



Rural Payments
Agency

Countryside Stewardship (CS): Mid Tier and Wildlife Offers manual for agreements starting on 1 January 2023

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Manual for Mid Tier and Wildlife Offers for agreements starting on 1 January 2023

This manual applies to all Mid Tier multi-year (including Water Capital item) agreements and Wildlife Offers agreements starting on 1 January 2023.

Are you and your land registered?

Not registered: call us on 03000 200 301 and we can help you.

If you are registered: sign in now and check your information is up to date. Make sure that all the land parcels you want to include in your application are registered in the Rural Payments service and linked to your Single Business Identifier (SBI).

www.gov.uk/claim-rural-payments

Key dates for Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier

Important dates for Countryside Stewardship (CS) Mid Tier and Wildlife Offers.

Date	Details
8 February 2022	CS application period opens for agreements that will start on 1 January 2023
28 February	Last date to provide Natural England (NE) with evidenced requests to make changes to the Priority Habitats inventory (see section 4.8.2 for details)
20 May	Last date to request Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) approval if you are considering applying for grants in high or medium priority water or air quality catchments (see Annex 4 for a full list of options). Last date to request approval from NE to use either of the new lowland peat soils options (see section 4.8.4 for details)
27 May (midnight)	Last date to request a CS Mid Tier paper application pack by email or phone
31 May	Last date to request approval for management options for priority habitats and species
30 June (midnight)	Last date to request application pack online (if you are applying online through Rural Payments you do not need to request an application pack)

Date	Details
29 July	Last date to submit application for Mid Tier Online or the Wildlife Offers, with required supporting information Application period closes. Deadline for us to receive valid applications and any required supporting information
by 31 December	Agreement offer and declaration sent to customer for agreements that will start on 1 January 2023
1 January 2023	Start date for CS Mid Tier 2023 agreements applied for in 2022
15 May	Deadline for us to receive revenue claim forms without late claim reductions

1 Introduction

This manual explains the rules and application process for Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier (including Wildlife Offers) agreements that will start on 1 January 2023.

Countryside Stewardship is administered by the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Natural England (NE) provides technical advice in support of the scheme.

This manual explains what you need to do to apply for:

- Mid Tier agreements
- Wildlife Offers agreements

It also explains the additional requirements and processes that you need to follow. Any references in this manual to 'us' or 'we' refer to RPA.

Countryside Stewardship scheme overview

The main priority for Countryside Stewardship is to protect and enhance the natural environment, in particular:

- increased biodiversity, improved habitat and expanded woodland areas
- improved water quality
- improved air quality.

Other outcomes supported are:

- protection against flooding and coastal erosion
- maintaining the historic environment
- improved landscape character
- climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Countryside Stewardship supports Defra's 25 Year Environment Plan 'for our country to be the healthiest, most beautiful place in the world to live, work and bring up a family'. It also supports Defra's Strategic Objective of 'a cleaner, healthier environment, benefitting people and the economy'.

Countryside Stewardship gives incentives for land managers to look after the environment and is made up of the following elements:

- Higher Tier agreements for land that requires more complex management tailored to the individual site and now includes woodland maintenance
- Mid Tier agreements that provide a range of options and capital items that together help to deliver a broad range of environmental benefits
- four Wildlife Offers that provide a simpler set of options to help improve the wildlife on farms
- Capital Grants that provide grants for boundaries, trees and orchards, water quality and air quality
- Woodland Management Plan grant to help create a UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) compliant 10-year woodland management plan
- Woodland Tree Health grant to help restore and improve tree health
- Facilitation Fund which supports individuals who bring together groups of farmers, foresters and land managers to improve the environmental outcomes in their area
- Protection and Infrastructure grant which provides grants for woodland infrastructure.

Wildlife Offers, Woodland Tree Health, and Higher Tier and Mid Tier organic grants are not competitive.

More information

This manual applies to Mid Tier, including the Wildlife Offers. For supporting information and guidance and [Countryside Stewardship forms](#) read the [Countryside Stewardship](#) pages on GOV.UK.

You can also read more information on GOV.UK about the different elements of [Countryside Stewardship](#) that are listed above.

Agricultural Transition

We will continue to offer Countryside Stewardship agreements starting in 2023 and 2024.

Countryside Stewardship will eventually be replaced with three new schemes that reward the delivery of environmental benefits: the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Local Nature Recovery and Landscape Recovery. This will follow piloting involving farmers and land managers. By 2025, we will have fully introduced our three new environmental land management schemes.

Signing up to a Countryside Stewardship agreement now will put you in the best possible position to join future schemes. What's more, it will give you a viable, long-term source of income for providing environmental benefits as Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) payments are reduced. If you are successful in securing a place in one of the future schemes and

wish to end your Countryside Stewardship agreement, you can terminate your Countryside Stewardship agreement early, at agreed points, so you can join the new scheme.

Sustainable Farming Incentive Pilot Scheme

Land parcels already in a Sustainable Farming Incentive pilot standards agreement are not eligible for Mid Tier, including the Wildlife Offers.

There is a separate Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants offer for Sustainable Farming Incentive pilot participants, to support delivery of the pilot standards. If you are a pilot participant, please read the [GOV.UK pages](#) for more information.

Sustainable Farming Incentive 2022

We will launch the first round of the Sustainable Farming Incentive in 2022. Only those farmers who are eligible for payments under the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) will have these standards open to them. The scheme will also be open to those who are eligible for BPS and already have an existing CS Mid Tier (or other agri-environment) agreement. However, the Sustainable Farming Incentive standard chosen must be compatible with their existing CS agreement and would not result in them being paid twice for similar activities.

You can enter land parcels into both a CS Mid Tier agreement and a Sustainable Farming Incentive 2022 agreement if the actions under the option do not overlap. For example, if you are already being paid for establishing a cover crop under a Countryside Stewardship option on land that is at risk of soil erosion or surface runoff, then you will not be able to also enter that same land into the Sustainable Farming Incentive arable and horticultural soils standard where similar activities are required. You may still be able to establish cover crops on land on other parts of your holding, where appropriate.

We will publish more information about Sustainable Farming Incentive later in the year. This will include how CS agreement holders can take part and what they need to do to meet the rules of both schemes.

Local Nature Recovery

We plan to make an early version of Local Nature Recovery available to a limited number of people in 2023 and expand this as we roll out the scheme more widely by the end of 2024. You can read [more information on how the scheme will work](#) on GOV.UK.

Landscape Recovery

Customers with a Mid Tier or Wildlife Offer Countryside Stewardship agreement can also apply for a Landscape Recovery agreement. Defra will work with Landscape Recovery applicants during the project development phase on how to transition Mid Tier (including Wildlife Offers) Agreement Holders fully into Landscape Recovery and avoid double funding. You can read [more information on how the scheme will work](#) on GOV.UK.

Scheme changes for Countryside Stewardship agreements that start on 1 January 2023

New service: apply online for Mid Tier

You can now apply for a Mid Tier agreement online using the [Rural Payments service](#). This is a faster and simpler way to complete your application and we encourage you to apply online if you're able to. You do not need to request an application pack if you apply online.

Read section 4.1 and the [How to apply for Mid Tier online guidance](#) for more information.

Option changes

For 2023, changes have been made to a number of revenue options available in Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier and Higher Tier.

Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) approval has been extended to both high and medium priority areas for water and air pollution management options.

We have introduced two new options specific for lowland peat related to arable (SW17) and permanent grassland (SW18). These will raise water levels to prevent further degradation of, and where possible restore, lowland peat soils.

For options available in Mid Tier:

- WD9 (Livestock exclusion supplement) can now be used with UP1 (Enclosed rough grazing), UP2 (Management of rough grazing for birds) and UP3 (Management of moorland)
- SW8 (Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a water course) can now be used above the Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) line
- RP6 (Installation of piped culverts) - specification changed to allow alternatives to concrete for use in woodlands
- TE3 (Planting a tree) now allows planting of fruit trees on permanent pasture
- SP9 (threatened species supplement) now includes stone curlew and no longer requires prior approval when used with turtle doves
- TE4 (tree planting) allows use of tree spirals to be optional where other measures are in place
- FG1, FG2 (fencing) specification of preservative has changed and alternative fence posts material is now allowed
- ED1 (Educational access) now allows children up to the age of 18

- SW4 (12-24m buffer strip) and SW7 (Arable conversion to grassland) can now be used with nitrogen sensitive habitats
- SW5 (Enhanced management of maize) now allows cover crop to be sown under maize and to be used with part parcel options SW1 (4m to 6m buffer strip on cultivated land) and SW4 (12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land).

When you have completed your capital works in your Mid Tier agreement, and you have submitted your final claim for these works, you can apply for a separate Capital Grant application. You do not have to wait for your Mid Tier agreement to end to apply for a separate [Capital Grant application](#).

For options available in Higher Tier only:

- SW12 (Making space for water) is now compatible with TE3 and TE4 (tree planting)
- WD6 and WD12 (Creation of wood pasture) can now be used on arable or grassland with NE advisor approval
- CT3 (Management of coastal salt marsh) now includes a stocking calendar to help manage areas of grazing pressure
- WD2 (Woodland improvement) is now compatible with historic options and veteran tree surgery (BE6)
- WD1 and WD2 (Woodland creation and improvement) now allow livestock to control vegetation and encourage woodland condition

Payment rate changes for revenue options

Defra has recently reviewed CS revenue payment rates based on current costs. This means that revenue payment rates have increased for many options, but there are some options where the payment rates have decreased.

