three sets of requirements for entering Uplands ELS which apply to each category of SDA land: one set for grassland and arable, one for moorland, and another that applies to moorland common land and moorland shared grazing. These are listed below:

Upland grassland and arable requirements 11 points/hectare
UX2, UOX2

- Do not supplementary feed within 6m of the top of a bank of a watercourse.
- Do not apply any fertiliser, or boom spray herbicides, within 6 metres of the top of a bank of a watercourse.
- Retain any traditional features when any maintenance or restoration of dry-stone walls in undertaken, following the style characteristic of the local landscape and using appropriately shaped and sized local natural stone.
- Any maintenance, restoration and repair of hedgebanks must be carried out in the style characteristic of the local landscape and using traditional materials
- Any management of hedgerows must be carried out in the style customary to the local landscape.
- Do not supplementary feed in native woodland except when shelter is required during periods of extreme weather
- Retain existing areas of native scrub
- Do not remove any boulders or rock outcrops.
- Prevent the spread of bracken on land which allows the use of a conventional tractor.
- Collect all plastic waste associated with farming activities for disposal.
- Preparation of an extended Farm Environment Record (FER).

Moorland requirements 15 points /hectare
UX3/UOX3

- Avoid overgrazing and undergrazing and, in any case, maintain a minimum stocking rate of 0.05 livestock units per ha between 1st June and 30th September.
- Maintain wetlands, including peat bogs, mires and hillside flushes.
- Manage any supplementary feeding sensitively to avoid damaging habitats
- Where you do have the legal right to carry out burning, and intend to do so, follow the Defra Heather and Grass Burning Code.
- Do not apply fertiliser or manure.
- Do not plough, cultivate, reseed or harrow
- Retain and protect native woodland

Additional moorland requirements for commons and shared grazing (all moorland)
Supplementary payment of £5/hectare/year
UX1

- All sheep must consist of hefted self-maintained flocks.

- Establish and maintain a commoners' association or group.
- Maintain an ongoing record of active graziers and numbers and type of stock.

Relevant baseline:
The baseline for these mandatory options is the same as for options under ELS.

OPTIONAL MEASURES

4. FIELD BOUNDARIES

Objectives: Maintain and enhance hedgerows, earth banks (including those with stone facings), stone walls and ditches for biodiversity, resource protection, stock control and the maintenance of the agricultural landscape.

Scope & actions:
Boundaries must be retained and maintained in accordance with the local landscape. Hedges should be trimmed no more than once every two years. Ditches must be cleaned once within an agreement. Ditch banks must be cut no more than once every 2 years. Stone walls must be regularly repaired to protect the walls from deterioration and repairs carried out using traditional materials and in the style characteristic of the area.

The HLS options are to maintain those species-rich hedges which support target species of farmland birds, insects or mammals e.g. dormice, and includes appropriate tailored management; and to create new earth banks.

Baseline:
GAEC 13 : Do not remove stone or stonewalls
GAEC 14 : You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers, dredgings, slurry, manures or pesticides within two metres of the centre of a hedgerow or watercourse or one metre from the top of a watercourse bank. Maintain a green cover on these margins and they must not be used for storage. (The margins supported under ES begin from the edge of margins established under GAEC14).
GAEC 15: Do not remove a hedgerow on any part of your holding without permission. Do not cut hedgerows between 1 March -31 July.

Payment rates ELS/OELS:

Hedgerows with or without ditches and hedgebanks	8-56 points per 100 metres	10-70 euros
Ditches	8-24 points per 100 metres	10-30 euros
Stonewalls	15 points per 100 metres	19 euros per 100m
Earth banks	14 points per 100m (both sides) 7 points per 100m (one side)	18 euros per 100 m 9 euros per 100m

Payment rates Uplands ELS:

Stone-faced hedgebanks	12-24 points per 100m	15-30 euros per 100m

Stonewalls	32 points per 100m	40 euros
Earth banks	9-18 points per 100m	11-23 euros

Additional biodiversity option under HLS (maximum payment):

Maintenance of hedgerows of very high environmental value	£27 (34 euros) per 100 metres
Maintenance of ditches of very high environmental value	£36 (45 euros) per 100 metres