If you are applying for a CS agreement (including a CS mirror agreement) to start in 2023 and you have previously had a CS agreement, the revenue payment rates that you will have had in your agreement may have changed.

Read more information about the [CS payment rate changes for revenue options](#) on GOV.UK.

Important information

Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER) process

If you have Scheduled Monuments or other historic features on your land, you will need a Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER) that is less than 3 years old and

covers all the land in your application. You don't need a HEFER if you are applying for the Wildlife Offers.

If you choose to apply for Mid Tier online, you will be given access to the HEFER Guidance letter. It will tell you how to use Historic England's HEFER portal to get your HEFER so that you can check if you have any historic features on your land. If you choose to apply with an application pack, the guidance letter will be included in your pack.

If your land has historic features which do not need a consultation, you will be sent a link to instantly download the HEFER to support your application.

If your land has historic features which require a consultation, you will be informed when the consultation is complete and the HEFER is available to download to support your application. This will be within 20 working days of requesting the consultation through the HEFER portal.

Mirror agreements

A Countryside Stewardship mirror agreement is a new agreement under domestic regulations. It will mirror an existing Countryside Stewardship agreement that is due to expire on 31 December 2022.

If your agreement started in 2018 and is due to expire on 31 December 2022, we may be able to offer you an opportunity to apply for a Countryside Stewardship mirror agreement under domestic regulations. These agreements will last for 5 years.

You cannot use a mirror agreement offer to add, remove, or replace options in the current agreement, although some options (such as woodland options in mixed agreements) may be removed. If you want to add, remove or replace revenue options, you should submit a new Mid Tier application following the usual application process.

If you are not eligible to apply for a mirror agreement, we will let you know in time for you to apply for a new Countryside Stewardship agreement following the usual application process.

The payment rates that will apply to a mirror agreement are the same as set out in this manual. See Annex 2 for a full list of options and payment rates.

You can read about [mirror agreements](#) on GOV.UK.

Accessibility improvements

We have made a number of changes to improve accessibility as part of our ongoing aim to provide a high-quality service to all our customers. You will see some small changes in the Countryside Stewardship application annexes and forms as a result, but the information needed is the same.

Scheme approach

Site visits

During Mid Tier and Wildlife Offer site visits, we will assess how the environmental aims are delivered under the options you have in your agreement. We will also check that you have not carried out any prohibited activities. Where there is uncertainty about whether the environmental aims have been delivered, we will take into account any records or evidence you may have kept to demonstrate delivery of the environmental aims.

This will include any steps you've taken to follow the recommended management, which you can find by using '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK. It is your responsibility to keep records demonstrating that you have followed the recommended management, if you want to rely on these to support your claim.

Recoveries

If there is a difference between the amount you have claimed and the amount you are due to receive, your claim will be reduced once we have completed our checks. If we have already paid you, we will recover the difference.

We do not apply penalties to domestic Countryside Stewardship agreements which started from 1 January 2021 onwards, but in certain circumstances we may withhold payments or apply reductions. This includes action that we may need to take following a site visit.

If we think there is an issue that can be resolved, we will offer advice and guidance.

In some cases, we may write to tell you what you need to do to make improvements, and we may also suspend your payments until you make the improvements. If appropriate, we may also offer you advice or guidance to help you meet the requirements of your agreement. Once you can demonstrate the improvements have been made, we will pay you.

If you do not fulfil your obligations under the agreement we will reduce or withhold your payment or seek recovery. In some cases, we may terminate your agreement and/or refuse support for other Defra grant schemes for up to 2 years, for example, if we find intentional non-compliance or fraud.

We may not check all your agreement, especially where we find good practice and that you have met the environmental aims. However, we may investigate if we find that requirements are not being met.

More detailed guidance and communications with you

We want to help Agreement Holders meet their agreement and option requirements. To support this, we will provide regular and timely communications to farmers and land managers during the year, where the timing of activities is important, to help deliver the aims of options.

The Countryside Stewardship agreement

A Mid Tier agreement comprises of:

1. the scheme Terms and Conditions, found at Annex 1
2. the Agreement Document (which sets out Agreement Holder specific details)
3. the supplementary documents referred to in the Agreement Document.

Mandatory parts of the Mid Tier Manual

The Terms and Conditions refer to the mandatory elements of this manual that Agreement Holders must comply with.

The mandatory elements of the manual are:

- Section 3: Who can apply and what land is eligible
- Section 5: Wildlife Offers
- Section 6: Scheme requirements and procedures
- Section 7: Agreement Management
- Annex 6: Livestock record-keeping requirements on arable and grassland

Be aware of fraud

How to avoid fraud and what to do if you suspect an attempted fraud.

Fraudsters may target farmers who receive subsidy payments and we're aware that in the past some customers have received emails, texts and telephone calls claiming to be from the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) or the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Links to a fake website designed to look like an authentic RPA or Defra online service are sometimes included in the message.

We do not send emails or text messages with links to websites asking you to confirm your personal details or payment information. We strongly advise anyone who receives such a request not to open the link, and delete the item.

As fraudsters may target farmers who receive subsidy payments, remember:

- never discuss your bank account details with someone you do not know
- we will not ask you to make a payment over the phone
- delete any emails or texts you do not believe are genuine, and do not open any links – our main email addresses are:

- ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk
 - rpa@notifications.service.gov.uk
 - FETFEnquiries@rpa.gov.uk
 - FETFClaims@rpa.gov.uk
 - FTF@rpa.gov.uk
- be cautious about what information you share externally, particularly on social media.

If you suspect an attempted fraud or feel you have been the subject of fraud, you can contact:

- RPA's Fraud Referral Team on 0800 347 347 or FraudInConfidence@rpa.gov.uk
- Action Fraud (the UK's national reporting centre for fraud and cyber-crime) on 0300 123 2040.

2 How Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier works

Read about the main elements of Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier.

2.1 Introducing the Mid Tier

Mid Tier offers grant payments to support activities that benefit your local environment. You can apply for a combination of grants that are most relevant to your business.

Grants are available as:

- management options – multi-year grants, payments made every year for 5 years
- capital items – a range of 2 year grants for specific capital works.

You can access Mid Tier grants through 2 different routes:

- Mid Tier – choose this route for a wide range of management options and capital grants. This route helps you do more to support your local environment. The application process is competitive so your application will be scored and ranked in line with available budget. If the demand is higher than the available budget we will prioritise applications based on environmental benefits. Annex 3 sets out the scoring process.
- The Wildlife Offers - choose this route for a range of management options that focus on providing habitats for farm wildlife. It's non-competitive and is the quickest and easiest way to apply for the Mid Tier.

You can have a Mid Tier agreement or Wildlife Offer and a standalone Countryside Stewardship Protection and Infrastructure or Capital Grants agreement on the same land parcel, as long as the options are compatible. You can check Capital Grants option compatibility using [Countryside Stewardship grants](#) (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK.

If your application is successful, we will make you an agreement offer. If you accept the agreement offer, your Countryside Stewardship Agreement will start on 1 January 2023.

The payment amount you receive for your agreement will depend on the options and capital items you choose and compliance with your agreement.

2.2 The grants available in Mid Tier

Mid Tier gives you access to a wide range of options and capital items. You can choose those most relevant to your farm business and local environmental priorities. You can find the [Countryside Stewardship statements of priorities](#) on GOV.UK.

2.2.1 Management options

Management options are available to help you to:

- manage land for the benefit of local wildlife
 - provide sources of nectar and pollen for insect pollinators
 - provide winter food and nesting habitats for farmland birds
- support local priority habitats, such as:
 - species-rich grasslands
 - wetlands, rivers, streams, ponds and ditches
 - hedges, orchards, wood pastures and parklands
- manage flood-risk in your local area
 - reduce soil erosion and improve water quality
- convert and manage land to organic certification standards
- manage and maintain landscape features
 - maintain traditional farm buildings
 - manage features of archaeological interest
 - manage Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and scheduled monuments
- manage water and air pollution

2.2.2 Capital grants

The Mid Tier allows you to include capital items in your application. Capital grants are available to help you to:

- manage and maintain the boundaries on your holding including hedgerows, dry-stone walls, stock fencing and gates
- manage water and air pollution and improve water quality in a high and medium water quality priority area for your farm business and your local water catchment, including:
 - providing hard bases for livestock drinking and feeding

- providing livestock with alternative drinking sources - away from watercourses and ponds
- installing storage tanks, lined bio-beds, and livestock troughs
- improvement to yards, gates, culverts and tracks, to reduce soil erosion, and reduce sediment and pollution entering a watercourse
- improvement to yards and infrastructure to reduce ammonia emissions
- where appropriate, installing woody debris dams, structures and seepage barriers to address flood risk management issues

2.2.3 Countryside Stewardship capital grants applications

If you are in a high or medium water quality priority area, you can make an application that only includes capital items intended to improve water quality. These capital-only agreements have a maximum value of £20,000.

Read Annex 5 for information on choosing water and air quality grants.

For information about applying for water capital grants, read the [Countryside Stewardship 2022: Capital Grants manual](#).

2.2.4 Organic management and conversion options

You can apply for organic management and conversion options in combination with other grants, or you can make an application that only includes organic options.

The organic management and conversion options within your application are not scored. Read Section 4.4.7 for further information on applications that include organic options.

2.2.5 Choosing a Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package (WPFWP)

Your farm business could benefit from a WPFWP. This package groups management options together. This will help you to provide farmland wildlife with the essential resources it needs to thrive and breed successfully. This package is separate from the Wildlife Offers, in Section 2.2.6.

If you meet the minimum criteria for the package, your score will automatically increase. You can find more information in Annex 4.

2.2.6 The Wildlife Offers

There are 4 Wildlife Offers to help you to support the wildlife on your farm. The Offers group selected management options together, so you can help birds, pollinators and other farmed wildlife thrive and breed successfully.

Wildlife Offers help you to provide:

- sources of nectar and pollen for insect pollinators
- winter food for seed-eating birds
- improved habitats, especially for farmland birds and pollinators.

You receive an annual payment each year for 5 years. The amount you receive depends on the options you choose and compliance with your agreement.

Benefits of Wildlife Offers include:

- a quicker and easier way to apply for funding
- applications are non-competitive, so if you meet minimum eligibility requirements for the offer we will make you an agreement offer
- selected Mid Tier options, so you can choose those most relevant to your farm business and local priorities

You can choose from:

- Arable Offer
- Lowland Grazing Offer
- Mixed Farming Offer
- Upland Offer

Only some of the Mid Tier options are available in the Wildlife Offers. If you want to access other multi-year management options, you should apply for the Mid Tier. If you want to apply for capital items, you can apply for any of the following:

- the Mid Tier
- the Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants, in addition to a Wildlife Offer agreement
- the Countryside Stewardship Protection and Infrastructure Grant.

Read Section 5 for more information on the Wildlife Offers package.

2.2.7 Scoring

If you apply for any of the above your application will be scored and then ranked. If the demand is higher than the available budget, we will prioritise applications based on environmental benefits. The highest scoring, eligible applications will be offered an

agreement, subject to the available budget. Wildlife Offers and the organic offers are the exception, as they are non-competitive, so they are not scored.

You can read how to improve your application score in Section 4.4. For a full guide to scoring, read Annex 3.

2.3 Eligibility

You must meet the eligibility requirements for the scheme - you can find these in Section 3. If you choose the Wildlife Offers you must also read Section 5 to check that you are eligible.

You must also meet the eligibility requirements for the options and capital items that you choose.

2.4 Choosing management options and capital items

When choosing which grants to include in your application, read Section 4 for guidance. Certain grants for management of priority habitat, priority water catchments and air quality require prior endorsement or approval:

- For priority habitats, contact RPA by 27 May 2022. If your land does not appear as a priority habitat on MAGIC, you may need to contact Natural England by 28 February 2022 (see section 4.8.2).
- For management options and capital items which relate to water quality and air quality, please contact Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) at least 10 weeks before you intend to submit your application, otherwise your request will not be considered.

Read Section 4.8 for more information.

2.5 Making an application and important dates

To apply for the Mid Tier or Wildlife Offers, you can apply online through the Rural Payments service until 29 July or request an application pack online by 5 July. Read Section 4 for more information.

For the Wildlife Offers, you do not need an application pack. You can simply apply online in the Rural Payments service by 29 July.

To apply on paper, you will need to contact us to request an application pack by 27 May.

When to apply

You can apply for Mid Tier, including the Wildlife Offers, from 8 February to 29 July. We will not accept any applications we receive after this date.

Important dates for all Mid Tier applications:

Date	Details
8 February	CS application period opens for agreements that will start on 1 January 2023
28 February	Last date to provide Natural England with evidenced requests to make changes to the Priority Habitats inventory (see section 4.8.2 for details)
20 May	Last date to request Catchment Sensitive Farming approval for grants for management of high or medium water catchments or air quality (see Annex 5 for a full list of options)
27 May	<p>Last date to request a CS Mid Tier paper application pack by email or phone</p> <p>Last date to request approval for management options for priority habitats and species</p>
5 July (midnight)	Last date to request application pack online (if you are applying online you do not need to request an application pack)
29 July	<p>Last date to submit application for Mid Tier online or the Wildlife Offers, with required supporting information</p> <p>Application period closes. Deadline for us to receive valid applications and any required supporting information</p>
by 31 December	Agreement offer and declaration sent to customer for agreements that will start on 1 January 2023
1 January 2023	Start date for CS Mid Tier 2023 agreements applied for in 2022
16 May	Deadline for us to receive revenue claim forms without penalty

2.6 Agreements and agreement duration

If your application is successful, we will make you an agreement offer. If you accept your agreement offer, this will become your Countryside Stewardship Agreement. Agreements begin on 1 January 2023. To accept an agreement offer you must sign the declaration and return it to us.

2.6.1 Agreement duration

Mid Tier agreements, including the Wildlife Offers, last 5 years from the agreement start date. The capital works within a Mid Tier agreement must be completed in the first 2 years of the 5-year Mid Tier agreement.

Section 5.5 explains what happens after you submit an application that includes the Wildlife Offers. If your application does not include the Wildlife Offers, read Section 4.13.

2.6.2 Changes to agreements

You will be expected to meet all the requirements of your agreement.

It's important that there is consistent management during the period of the agreement to make sure that the environmental benefits are achieved.

You may, in limited circumstances, make changes to your agreement but we must approve these in writing in advance. Read Section 7.9 for more information.

2.7 Payments and Agreement claims

You will need to complete and submit a claim form to receive payment. Read Section 7 for information about which options or capital items you can claim for, and the deadlines for making payment claims.

3 Who can apply and what land is eligible

You must read and meet the requirements detailed in this section as these are mandatory for all Mid Tier agreements, including the Wildlife Offers. For the Wildlife Offers, you must also read Section 5.

3.1 Eligible land

3.1.1 What land you can enter into the scheme

To be eligible for Mid Tier, including the Wildlife Offers, land must be one of the following:

- an agricultural area (defined as any area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland or permanent crops)
- a terrestrial Priority Habitat – read [UK Biodiversity Action Plan \(BAP\) Priority Habitats](#)
- land that supports a Priority Species – read [UK BAP Priority Species](#)
- a protected site, including:
 - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), including proposed SACs
 - Special Protection Areas (SPA), including proposed SPAs
 - Ramsar sites – read the [Ramsar Convention](#) on GOV.UK
 - For Mid Tier only, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – read [Find protected areas of countryside](#)

Protected sites are not eligible for the Wildlife Offers.

There is no minimum area that you must enter into the scheme, although there are minimum areas for individual management options and capital items. Check '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK for the minimum area requirements for individual options and capital item grants, before you apply for them.

3.1.2 Ineligible land

The following land is not eligible for the scheme:

- developed land and hard standing, including permanent caravan sites and areas used for permanent storage. Eligible exceptions include:
 - traditional farm buildings that are eligible for grants under Countryside Stewardship

- yards, tracks and farm buildings proposed for management through Countryside Stewardship capital items
- land parcels that have solar panels for generating electricity for use off-farm – read Section 3.1.9
- areas (1 hectare or more) of permanent standing or running water
- land already entered into another scheme - read Section 3.4
- land that is already subject to another obligation that is incompatible with Countryside Stewardship
- common land and shared grazing – you must apply for a Higher Tier agreement on this land
- land parcels that are not entirely within England
- land where you do not have management control for the period of the agreement and you are not able to have your application countersigned by the landowner – read Section 3.2
- land within the [High Speed Two \(HS2\) route safeguarding zone](#)

3.1.3 Applications from land managers operating multiple farm businesses

If your SBI operates more than one farming business, you can submit more than one application for a Mid Tier or Higher Tier agreement in the same year. The applications must cover different land parcels as you cannot include an individual land parcel in more than one agreement at any time, unless the existing agreement is for 10 or 20 years and the options are compatible.

Each application will be scored separately on its own merit.

If you intend to submit more than one application in any application round, you must contact us.

For approval of items listed in Annex 5, Catchment Sensitive Farming will only assess one application for each individually managed SBI in any rolling 12-month period.

3.1.4 Application and agreement land

Agreement land can only include land that is eligible for Countryside Stewardship. Agreement land must include the following:

- any land parcel that will contain a paid management option or capital item at any time during the agreement period

- any eligible land parcel that is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or a Scheduled Monument (SM), whether or not there are paid management options or capital items on that land.

A holding with SSSI land is not eligible for the Wildlife Offers.

These parcels will become the Agreement Land and must meet the requirements set out at Section 6.2.

3.1.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Scheduled Monuments

All land that is eligible for Countryside Stewardship that is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Scheduled Monument (SM) must be included in your application.

The SSSI or SM land must be appropriately managed and any paid management options or capital items must not cause damage.

If your land contains a SSSI, you cannot apply for one of the 4 Wildlife Offer agreements.

Your local Natural England adviser can advise on:

- SSSI management
- whether a Countryside Stewardship agreement is appropriate
- what to do if there are no suitable grants available.