Non-productive investments under HLS (maximum payment):

Restoration, planting of new hedges; including preparation work; earth bank restoration	£13.40 (17 euros) per metre
Earth bank creation	£11 (14 euros) per metre
Stone-faced Hedgebank restoration	£34 (43 euros) per metre
Ditch restoration	£2.90 (4 euros) per metre
Stone wall restoration	£22 (28 euros) per metre
Supplement for stone and transport from quarry	£30 (38 euros) per metre
Fencing in association with conservation and resource protection works	£6.50 (8 euros) per metre

Non-productive investments under Uplands ELS:

Hedgerow restoration	£10 (13 euros) per metre
Stone-faced Hedgebank restoration	£55 (69 euros) per metre
Earth bank restoration	£12.50 (16 euros) per metre
Stonewall restoration	£30 (38 euros) per metre
Sheep fencing around small woodlands	£50 (63 euros) per 100 metres

5. TREES AND WOODLAND

Objectives: Maintain, protect, create and enhance trees and woodland for biodiversity and traditional agricultural landscapes.

Scope & actions:
Maintenance of trees and woodland. Establish a buffer zone free of fertilisers and manures around the base of trees in fields with no cultivation under the tree canopy. Tag trees in hedgerows to allow establishment: establish a buffer zone free of fertilisers and manures along the hedgerow where trees are present. For woodland edges maintain the fences in stockproof condition.

The HLS ancient tree option provides for the creation of a wide unfertilised 15m grass buffer around the trees. The parkland options will require the protection of trees; introduce a light grazing regime, with no use of fertilisers. A management plan is required to ensure that the original landscape is maintained.

The HLS woodland options are for the creation of small areas of woodland below 1 ha for biodiversity or resource protection. Management requires limited grazing; cutting; coppicing; removing inappropriate trees; fencing.

The HLS orchard options require maintaining or establishing orchards using English varieties to promote genetic resources, increase biodiversity and provide additional habitats; by protecting trees from livestock; a crop protection programme; and an introduction of a light grazing regime.

Baseline:
GAEC 16: You must have a felling licence before you can carry out felling.
GAEC 17: You must not cut down, damage or destroy, uproot, top or lop a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order without written consent.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Maintain in-field trees	8-12 points per tree	10-15 euros per tree
Establishment of hedgerow trees by tagging	1 point per tree	1 euro per tree
Maintain woodland edges	380 points per ha	475 euros per ha
Maintenance of woodland fences	4 points per 100m	5 euros per 100m

Payment rate Uplands ELS:

Woodland livestock exclusion	180 points per ha	225 euros per ha

Additional biodiversity options under HLS (maximum payment):

Maintain ancient trees	£25 (31 euros) per tree
Maintenance, restoration/creation of parkland	£180 (225 euros) per ha
Creation of small areas of woodland	£315 (394 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration/creation of areas of scrub for target species e.g. dormouse	£100 (125 euros) per ha
Woodland livestock exclusion	£100 (125 euros) per ha

Transaction cost:
Management plan for parkland options £400 (500 euros) per plan

Genetic diversity options:

Maintenance, restoration of high value orchards with traditional varieties	£95-250 per ha	119-313 euros per ha
Creation of orchards with traditional varieties	£250 per ha	318 euros per ha

Non-productive investments under HLS (maximum payment):

Trees tubes, stakes and rabbit guards	£2.30 (3 euros) each
Planting of Parkland trees	£7.50 (9 euros) each
Parkland Tree guards	£106 (133 euros) each
Planting of orchard trees	£17 (21 euros) each
Identification of orchard fruit tree varieties	£30 (38 euros)/tree variety
Fruit tree guards	£36 (45 euros)each
Pruning of orchard trees	£17 (21 euros) each
Orchard tree guards (sheep proof)	£32 (40 euros) per tree
Coppicing bankside trees	£29 (36 euros) each
Tree surgery	£89 (111 euros) each
Tree removal	£25 (31 euros) per sq metre

Non-productive investments under Uplands ELS:

Sheep fencing around small woodlands	£50 (63 euros) per 100 metres

6. BUFFER STRIPS

Objective: Establish buffer strips creating new habitats for wildlife; protecting habitats from fertiliser and sprays and protecting water courses and hedgerow trees.