For more information read '[Sites of special scientific interest: managing your land](#)' on GOV.UK. [Historic England](#) can provide free advice on SM management.

When you apply for Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier:

- you must include your SSSI or SM land parcel(s) with appropriate CS management options or your application will be rejected - the only exception is if you have written confirmation from Natural England or Historic England that shows the site is under favourable management, meaning you can apply without options on the SSSI or SM land parcels
- where the site is not currently in good condition, you must choose options and/or capital items to improve its condition, unless there are no suitable grants available
- for sites already in good condition, you should choose grants to maintain the site in that condition
- where the condition of a SSSI is affected by your management of land outside the SSSI boundary, you must choose options and/or capital items to support favourable condition of the SSSI

- you must apply for Higher Tier if there are no suitable Mid Tier options available and the only suitable option is available through Higher Tier

Your application will be rejected if it:

- does not include areas of SSSI and/or SM on your holding
- includes grant choices that could damage the SSSI or SM
- does not support the favourable condition of the SSSI or SM
- includes grant choices on the surrounding land parcels that would have a negative impact on the SSSI and/or SM.

You must hold, or arrange for, appropriate consent from Natural England or [Historic England](#) to cover management of the SSSI or SM before an agreement can start. Read Section 4.9 for information on how to get consent.

3.1.6 European sites

A 'European site' is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), or proposed SAC, or a Special Protection Area (SPA). All Ramsar sites and potential SPAs are treated as European sites under the scheme.

If you are planning activity on, or next to, a European site, before any agreement offer can be made, Natural England or the Forestry Commission must complete a Habitats Regulation Assessment.

An application will be rejected if the assessment finds the proposed activity would have an adverse impact on the European site.

Activity necessary to conserve the special features of the European sites will usually be allowed. However, some multi-year options or capital items may be assessed in more detail.

3.1.7 Protected species

Some species are partly or fully protected by legislation. Examples of the most common protected wildlife include:

- all wild birds and their eggs and nests that are in use or being built are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981
- bats, otters, dormice, great crested newts, and other European protected species (including plant species) of more restricted distributions are protected by Part 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These European Protected Species are protected, in the case of animal species, from disturbance and damage to the places they use to rest and shelter (for example, bat roosts and otter holts); in the case of plant species, from collecting, uprooting or destruction.

If you have protected species on your land, you must consider and meet the requirements for protection which apply to those species before carrying out any management activities. For more information, check [Managing wildlife on your land](#) on GOV.UK.

By choosing appropriate scheme options, you can help to maintain suitable habitats for protected species.

3.1.8 Organic Land

If you have land that is registered as organic or in conversion to organic status, it is eligible for Countryside Stewardship, provided other eligibility criteria are met. The scheme provides funding for Organic Management and Conversion. Read Section 4.4.7 for details.

3.1.9 Land parcels with solar panels

Land parcels that contain solar panels for generating electricity for use off-farm are ineligible for Countryside Stewardship.

You cannot erect panels on agreement land where there are management options. If the panels are concentrated at one end of a field, the rest of the land can be eligible if the 2 areas are registered as individual land parcels and separated by a permanent boundary. Read the [RLE1 guidance](#) on GOV.UK for information on how to request updates to your digital maps. Solar panels powering electric fencing for livestock control or water pumping which support agreement objectives are permitted.

3.1.10 Integrated pest management

Many of the CS options can contribute to an Integrated Pest Management approach, enabling you to benefit wildlife by reducing the use of chemicals and pesticides whilst still achieving your yields. The options that do this are listed at annex 7 and would greatly enhance the wildlife and biodiversity on your holding.

3.2 Management control: eligibility and scheme rules

You must have management control of all the land and all the activities needed to meet the requirements of the management options and/or capital items you select for the full period of the Countryside Stewardship agreement.

If you do not have full control of the land and all such activities, you must get the written consent of all other parties who have management control of the land and activities for the entire period of the agreement. Read below for more details on how to do this. You should also read Section 3.3.1, about 'dual use'.

3.2.1 Tenants

If you are including land in a Countryside Stewardship application that you occupy under a tenancy, including under the Agricultural Holdings Act 1986, Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995 (a Farm Business Tenancy) or equivalent, you must have:

- management control of this land for the duration of any commitments (which may extend beyond the agreement period)
- control of all the activities needed to meet the scheme requirements for the chosen Countryside Stewardship multi-year options and capital items
- security of tenure for the full period of the Countryside Stewardship agreement – if you will have security of tenure for less than 5 years starting from 1 January 2023, you must get the countersignature of your landlord as part of your application (using the [Land ownership and Control Form](#) on GOV.UK).

If that is not possible, that part of your land is not eligible to be included in your Countryside Stewardship application.

You must have the agreement of your landlord or the landowner before you apply. If you are a tenant, including under the Agricultural Holding Act 1986, Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995 (a Farm Business Tenancy) or equivalent, it is your responsibility to check that by joining Countryside Stewardship you do not breach the terms of your tenancy.

If a landlord takes over a Countryside Stewardship agreement from you once your tenancy has ended, they must be eligible to do so. For example, they must not be an ineligible public body.

3.2.2 Landlords

If you are a landlord and can show that you have management control over the land, which has been let to a tenant, and the activities, you can include that land in a Countryside Stewardship application.

As the Agreement Holder, you must give your tenant a copy of the Countryside Stewardship agreement. You may need to provide written evidence, if requested, that you have given your tenant a copy of the agreement. It is your responsibility to make sure that your tenant does not breach the terms of the agreement. If your tenant will be using the same land to claim for the Basic Payment Scheme, read Section 3.3.1 about 'dual use'.

3.2.3 Partnerships

If you are in a business partnership, you can apply for Countryside Stewardship. The person submitting the application must have the appropriate permission levels in the [Rural Payments service](#). Read section 4.6 for more information.

3.2.4 Licensors

If you are a licensor, you can apply for a Countryside Stewardship agreement. It is your responsibility to make sure that the licensee does not breach the terms of the Countryside Stewardship agreement.

You must make sure that the licensee is aware of the requirements of the agreement, as relevant to the licence, and include these in the licence agreement.

3.2.5 Licensees

If you only have access to land under a licence arrangement, you cannot usually apply for a Countryside Stewardship agreement. This is because a licensee will not have sufficient management control of the land and will be ineligible. However, if, in practice, your agreement with the landowner gives you wider land management responsibilities, this may mean you are a tenant, not a licensee, and you may be eligible. If this is the case, you will need to show that you have sufficient management control of the land and activities to be able to apply.

3.2.6 Land owned by public bodies

Land owned or run by a public body is in general not eligible for Countryside Stewardship. If you are a tenant of a public body, you will need to check with your landlord if the land is eligible for Countryside Stewardship.

Countryside Stewardship cannot pay for any environmental management that is already required through:

- payment from EU and Exchequer funds
- grant aid from any other public body
- any other form of legally binding obligation including tenancies.

This means that Crown bodies and non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs) are not eligible for the scheme. This includes those that are Trading Funds or those that do not receive funding direct from the Exchequer.

Crown bodies include all government departments and their executive agencies, for example:

- Ministry of Defence
- Forestry Commission

NDPBs are public bodies that have a role in the processes of national government but are not a government department and are not part of one. These include:

- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Historic England
- National Forest Company

Parish councils and former college farms are not considered to be public bodies and so are eligible to apply for Countryside Stewardship.

The following table provides more detailed eligibility criteria for public bodies:

Body/Organisation	Eligibility	Additional Information
Government departments, executive agencies and NDPBs (for example, Ministry of Defence, Forestry Commission)	Ineligible	None
Other public bodies (for example, local authorities, National Park authorities and public corporations)	Eligible	Provided the work does not form part of their obligations as a public body.
Parish Councils and former college farms	Eligible	None
Tenants of eligible public bodies	Eligible	Ineligible where the work is already a requirement of the tenancy agreement. The public body must countersign the application if the tenant does not have security of tenure for the full term of the agreement.
Tenants of ineligible public bodies	Eligible	Ineligible where the work is already a requirement of the tenancy agreement. Tenants must have security of tenure for the full term of the agreement, as the public body cannot countersign the application.

3.2.7 Common land and shared grazing

Common land and shared grazing is not eligible for Mid Tier. It is only eligible for the Higher Tier of Countryside Stewardship.

3.2.8 Business Viability Test

We will check all applicants against an insolvency register. If we assess your application as not financially viable, we may not offer you an agreement.

Applications involving capital expenditure over certain limits will require additional evidence and undergo additional checks. Read Section 4.11.2 for more information.

3.3 Relationship with the Basic Payment Scheme

If you are using land to claim the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), you may also enter that same land into a Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier agreement.

Some land that is ineligible for BPS may still be eligible for Countryside Stewardship. For example, features such as ponds, areas of scrub and woodland which are ineligible for BPS can be eligible for Countryside Stewardship options.

You must read the latest [BPS rules](#) on GOV.UK.

It is your responsibility to make sure that you have correctly declared your BPS land use codes. They need to show the relevant land use and cover that is going to be appropriate for the Countryside Stewardship options that you are applying for. Options will be removed from your application if they are not compatible with the declared land use and cover.

When you include land parcels in a Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier application that have been used to claim BPS in the same year, we will check that the Countryside Stewardship management option applied for is compatible with the BPS land use and cover you have declared.

It is the BPS land use and cover declared in the year you apply that we will check for your Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier application, even though the Countryside Stewardship agreement start date is 1 January 2023. If you are applying online, you will need to make sure you have added the correct land codes to apply your chosen options.

Where you use Countryside Stewardship Agreement Land to claim BPS, we will check to make sure that the land use code entered for each land parcel is compatible with the Countryside Stewardship management. This will be the land use declared in the same year that the Countryside Stewardship annual claim is submitted. This means that when you apply for certain Countryside Stewardship options, you need to consider how they will affect your future BPS payments.

When including land parcels in your Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier application, you should note that:

- some Countryside Stewardship grassland options can only be located on land declared with a land use of permanent grassland on the BPS claim
- you can only locate Countryside Stewardship arable options on land declared with a land use of temporary grassland or other arable land use on the BPS claim
- land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally or through cultivation, and that has not been included in the crop rotation for five years or more, should be declared as permanent grassland and is not eligible for arable options. If the land converts from temporary grassland to permanent grassland during your agreement, the arable option will become ineligible. The exceptions to

this are where arable options are intended to create or revert land to permanent grassland

- all your land codes (use and cover) need to be up to date for you to use that land in a Mid Tier Online application

You can find information on the compatible land use classes for each option using [‘Countryside Stewardship grants’](#) (known as the ‘grant finder’) on GOV.UK.

It is possible to have more than one Countryside Stewardship option in a single land parcel. If there is no permanent boundary between the options, you do not have to split the parcel into 2 separate land parcels on the Rural Payments service.

The soil and water options can only be used to provide a level of protection over and above that required by cross-compliance.

For more information about the BPS rules, or for guidance on declaring land that is in both Countryside Stewardship and BPS, read the relevant BPS rules or contact us on 03000 200 301.

Find the Rural Payments service land use codes on [BPS rules](#) on GOV.UK.

Land in some Countryside Stewardship options may become ineligible for BPS by the end of the Countryside Stewardship agreement. This can happen where agricultural land is changed to non-agricultural use and cannot be easily changed back to agricultural, for example, creating intertidal wetland.

3.3.1 Applying for Countryside Stewardship where someone else is claiming Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) on the same land (‘dual use’)

In certain circumstances, it is possible for a land parcel to be used by one Single Business Identifier (SBI) to claim BPS and that same land parcel to also be included in a Countryside Stewardship application submitted by someone else under their SBI. This is known as ‘dual use’.

If you are in a dual use situation you must be able to demonstrate that you are meeting the rules and eligibility requirements of the scheme you are claiming for and you must have a written record.

If you are the Countryside Stewardship applicant, you need to meet the Countryside Stewardship eligibility rules, including having ‘management control’ of the land included in your Countryside Stewardship application. The BPS applicant must show that they have the same land ‘at their disposal’ under the [BPS rules](#) (and meet BPS eligibility rules). If you have an agreement with another person who uses the land to apply for BPS, this does not mean that person has the land at their disposal. It is the rights and responsibilities held in relation to the land, and how they operate in practice, which determine this.

An example of 'dual use' is where a landlord has management control of the land for Countryside Stewardship while the tenant has the same land at their disposal to claim BPS.

If you are the Countryside Stewardship applicant, make sure you have a written record before the BPS application deadline (this will be 16 May in 2022) that is signed and dated by both parties. This written record could be a tenancy agreement, a letter, or both, which shows:

- the rights and responsibilities you and the BPS applicant in the 'dual use' situation each have for the land
- you have management control of the land and the BPS applicant has the land 'at their disposal'
- you have given a copy of the Countryside Stewardship Agreement Document and the terms and conditions (once you receive them) to the other party and that they must meet the terms and conditions (unless you can show that you are carrying out the required activities).

You must also make sure that the 'dual use' land parcels are linked to both SBIs in the digital maps in the Rural Payments service. The BPS applicant may need to transfer the land parcels to you using an electronic or paper RLE1 form. Read about how to do this in the [RLE1 guidance](#) on GOV.UK.

You may want to get independent professional advice, especially if you previously had a verbal agreement (rather than a written agreement) with the other party.

3.3.2 Lump Sum Exit Scheme

We plan to offer optional lump sum payments in 2022 for farmers who are BPS claimants and who wish to leave the industry. The lump sum will be in place of any further Direct Payments to the recipient during the remainder of the agricultural transition.

If you are considering applying for any Countryside Stewardship agreements to start in 2023 and wish to apply for the Lump Sum Exit Scheme, you may need to amend or withdraw your application, as it may no longer be valid. Detailed rules on the Lump Sum Exit Scheme will be announced in due course and will be available on GOV.UK.

3.4 Land receiving other funding

You cannot use Countryside Stewardship to pay for any environmental management that is already required:

- by statutory duty, as detailed in Section 3.2.6
- through payment from Exchequer funds
- through grant aid from any other public body

- under any other grant scheme or obligation
- through any other form of legally binding obligation, including private contractual obligations for which you are receiving or have received funding from other sources.

This includes any land parcels you are using to participate in the pilot or early rollout of new environmental land management schemes.

3.4.1 Environmental Stewardship

We are keen to keep the environmental benefits of Environmental Stewardship through the uptake of new Countryside Stewardship agreements.

If you have been managing your land under an Environmental Stewardship agreement, you should find similar management options in Countryside Stewardship. There are differences between the schemes so you should read the Countryside Stewardship scheme and management option requirements carefully.

If your Environmental Stewardship agreement comes to an end in 2022, you can apply during 2022 for a Countryside Stewardship agreement to start on 1 January 2023.

If you already have an Environmental Stewardship agreement, you can only apply for Countryside Stewardship on the same land parcel if the Environmental Stewardship agreement expires before the Countryside Stewardship agreement starts. This is because individual land parcels cannot be in both schemes at the same time.

If a land parcel will still be under an Environmental Stewardship agreement when the Countryside Stewardship agreement starts, you cannot include that parcel in the Countryside Stewardship application.

You can only have Environmental Stewardship and Countryside Stewardship agreements running at the same time where they are on separate land parcels.

It is not possible to transfer early or convert from Environmental Stewardship (ELS or HLS) to Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier.

3.4.2 Countryside Stewardship scheme compatibilities

If you already have a 10- or 20-year CS Higher Tier agreement covering some of your land parcels, you can now apply for another CS Mid Tier agreement on the same land parcel. There must be no conflict in the requirements for each agreement and there is no duplication of the management required under different options.

If you already have a CS Mid Tier agreement covering some of your land parcels, you cannot apply for another CS multi-year options agreement on the same land parcels.

For both CS Mid Tier and Higher Tier and Capital Grants, you can apply for the eligible land parcels you manage under each SBI. An SBI can have an agreement under CS Mid Tier or Higher Tier and CS Capital Grants at the same time, as they are separate offers.

You cannot apply for capital items on land parcels in an existing Capital Grants agreement until the capital works are completed and you have submitted your final claim.

You can have a Wildlife Offer and a separate Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants agreement on the same land parcel.

If you have written endorsement from a Forestry Commission Woodland Adviser, or Natural England Adviser, you may:

- apply for a Countryside Stewardship Implementation Plan (PA1), Feasibility Study (PA2), Woodland Management Plan (PA3) or Woodland Tree Health grant agreement on the same land parcels
- apply for a Higher Tier capital only agreement on parcels with a woodland multi-year option in place
- apply for a Higher Tier woodland agreement (WD2) on parcels already in an agreement with woodland capital items.

You cannot apply for a grant for capital works which you are required to carry out under other obligations or for which you are receiving or have received funding from other sources. We will carry out checks to make sure that capital works are not funded twice from public money.

3.4.3 Environmental Land Management schemes

Sustainable Farming Incentive pilot

Land parcels already in a Sustainable Farming Incentive pilot standards agreement are not eligible for Mid Tier, including the Wildlife Offers.

There is a separate Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants offer for Sustainable Farming Incentive pilot participants to support delivery of the pilot standards. If you are a pilot participant, please read the [GOV.UK pages](#) for more information.

Sustainable Farming Incentive early rollout

We will launch the first round of the Sustainable Farming Incentive in 2022. When it opens, farmers who are eligible for the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) will be eligible for the Sustainable Farming Incentive.

Land parcels already in a CS agreement (including CS Capital Grants) will be eligible for the Sustainable Farming Incentive in 2022 provided they meet the respective scheme eligibility requirements and the Sustainable Farming Incentive standards chosen are compatible with the existing CS option, so you are not paid twice for carrying out the same or similar activities on the same land.

You can enter land parcels into both a CS agreement and a Sustainable Farming Incentive early rollout agreement if they meet the respective scheme eligibility requirements. However, the CS option chosen must be compatible with the Sustainable Farming Incentive standard selected for the land parcel(s).

You cannot be paid twice for carrying out the same or similar activities on the same land. For example, if you are already being paid for establishing a cover crop under a CS option on land that is at risk of soil erosion or surface runoff, then you will not be able to enter that same land into the Sustainable Farming Incentive arable and horticultural soils standard where similar activities are required.