Scope & actions:
To extend the field margins required by GAEC; and enhance the biodiversity and resource protection of field margins. Establish or maintain a grassy strip using no fertilisers or manures. Herbicides limited to spot treatment of injurious weeds. Grazing is allowed on the nectar mixture margins in the autumn and winter.

The HLS options require more complex management aimed at specific farmland species e.g. lapwing, or arable plants, by establishing a margin by natural regeneration or sowing a recommended seed mix. Once established the land is maintained, cut or grazed on a cycle agreed with a Natural England adviser.

Baseline:
GAEC 14: You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers, dredgings, slurry, manures or pesticides within two metres of the centre of a hedgerow or watercourse or one metre from the top of a watercourse bank. Maintain a green cover on these margins and they must not be used for storage. (The margins supported under ES begin from the edge of margins established under GAEC).
SMR 4 and scheme requirement: Do not exceed 170kg/N per ha of organic manure; do not exceed the optimum level of nutrients for the crop in accordance with the Nitrates Action Plan and ES Scheme requirements.
SMR 9: Only use approved plant protection products in accordance with good plant protection practice. Retain a record of Plant Protection Product usage.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Creating and maintaining 2-12 metre buffer strips, including riparian buffer strips	250-500 points per ha	315-625 euros per ha
Taking field corners out of cultivation and maintaining	400- 500 points per ha	500-625 euros per ha
Creating and maintaining conservation headlands	100-330 points per ha	125-413 euros per ha
Creating and maintaining uncropped cultivated margins	400 points per ha 460 points per ha (organic)	500 euros per ha 575 euros per ha
Creating wildbird seed/ nectar mixture on grassland	450-550 points per ha	563-688 euros per ha
Supplement to add wildflowers to buffer strisp and field corners on cultivated land	63 points per ha	79 euros per ha

Additional biodiversity options available under HLS (maximum payment):

Establishing and maintaining a floristically enhanced grass margin	£485 (606 euros) per ha
Establishing and maintaining an unharvested fertiliser free conservation headlands until the spring of the following year	£440 (550 euros) per ha
Enhanced buffer strips on intensive grassland	£590 (738 euros) per ha

7. ARABLE IN-FIELD OPTIONS

Objective: To improve the biodiversity of arable fields for birds, small mammals and insects by minimising the use of inputs

Scope & Actions:
Management of land before and following the harvesting of a combinable crop until mid February to provide food for overwintering birds without the use of herbicides, pesticides, organic and organic fertilisers. Extended winter stubbles followed by natural regeneration provide additional spring and summer foraging and nesting habitat. For beetle banks create a tussocky grass ridge 2m wide and sow with perennial grasses, without the use of pesticides, organic and inorganic fertiliser. Herbicides can only be used to spot treat injurious weeds. For skylark plots create plots between 3-12m in length and width. For other ground nesting birds create a cultivated area at least 1 ha and not more than 2.5 ha, at least 100m wide. No mechanical weeding during the nesting season.

The HLS options are aimed at target species and provide year round food sources; foraging sites by using enriched seed mixtures; the creation of fallow plots; the restriction in herbicides; or the grazing of overwintering brassicas.

Baseline:
SMR 4 and ES scheme requirement: Do not exceed 170kg/N per ha of organic manure; do not exceed the optimum level of nutrients for the crop in accordance with the NVZ Action Plan and ES scheme requirements.
SMR 9: Only use approved plant protection products in accordance with good plant protection practice. Retain a record of Plant Protection Product usage.
GAEC 1: Do not normally carry out any mechanical field operations on an area of waterlogged soil.,
GAEC 1: You must not burn crop residues
GAEC 11: You must control the spread of poisonous and invasive weeds.
GAEC 12: For land not in agricultural production, establish and maintain a green cover, which must be cut or grazed. Do not cut vegetation between 1 March and 31 July.
GAEC 14: You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers, dredgings, slurry, manures or pesticides within two metres of the centre of a hedgerow or watercourse or one metre from the top of a watercourse bank. Maintain a green cover on these margins and they must not be used for storage. (The margins supported under ES begin from the edge of margins established under GAEC).