You may however be able to establish cover crops on land on other parts of your holding, where appropriate. We will publish more information about the compatibility of CS options with Sustainable Farming Incentive standards on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Local Nature Recovery

We plan to make an early version of Local Nature Recovery available to a limited number of people in 2023 and expand this as we roll out the scheme more widely by the end of 2024. We will publish more information about the scheme, including how CS agreement holders can take part, later this year.

More information on Local Nature Recovery can be read on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Landscape Recovery

Customers with a Mid Tier or Wildlife Offer Countryside Stewardship agreement can also apply for a Landscape Recovery agreement. Defra will work with Landscape Recovery applicants during the project development phase on how to transition Mid Tier, including Wildlife Offers, Agreement Holders fully into Landscape Recovery and avoid double funding.

More information on Landscape Recovery can be read on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

3.4.4 Conservation Enhancement Scheme, Wildlife Enhancement Scheme or Section 15 Management agreements

If you have land that is classed as a SSSI, you may be receiving payments under Natural England's Conservation Enhancement Scheme (CES), Wildlife Enhancement Scheme (WES) or a section 15 management agreement.

Generally, you cannot locate Countryside Stewardship options on these land parcels. Eligibility for Countryside Stewardship payments will depend on the specific requirements of the CES/WES/S15 agreement and are decided on a case-by-case basis.

3.4.5 English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS) and England Woodland Creation Offer (EWCO)

You can apply for Countryside Stewardship options on land parcels covered by an EWGS Management Planning Grant and certain capital grants (for example, Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG)) if this does not result in you being paid twice for the same items or activities and the Countryside Stewardship options do not conflict with any ongoing EWGS requirements.

You cannot apply for Countryside Stewardship options on land parcels covered by a multi-annual English Woodland Grant Scheme agreement, England Woodland Creation Offer agreement, Farm Woodland Payment (FWP), Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS) or Farm Woodland Scheme (FWS) while you are still receiving annual payments for them. The only exception to this is where a Countryside Stewardship Protection and Infrastructure Grant is applied for to support EWCO.

3.4.6 Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF)

Some HLF applications can be considered for Countryside Stewardship as a source of complementary or partnership funding, but only where the Countryside Stewardship payments are for separate works.

Where Countryside Stewardship agreements within an area-wide project have started less than 12 months before the HLF application, the payments will be considered as complementary funding.

3.4.7 Scheduled Monuments (SM)

In some cases you may already receive funding for SMs to help manage the site, area or building. This includes grants from Historic England (formerly English Heritage) under a Management Agreement for Field Monuments or a Repair Grant for Heritage at Risk.

This land may also be eligible for Countryside Stewardship provided you do not receive any other grant or funding for the same activity.

3.4.8 Fruit & Vegetables Producer Organisation Aid Scheme

Management funded under the Fruit and Vegetable Producer Organisation Aid Scheme (for example, Operation Bumble Bee) cannot also be funded under Countryside Stewardship.

3.4.9 Inheritance Tax or Capital Gains exemptions

If you have an SBI that is subject to an Inheritance Tax exemption agreement with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), it is not eligible for the Wildlife Offers but may be eligible for the Mid Tier.

Countryside Stewardship options and capital items may be available on land designated by HMRC as conditionally exempt from Inheritance Tax or as the object of a Maintenance

Fund (heritage property), depending on the specific undertakings and proposed options or capital items. Read [Inheritance tax and capital gains exemption: Countryside Stewardship](#) to find out whether options and capital items are always eligible, or never eligible, or need checking to make sure that options do not overlap with the obligations of the undertakings.

You are recommended to look at the conditional exemption undertakings for your land before applying for Countryside Stewardship so that you choose options that are most likely to succeed.

3.4.10 National Park Authority and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) grant schemes

National Park Authority or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) grant schemes can include both annual payments for land management and capital works.

Generally, you cannot combine Countryside Stewardship with other sources of funding for the same annual land management or capital works in the same location.

However, National Park Authority and AONB grant schemes such as the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme are designed to fund management not covered by Countryside Stewardship or other schemes, or for measures over and above the requirements of other schemes. Please contact your National Park Authority or AONB for details.

3.4.11 Capital Grants under Countryside Productivity, Growth Programme, LEADER, Water Environment Grant, Woodland Carbon Fund, HS2 Woodland Fund, Farming Recovery Fund, Nature for Climate Fund, Farming Investment Fund, and other capital grants

Countryside Stewardship cannot fund works that form part of these, or similar, schemes or grants.

3.4.12 Land that is under another obligation such as planning permission or section 106 requirements

Countryside Stewardship cannot fund works that must be undertaken as a requirement of:

- any planning permission
- a section 106 agreement or equivalent
- restoring or remediating any works undertaken illegally

4 How to apply for Mid Tier

This section helps with all application routes, but the step by step guides shown in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 do not apply to Wildlife Offers. To apply for a Wildlife Offer, follow the step by step process in Section 5.

Before you apply, you need to decide which type of Mid Tier agreement to apply for. Read Section 2.2 for more information.

4.1 Mid Tier Online application route: step by step guide

We encourage you to apply for Mid Tier through the Online application route, if you're able to.

Step 1 – Before you apply

- read the guidance in this section and section 4.3
- consider applying for the Wildlife Offers – read Section 5
- find out about the options and capital items you can include in your application. Grants are available as management options or capital items – read Section 4.4
- register in the [Rural Payments service](#) if you have not already done so. Make sure that all land parcels you want to include in your application are registered in the Rural Payments service, linked to your SBI, and have the correct boundaries and land cover – read Section 4.5 and the [Countryside Stewardship mapping guidance for applicants](#) for further information
- if you prefer to use an agent, you will need to authorise them to act for you - read Section 4.6
- make sure you have the correct permission levels you need in the Rural Payments service to complete the application, or for others to act for you, for example an agent - read Section 4.6
- if you're in a Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund Group, you can contact your facilitator for advice - read Section 4.8.3
- if you want to use management options for priority habitats and species, you may have to supply Natural England with evidence to request changes to the Priority Habitats inventory by 28 February - read section 4.8.2

Step 2 – Make your application in the Rural Payments service

- Sign into the [Rural Payments service](#).

- Create your Countryside Stewardship application by following the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#).
- If you have Scheduled Monuments or other historic features on your land, you will need a Historic Environment Farm Environmental Record (HEFER) that is less than 3 years old and covers all the land in your application. Follow the instructions in the HEFER guidance letter, available in the Rural Payments service, to do this.
- For the Wildlife Offers, read Section 5.

Step 3 – Request advice, approvals, endorsements, consents and permissions (if relevant) – read Section 4.8

- Make sure you have the relevant consents, approvals and endorsements you need to support your application.
- If your holding is a priority for Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) support, please contact CSF for advice at least 10 weeks before you submit your application. Please note that there will be no guarantee of CSF support.
- If you want to use Mid Tier options listed in Section 4.8.2 (except for option UP2 - Management of rough grazing for birds) you will need to request endorsement by 31 May 2022.

Step 4 – Start to complete your online application

- Complete your online application by following the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#).
- Complete the Farm Environment Record (FER) – read section 4.10.1. (As part of this you must identify fields with run-off and soil erosion risk.)
- Check the HEFER response (if applicable) – read section 4.10.2.

Step 5 - Choose which options and capital items to apply for – read Section 4.4

You should have now gathered information about the environmental priorities on your holding.

- Use the information you have gathered and read Section 4.4 to help you decide which grants to apply for.
- Use the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#), and the on-screen Help in Rural Payments to help you select your Mid Tier options.

Step 6 – Complete, review and submit your application

When you have completed your application by following the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#), select 'Yes' in the Declarations section. You will then be able to submit your application.

Step 7 - Include all required supporting information with your application – read Section 4.11

You must submit your application and any required supporting documents by 29 July.

Before you submit your application, check that you have all the relevant documents you need:

- forms
- supporting documents

If you have requested consents or permissions at Step 3, you must have these in place now.

Sending documents by email

You can scan and email your supporting documents to ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk.

You must put your SBI and Application ID number in the email and on all documents and use 'Application – CS –Mid Tier' as the email subject heading.

The maximum size of emails we can accept is 32MB.

Do not include links to cloud storage, such as Dropbox or Google Drive, as we cannot accept documents or evidence this way.

For security reasons, we cannot accept discs, USB pen drives or other external storage media.

You can send digital photos by email, but do not scan printed photos as the quality is not good enough. Read section 6.4.5 for more information.

Sending documents by post

If you are unable to email your documents to us, you can post them using the address in the 'More information and Contact details' section.

Remember to add your SBI to all documents you send to us. We recommend you get proof of posting.