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Overwintered stubble	120-150 points per ha	150-188 euros per ha

Fodder crops followed by overwintered stubbles	90-110 points per ha	113-138 euros per ha
Cereals for silage followed by overwintered stubbles	230-250 points per ha	288-313 euros per ha
Reduced herbicide, cereal crop management preceding overwintered stubbles	195 points per ha	244 euros per ha
Extended overwintered stubbles	410 points per ha	513 euros per ha
Undersown spring cereals	150- 200 points per ha	188-250 euros per ha
Beetle banks	580-750 points per ha	725-938 euros per ha
Skylark plots	5 points per plot	6 euros per plot
Uncropped, cultivated areas for ground nesting birds	360 points per ha	450 euros per ha
Creating wildbird seed/ nectar mixture on grassland	450-550 points per ha	563-688 euros per ha

Additional biodiversity options available under HLS (maximum payment):

Creation and maintenance of enhanced wildbird seed mix plots	£475 (594 euros) per ha
Creation and maintenance of fallow plots for ground nesting birds and arable flora	£440 (550 euros) per ha
Reduced herbicide, cereal crop management before overwintered stubbles	£195 (244 euros) per ha
Low input spring cereal to maintain or recreate an arable mosaic	£250 (313 euros) per ha
Fodder crop management to recreate an arable mosaic	£150 (188 euros) per ha

8. PROTECTION OF HIGH EROSION SITES

Objective: to protect water courses by reducing soil erosion and diffuse pollution.

Scope & actions:
Exclude the use of root crops e.g. potatoes, sugar beet, and brassicas; and outdoor pigs on this high erosion risk land. For management of maize establish an autumn sown crop after harvest or undersow with grass or clover. For winter cover crops, establish by 15 September and destroy in late January/early February by incorporation. Maintain water course fencing to help reduce contamination of the water, prevent bank damage and protect and encourage bankside vegetation.

The arable reversion options require the establishment and maintenance of a grass mix and regular cutting. The intensively managed grassland option requires management to alleviate soil compaction; including limiting the total nitrogen from organic and inorganic fertilisers not to exceed 100KgN per ha per year and the introduction of a grazing and mowing regime.

Baseline:
GAEC 1: Identification of groups of fields of similar use and soil type that are of high risk from soil erosion and implement measures that will avoid soil problems.
GAEC 1: After harvest ensure that the land is left in a state where run-off is unlikely.
GAEC 1: Do not carry out any mechanical field operations on waterlogged soil.
GAEC 1: You must not burn crop residues.
SMR 4 and ES scheme requirement: Do not exceed 170kg/N per ha of organic manure; do not exceed the optimum level of nutrients for the crop in accordance with the NVZ Action Plan and ES scheme requirements.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Management of maize crops on fields not at risk of soil erosion or run-off	18 points per ha	23 euros per ha
Enhanced management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion	94 points per ha	118 euros per ha
In-field grass areas to prevent erosion and run-off	450 points per ha	568 euros per ha
Maintenance of water course fencing	4 points per 100m	5 euros per 100m
Winter cover crops	65 points per ha	81 euros per ha

Payment rate Uplands ELS:

Winter livestock removal next to rivers, streams and lakes	35 points per ha	44 euros per ha

Additional resource protection options available under HLS (maximum payment):

Arable reversion to unfertilised or low input grassland to prevent soil erosion	£280 (350 euros) per ha
Create and manage in-field grass areas to prevent erosion or run-off	£350 (438 euros) per ha
Prevention of soil erosion on intensively managed grassland with low or no fertiliser	£335 (419 euros) per ha
Seasonal livestock removal on grassland to reduce run-off.	£40 (50 euros) per ha

Non-productive investments under Uplands ELS:

Post and wire fencing along watercourses	£50 (63 euros) per 100 metres

9. PROTECTION OF SPECIAL FEATURES (E.G. ARCHAEOLOGY) FOR BIODIVERSITY AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

Objective: to adapt farming methods around special features on farmed land, in order to enhance biodiversity and resource protection.