4.2 Mid Tier application pack route: step by step guide

Step 1 - Before you apply

- read the guidance in this section
- consider applying for the Wildlife Offers – read Section 5
- find out about the options and capital items you can include in your application. Grants are available as management options or capital items – read Section 4.4
- register in the [Rural Payments service](#) if you have not already done so. Make sure that all land parcels you want to include in your application are registered in the Rural Payments service, linked to your SBI, and have the correct boundaries and land cover – read Section 4.5 and the [Countryside Stewardship mapping guidance for applicants](#) for further information
- if you prefer to use an agent, you will need to authorise them to act for you - read Section 4.6
- make sure you have the correct permission levels you need in the Rural Payments service to fill in the application, or for others to act for you, for example an agent - read Section 4.6
- if you're in a Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund Group, you can contact your facilitator for advice - read Section 4.8.3
- if you want to use management options for priority habitats and species, you may have to supply Natural England with evidence to request changes to the Priority Habitats inventory by 28 February - read section 4.8.2

Step 2 - Request a Mid Tier application pack by 27 May 2022

- Request your Mid Tier application pack online in the Rural Payments service – read Section 4.7 for details.
- If you have Scheduled Monuments or other historic features on your land, you will need a Historic Environment Farm Environmental Record (HEFER) that is less than 3 years old and covers all the land in your application. Read the HEFER guidance letter included in your application pack to find out how to register and request the HEFER through the HEFER portal.
- For the Wildlife Offers, read Section 5.

Step 3 – Request advice, approvals, endorsements, consents and permissions (if relevant) – read Section 4.9

- Make sure you have the correct permission levels you need in the Rural Payments service to fill in the application, or for others to act for you, for example an agent - read Section 4.6.
- Make sure you have the relevant consents, approvals and endorsements you need to support your application.
- If your holding is a high or medium priority for Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) support, please contact Catchment Sensitive Farming at least 10 weeks before you submit your application. Please note that there will be no guarantee of CSF support.
- Request endorsement to use Mid Tier options listed in Section 4.8.2 (except for option UP2 - Management of rough grazing for birds) by 31 May 2022.

Step 4 – When you receive the application pack

- check all details are correct for each land parcel
- check that all land parcels you want included are in your application pack. For parcels to be included they must be registered in the [Rural Payments service](#). (If you need new land parcel numbers, fill in an RLE1 form and send it to us with sketch maps.) Read Section 4.5 for more information.

Step 5 – Start to fill in your application

- Complete the first sections of your application form.
- Complete the Farm Environment Record (FER) – read section 4.10.1. (As part of this you must identify fields with run-off and soil erosion risk.)
- Check the HEFER response (if applicable) – read section 4.10.2.

Step 6 - Choose which options and capital items to apply for – read Section 4.4

You should have now gathered information about the environmental priorities on your holding.

- Use the information you have gathered and read Section 4.3 to help you decide which grants to apply for.
- Use the guidance in your application pack to help you fill in your choice of grants on your Mid Tier Application Form Annexes.

Step 7 – Include all required supporting information with your application – read Section 4.11

You must submit your application and any required supporting documents by 29 July.

Before you submit your application, check that you have all the relevant documents you need:

- forms
- supporting documents

If you have requested consent or permission at Step 3, you must have this in place now.

Step 8 – Complete and submit your application

- Fill in the remaining sections of your application form using the [guidance](#) to help you.
- Submit your completed application form, annexes, options map(s), FER map(s) and other supporting documents.

To email your application to us

- Make sure that you have the correct permission levels in the [Rural Payments service](#).
- Make sure that the email address you use to send the application is registered for the business in the [Rural Payments service](#).
- Reply to the email we sent you when you requested your application form. Attach your application to your reply email with any required documents – you no longer have to print and sign your application. (By replying to our email rather than sending a new email, your application will automatically be forwarded to the correct team, rather than waiting in a queue to be sorted manually.)

If you cannot reply to the original email

- put 'Application – CS – Mid Tier' in the subject heading of your email to us
- include your SBI and Application ID number in your email
- send your email to ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk

If you cannot email your application

- Return a paper application form if you need to. Sign it and post it to us, with any supporting documents, using our contact details in Annex 8. (You must submit the original form that was sent to you, as we cannot accept a copy.)
- You must put your SBI and Application ID number on everything you send to us.
- We recommend that you get proof of postage for any documents you send to us by post. You should keep a copy of your completed application form and your FER and Options maps.
- We must receive your complete application by 29 July.

4.3 General support and guidance

You can read all [Countryside Stewardship guidance](#) on GOV.UK.

For general Mid Tier enquiries, contact us by:

- email: ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk
- telephone: 03000 200 301
- post:

Rural Payments Agency (CS),
PO Box 324,
Worksop
S95 1DF

To find out if any Mid Tier advice events are available in your area or via online webinar, visit GOV.UK or contact us using the details at Annex 8.

If you have land in a National Park, you can contact the National Park Authority to find out if you can get advice on making a strong application. You can find the contact details for your National Park Authority by searching for them on GOV.UK.

4.4 How to choose options and capital items

You should consider the types of options and capital items to include in your application at an early stage. This will give you time to request any advice, approvals, consents or permissions.

You can choose from a wide range of options and capital items in the Mid Tier scheme. It is important that you choose options that address your local environmental priorities. This will also improve your application's score.

Make sure the options and capital items you choose are suitable for your land and that you will be able to meet the management requirements for the length of the agreement.

Air quality items are limited to £120,000 and Boundary items are limited to £50,000. Water capital items in a 5 year Mid Tier agreement are limited to £120,000 and subject to a value for money calculation.

Once you receive your Agreement Document, changes can only be made in very limited circumstances and will need to be agreed in writing by us in advance - read Section 7.

To help you decide which grants to apply for, read the relevant guidance:

- optimising your application's score – Section 4.4.1
- addressing environmental priorities in your local area – Section 4.4.2
- understanding the option and capital item management requirements - Section 4.4.3
- addressing any specific priorities relating to:
 - water and air quality - Section 4.4.5
 - priority habitats - Section 4.4.6
 - organic land - Section 4.4.7
- if relevant, advice received from a:
 - CSFO – Section 4.8.1
 - Countryside Stewardship Funded Facilitator – Section 4.8.3
- if relevant, Natural England's advice on SSSI land – Section 4.9.1
- addressing any issues or management opportunities identified in your:
 - FER - Section 4.10.1
 - HEFER – Section 4.10.2

You can find out about the environmental priorities in your area and the range of options available in the following sections.

4.4.1 The effect on your application's score

Your choice of options and capital items affects your application's score:

- options and capital items that address your local environmental priorities increase the score

- options and capital items that do not address local priorities may reduce the score because value for money is considered in the score
- using the WPFWP, advice from a CSFO, including the educational access option, or being part of a coordinated Facilitation Fund group will increase your score.

Read more details on scoring in Annex 3.

4.4.2 Identify local priorities

You should choose options and capital items that focus on the environmental priorities in your local area.

You can use the Countryside Stewardship [Statements of Priorities and Priority Maps](#) to identify the priority features and issues targeted in your area. This will help you choose which options and capital items to include in your application.

You can also find details of features on your land and local priorities by using the [MAGIC website](#).

4.4.3 Find details of options and capital items

For a list of options and capital items available in Mid Tier, including payment rates, read Annex 2 of this manual.

Countryside Stewardship grants

[Countryside Stewardship grants](#) on GOV.UK lists all the grants available and any eligibility requirements. You can filter the list of grants by type, land use, tier and funding, or search for key words.

Rural Payments service online Options Tool

You can use an online Options Tool by signing into the [Rural Payments service](#). On the Business Overview screen click the Countryside Stewardship link. You can find the highest priority options for your holding by answering a few simple questions.

Choosing the highest priority options can increase your application's score.

4.4.4 Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package (WPFWP)

Applying for the WPFWP will help you provide a good combination of resources for wildlife on your holding. To include the WPFWP you need to choose management options that meet the requirements of the package. These must be at least 3% of the arable, temporary grass or permanent grass area in your application. Read Annex 4 for more information.

If your application meets the requirements of the WPFWP and your holding is in a priority area for WPFWP, your application score will be increased.

4.4.5 Addressing water and air quality issues, including run-off and soil erosion risk

Some grants can be used to help improve the quality of water and air on your farm, and in your local area.

These grants are particularly important if your land is in a Countryside Stewardship High or Medium Priority Area for Water or Air Quality. If it is, you may be able to get advice from Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) or apply for grants that are only available with CSF approval. You must contact CSF at least 10 weeks before you intend to submit your initial application. There is no guarantee that your request will be considered.

Read Section 4.8.1 for further information on CSF advice and approval.

You can apply for these grants in a 5 year agreement.

Air quality items are limited to £120,000 and Boundary items are limited to £50,000. Water capital items in a 5 year Mid Tier agreement are limited to £120,000 and subject to a value for money calculation.

If there is run-off and soil erosion risk identified on your Farm Environment Record (FER), consider whether any grants would resolve the problem and include them in your application.

Read Annex 5 for information on choosing water and air quality grants.

4.4.6 Priority habitats and species

Mid Tier includes some management options to support priority habitats and species. These options have specific eligibility criteria and must be endorsed by us. For more information, including a list of these management options, read Section 4.8.2. Other grants for priority habitats and species are available in the Higher Tier.

4.4.7 Organic conversion and management

Mid Tier provides 16 options that are only available to organic farmers and land managers. These include options for conversion to organic status (OR1 – OR5) and to continue to manage existing organic land (OT1 – OT6 and OP1 - OP5). Other scheme options and items can be included in the agreement if they are compatible with organic status.