Scope & Actions:

Take special features (e.g. archaeology) out of production; reducing inputs; cultivation depth; and managing scrub.

The HLS options provide for arable reversion by natural regeneration and once established by a light grazing regime or cutting of hay. The direct drilling option provides for no drilling below 30mm and prohibits the growing of root and maize crops. The high water levels option requires maintaining water levels not greater than 30cm below the surface; avoiding field operations that can cause compaction or damage to sub-surface features, with no ploughing, chain harrowing or rolling permitted.

Relevant baseline:
GAEC 7: You must not carry out any operations resulting in the demolition of, destruction of or damage to a scheduled monument without prior consent from English Heritage.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Take special features on cultivated land out of production	460-600 points per ha	575-750 euros per ha
Reduce cultivation depth on land containing features	60-100 points pa	75-125 euros pa
Management of scrub on special sites (e.g. archaeology)	120 points per ha	150 euros per ha
Protection of special features on grassland (e.g. archaeology)	16 points per ha	20 euros per ha

Payment rate Uplands ELS:

Maintaining visibility of archaeological features on moorland	53 points per feature	66 euros per feature
Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings in remote locations	4 points per m^2	5 euros per m^2

HLS (maximum payment):

Arable reversion by natural regeneration	£500 (625 euros) per ha
Crop establishment by direct drilling	£70 (88 euros) per ha
Maintaining high water levels to protect special features (e.g. archaeology)	£240 (300 euros) per ha

Non productive investments:

Historic feature protection	100% of costs

10. GRASSLAND

Objective: To maintain, restore and enhance grassland habitats for biodiversity.

Scope & Actions:
The ELS options are designed for low inputs of fertilisers and herbicides or seed mixtures designed to improve the biodiversity and protection of the sward.

The permanent grassland options have to be maintained as grass with no ploughing or reseeding. Harrowing or rolling and cutting are prohibited during the nesting season. In addition the HLS options for unimproved grassland and hay meadows provide for closed periods for grazing; cutting of hay; stocking restrictions; and limited application of fertilisers.

Rough pastures, heathland and moorland should be managed with no inputs of fertiliser; cultivation or supplementary feed. Installation of new drainage is not permitted. Existing wet areas should be retained. Management will include cutting, burning, controlling bracken and light grazing. The creation options will require seeding from local sites.

The wetland grassland options require management of water levels controlling in field; restoration and maintenance of ditches; restrictions on stocking density in the nesting season; and avoiding poaching.

Relevant baseline:
ES Scheme requirement: Do not undergraze
GAEC 5: Do not begin a project on uncultivated land and semi-natural areas without permission, and comply with any notices served.
For protected sites, which includes all Natura 2000 sites - GAEC 6, SMR 1, SMR 5 and Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006: Do not carry out any operation, destroy, disturb or damage any of the plants, animals, geological or other landscape features without prior consent from Natural England.
GAEC 9: You must not overgraze or carry out unsuitable supplementary feeding on natural and semi-natural vegetation.
GAEC 10: Restrictions on the timing and burning of heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse and vaccinium.
GAEC 11: You must control the spread of poisonous and invasive weeds.
GAEC 12: For land not in agricultural production, establish and maintain a green cover, which must be cut or grazed. Do not cut vegetation between 1 March and 31 July.
SMR 2: Do not allow or dispose of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter that leads to the pollution of groundwater.
SMR 4 and scheme requirement: Do not exceed 170kg/N per ha of organic manure; do not exceed the optimum level of nutrients for the crop in accordance with the NVZ Action Plan and ES scheme requirements.
SMR 9: Only use approved plant protection products in accordance with good plant protection practice. Retain a record of Plant Protection Product usage.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Low input permanent grassland with inputs between 50-100kg/ha of inorganic fertiliser	35-115 points per ha	44-144 euros per ha
Very low input permanent grassland with no inorganic fertiliser	60-180 points per ha	75-225 euros per ha
Management of rush pastures with no more than 50kg/ha of inorganic fertiliser	60-180 points per ha	75-225 euros per ha
Enclosed rough grazing in LFA	35 points per ha	44 euros per ha

with no inorganic or organic fertiliser		
Moorland and rough grazing	5 points per ha	6 euros per ha
Mixed stocking to improve the biodiversity of the grass sward	9 points per ha	11 euros per ha
Ryegrass seed-set as winter/spring food for birds	80 points per ha	100 euros per ha
Legume and herb rich swards	200 points per ha	250 euros per ha

Payment rate Uplands ELS:

No supplementary feeding on moorland	4 points per ha	5 euros per ha
Cattle grazing on upland grassland and moorland	30 points per ha	38 euros per ha
Hay-making	60 points per ha	75 euros per ha
No cutting strip within meadows	250 points per ha	313 euros per ha
Management of enclosed rough grazing for birds	35 points per ha	44 euros per ha
Management of grassland for birds	37 points per ha	46 euros per ha
Monitoring of target environmental features	£320 per agreement	400 euros per agreement

Additional biodiversity options available under HLS (maximum payment):

Maintenance, restoration, or creation of species rich semi-natural grassland	£280 (350 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration, creation of wet grassland for breeding /overwintering waders	£355 (444 euros) per ha
Maintenance and restoration of traditional water meadows	£350 (438 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration, creation of semi-improved/rough grassland for target species	£210 (263 euros) per ha
Supplement for hay marking	£75 (94 euros) per ha
Supplement for raised water levels	£80 (100 euros) per ha
Supplement for inundation of grassland	£85 (106 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration, creation of moorland	£60 (75 euros) per ha
Supplement for shepherding	£5 (6 euros) per ha
Seasonal livestock exclusion supplement on moorland	£10 (13 euros) per ha
Moorland re-wetting supplement to protect peat bogs	£10 (13 euros) per ha
Management of heather, gorse and grass by burning, cutting	£7 (9 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration and creation of lowland heath	£450 (563 euros) per ha
Bracken control supplement	£35 (44 euros) per ha

Non-productive investments available under HLS (maximum payment):

Native seed mix	100% of costs
Preparatory work for heathland creation	100% of costs

Grip blocking of drainage grips on uplands	£4.30 (5 euros) per metre
Grip blocking on difficult sites	100% of costs incurred
Scrub management – base payment	£76 (95 euros) per agreement
Scrub management	£583 (729 euros) per ha
Bracken control – base payment	£106 (133 euros) per agreement
Bracken control	£112 (140 euros) per ha
Difficult site supplement	£7 (9 euros) per ha
Wooden field gates	£149 (186 euros) each
Stone gate post	£96 (120 euros) each

11. WETLANDS

Objective: To maintain, restore or create wetland habitats for biodiversity and resource protection

Scope & Actions:
ELS - create buffer strips by natural regeneration or sowing of at least 10 metres around ponds in grassland; and in arable areas receiving over 50kg/N per ha. Application of organic and inorganic manures is prohibited. After establishment maintain and cut no more than once in 5 years. Herbicides only permitted to spot treat injurious weeds.

HLS options require implementing a water management regime, which includes maintaining water control structures in good working order, controlling scrub cover; maintaining open water, ditch and drain management and no fertiliser usage.

Relevant baseline:
As for 9 (Grassland), plus SMR 2: Do not allow or dispose of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter that leads to the pollution of groundwater.

Payment rate ELS/OELS:

Buffering of in-field ponds in arable or grassland	400 points (500 euros) per ha

Additional biodiversity and resource protection options under HLS (maximum payment):

Maintenance of ponds of high wildlife value	£180 (225 euros) per ha
Maintenance, restoration of reedbeds and fens	£60 (75 euros) per ha
Creation and management of reedbeds and fens	£380 (475 euros) per ha
Maintenance and restoration of lowland raised bog	£150 (188 euros) per ha
Supplement for wetland cutting	£350 (438 euros) pa
Supplement for wetland grazing	£200 (250 euros) per ha

Non-productive investments under HLS (maximum payment):

Creation of gutters and ditches	£3.60 (5 euros) per square metre
Soil bund	£149 (186 euros) each

Culvert	£153 (191 euros) each
Sluice	£960 (1200 euros) each
Pond restoration or creation	£3 (4 euros) per sq metre
Scrape creation	£1.40 (2 euros) per sq metre
Silt trap provision	60% of costs
Wind pumps for water level measures	80% of costs
Drove improvement	50% of costs
Construction of water penning structures	100% of costs

12. INTER-TIDAL AND COASTAL (HLS)

Objective: Maintain, restore and create coastal habitats for biodiversity and to mitigate the effects of rising sea levels and coastal erosion

Scope & Actions:
To manage fragile coastal habitats through sensitive management. Management includes extensive grazing with no supplementary feeding or fertiliser inputs, retaining wood debris and accumulations of seaweed. Restorative management will be tailored to each site based on existing practices in the area and may involve introducing or removing grazing.

The creation options include site preparation by spraying off vegetation; breaching the sea wall and excavating creeks; and allowing the site to flood regularly with the tide. Saline lagoon may involve the excavation of the lagoon; constructing a water inlet and outlet system and implementing a water flow regime. For these options a one year Management Plan will be required.

Relevant baseline:
As in 9. (Grassland) above.

Payment rate HLS (maximum payment):

Maintenance and restoration of saltmarsh	£30 (38 euros) per ha
Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat	£700 (875 euros) per ha
Maintenance and restoration of sand dunes	£140 (175 euros) per ha
Creation of coastal vegetated shingle and sand dunes	£320 (400 euros) per ha
Supplement for extensive grazing on saltmarsh	£70 (88 euros) per ha
Saltmarsh livestock exclusion supplement	£40 (50 euros) per ha

Transaction cost: Management Plan £400 per plan

13. ACCESS (HLS) (NON-AGRICULTURAL DE MINIMIS STATE AID, Axis 3)

Objective: To provide and enhance new areas of access for the public enjoyment of the countryside. Educational access aims to encourage visits by schools and other interest groups to provide a greater understanding of the countryside and the links between farming and conservation.

Scope & Actions:

To create new public access routes or enhance existing Public Rights of Way. Paths must be safe and evenly grassed surface of at least 2m wide; or 3m wide for cyclepaths and bridleways; providing site maps and waymarks.

Educational access provides for the costs associated with promotion of farm visits opening up access and managing visitors including preparing a risk assessment.

Relevant baseline:
GAEC 8: Do not damage, block or remove any public rights of way that cross your land.

Payment rate HLS (maximum payment):

Educational access	Base payment £500 (625 euros)
Educational access	Per visit £100 (125 euros)

Non-productive investments:

Hard standing	£15 (19 euros) per square metre
Bridle and Kissing gates	£290 (363 euros) each
Dog gate	£35 (44 euros) each
Ladder/Timber stile	£125 (156 euros) each
Step-over or through stile	£115 (144 euros) each
Wooden footbridge	£315 (394 euros) each
Bench	£115 (144 euros) each
Preparing teachers information pack	£490 (613 euros) each

14. GENERAL

Additional supplements available under HLS for biodiversity and resource protection options (maximum payment):

Cattle grazing supplement where used to facilitate conservation	£35 (44 euros) per ha
Genetic diversity: Native breeds at risk supplement for conservation purposes –see attached list.	£70(88 euros) per ha
Control of invasive plant species	£60 (75 euros) per ha
Small fields/ difficult sites supplement	£50 (63 euros) per ha
Group applications for commons and catchments	£10 (13 euros) per ha

Non –productive investments (maximum payment)
Non productive investments for the re-introduction of livestock:

Cattle drinking bay	£119 (149 euros) each

Cattle grids	£538 (673 euros) each
Water supply	£2 (3 euros) per metre
Water trough	£85 (106 euros) each
Livestock handling facilities	60% of costs

Other non-productive investments (maximum payment)

Cross-drains under farm tracks for resource protection	£139 (174 euros) each
Relocation of gates for resource protection	£136 (170 euros) each
Hard base for livestock drinking points	£85 (106 euros) each
Hard base for livestock feeding points	£120 (150 euros) each
Construction of otter holts	£203 (254 euros) each
Bird and mammal boxes	£28 (35 euros) each
Bird strike markers	£1.50 (2 euros) each
Badger gates	£27 (34 euros) each
Removal of eyesore	£120 (150 euros) each
Specialised items not covered by the standard items	Up to 100% of costs