To apply for the Organic Management options you must be registered with an [Organic Control Body \(OCB\)](#) for the period of the agreement. If the organic registration is not in place for the full agreement period, all organic payments will be recovered.

If you choose to apply for the Organic Conversion options, you must maintain your organic registration from the start of your organic conversion period through to the end of the agreement.

Conversion payments will normally be paid for up to 2 years, except for permanent crops such as fruit trees where a 3 year conversion period applies. It is possible to phase conversion, but all the land must be converted before the end of the Countryside Stewardship agreement.

To be eligible for the Organic Conversion options you must either:

- have completed a Conversion Plan, which must be approved and signed off by your OCB; or
- have completed a Viability Plan, for land which does not have a signed-off Conversion Plan at the time you apply. If you use a Viability Plan you must get an approved and signed-off Conversion Plan from your OCB before claiming any conversion option payments.

You must keep all evidence of organic certification and schedules as we may ask to see them.

Organic Conversion payments are not available on land where your business has previously been entered for, or received, any Organic Conversion payments under a previous scheme, such as Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS).

4.5 Register with Rural Payments

You must register in the [Rural Payments service](#) before you can request a Countryside Stewardship application pack or apply online, if you have not already done so. When you register you will receive a Customer Registration Number (CRN) and a Single Business Identifier (SBI). Agents applying for you must also register on the Rural Payments service – read Section 4.6.

4.5.1 Registering land parcels

You need to register all the agricultural land parcels on your holding which are 0.0100 hectares or larger, so they appear on your digital maps. You also need to register all the non-agricultural land parcels you intend to include in your Countryside Stewardship application with management options or capital items. This includes any buildings and farmyards on which you want to apply for options or capital items.

The total field size of every land parcel needs to be accounted for, including how different areas of the parcel are being used for different things, using the appropriate land use codes. Your land codes (use and cover) must be up to date to allow you to add your options correctly if you wish to apply for Mid Tier online.

Read the [Countryside Stewardship mapping guidance for applicants](#) to find out what to check on maps and how to update them for CS.

For example:

- options HS1 or HS8 for maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings
- any capital works in the farm yard, such as those for water and air quality improvements.

You can check all the land parcels registered to your holding on your digital maps in the Rural Payments service.

1. Go to: www.ruralpayments.service.gov.uk
2. From the 'Business overview' screen, click 'Land' then 'View land'.
3. To view individual land parcel details select the land parcel you need. The 'Parcel details' screen shows you a digital map and details of the land parcel.

If you believe the map or any of the details are incorrect, you need to request a change to your digital map.

To request changes to your land information, you must complete an RLE1 and send it to us by email or post. You must send your completed form straight away. This will prevent significant delays in sending an agreement offer or the application being rejected.

Read more information about [updating your land parcel records](#) and [how to check your digital maps](#) on GOV.UK.

Find the Rural Payments service land use codes for [BPS 2022](#) on GOV.UK.

4.6 Authorise an agent

You can authorise an agent to complete and submit your application for you. This also applies to payment claim forms for Agreement Holders.

For an agent to act for you, you must give them the appropriate permission levels in the [Rural Payments service](#). This applies even if you have previously authorised the agent using the paper agent authorisation form.

Read '[Give someone else permission to act on your behalf](#)' on GOV.UK for more information on the different levels of permission. You should also read the information in the Permission levels screen in the Rural Payments service. This lists what is permitted at each level.

You are responsible for ensuring that you assign permissions on Rural Payments correctly and that contact details are all correct.

4.7 Request an application pack or apply online

If you are applying for Mid Tier Online:

- Sign into the [Rural Payments service](#).

If you are requesting an application pack:

- Sign into the [Rural Payments service](#).
- Check that your personal details include the email address you are currently using; we will send the application pack to your email address.
- If necessary, select the SBI you want an application pack for.
- From the Business Overview screen for the SBI, select 'Countryside Stewardship' and then 'Applications'.
- Select the appropriate button to request your Mid Tier application pack (this may generate overnight in periods of high demand).
- You can download your application as soon as it has generated. We'll also email a copy to the email address included in your personal details in the Rural Payments service.

If your parcel details change and you need to refresh the details in your pack or you wish to download your application pack directly, you can do this by opening the pack and selecting 'generate' or 'download'.

If you do not have access to the internet, call us on 03000 200 301 to request a paper application pack.

If you have Scheduled Monuments or other historic features on your land, you will need a Historic Environment Farm Environmental Record (HEFER) that is less than 3 years old and covers all the land in your application. Read the HEFER guidance letter included in your application pack to find out how to register and request the HEFER through the HEFER portal. It will take 20 working days to arrive from the date it is requested - read Section 4.10.2. (This does not apply to the Wildlife Offers - read Section 5.)

4.8 Request advice, approval and endorsement

4.8.1 Advice and approval for water and air quality grants

If you are a farmer or land manager applying for the multi-year management options and water and air capital items listed in Annex 5, you must get the support and approval of Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF). For information about how to find contact details, read Annex 8.

These multi-year management options and water and air capital items are only available if they address particular pollutants that affect the catchment, for example, sediment or pesticides.

If you would like support, you must email the completed form to request support and approval from CSF at least 10 weeks before you intend to submit your application. If you don't allow at least 10 weeks for CSF to review your request, your request will not be considered. Please note that CSF will only assess a Countryside Stewardship application if it addresses recommendations previously made by, or on behalf of, CSF.

To receive support and approval from CSF, the options and capital items applied for must address the priority water or air pollutants identified as affecting that particular catchment or area. You will need to demonstrate clearly how the pollutants are currently impacting on the catchment. In the case of air, you will need to clearly identify the source of the ammonia emissions. You must also demonstrate clearly how the work you will undertake will address the pollution.

CSF support and approval will be prioritised on those farms where the greatest improvements in water and/or air quality and flood risk mitigation are most likely to be achieved.

The CSF approval is a requirement for the inclusion of a number of high risk options and capital items. This approval does not guarantee the particular option or capital item will be included in any Agreement offer. Evidence of approval from CSF must be submitted with your application.

4.8.2 Approval for management options for priority habitats and species

Mid Tier provides some management options to support priority habitats and species. These are listed below. Other grants for priority habitats and species are available in the Higher Tier.

Phone us on 03000 200 301 to request approval (except for UP2 and SP9). The deadline to do this is 31 May 2022.

Code	Option title
BE4	Management of traditional orchards
BE7	Supplement for restorative pruning of fruit trees
GS6	Management of species-rich grassland

Code	Option title
GS9	Management of wet grassland for breeding waders
GS10	Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl
SP9	Threatened species supplement (only for corn bunting, brown hairstreak butterfly, stone curlew and turtle dove)
SW17	Raised water levels on cropped or arable on peat soils
SW18	Raised water levels on grassland on peat soils
UP2	Management of rough grazing for birds
WD4	Management of wood pasture and parkland
WT3	Management of ditches of high environmental value

You can only include these management options in your Mid Tier application:

- if they meet the criteria in the table below; and
- you have written approval.

First, check that your land meets the eligibility criteria of the management option using the table below. You can do this using the data layers on the [MAGIC website](#).

Natural England (NE) manages the Priority Habitats Inventory (PHI). If you have parcels that you think should be on the PHI as certain priority habitat types which are not shown as such on MAGIC, contact NE by emailing habitatinventories@naturalengland.org.uk. NE can provide details of the evidence required to support requested changes to the PHI along with a licence for the applicant to sign to permit NE to use the evidence supplied. Requests will be reviewed, and changes made if the evidence validates the request. You must send requests and supporting evidence by 28 February so that the request can be reviewed and the data layer changed (if appropriate) in time for Mid Tier applications.

This table shows the Initial Eligibility Requirements of Mid Tier options that need endorsement.

Option	Data Layer on Magic Priority Habitat Inventory	Eligibility Requirement
BE4 and BE7	Priority Habitat Inventory: - Traditional orchards	Parcel to be mapped as priority habitat BE7 can only be included with BE4
GS6	Priority Habitat Inventory: - Lowland Calcareous Grassland - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland - Lowland Meadows; - Upland Hay Meadow - Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture	Parcel to be mapped as one of the 5 priority habitats
GS9, GS10 and WT3	Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal floodplain and grazing marsh - Lowland Meadows - Purple Moor & Grass Rush Pasture and for GS9: Priority Species for CS Targeting: - curlew - lapwing - redshank - snipe	Parcel to be mapped as priority habitat and (for GS9) one of the 4 species must also be present WT3 can only be included with GS9 or GS10

Option	Data Layer on Magic Priority Habitat Inventory	Eligibility Requirement
SP9	Priority Species for CS Targeting: - Corn bunting - Brown hairstreak - Stone curlew - Turtle dove	Application area to have corn bunting or stone curlew or turtle dove or brown hair streak (as relevant) present Can only be used with BE3 (brown hairstreak), AB10 (corn bunting), AB5 (stone curlew) or AB12 or OP3 (turtle dove)
UP2	Upland breeding bird areas for CS	An eligibility checklist (UP2 checklist) must be filled in, kept and submitted on request.
WD4	Priority Habitat Inventory: - Wood pasture and parkland BAP - Priority habitat	Parcel to be mapped as priority habitat

When you have checked this, contact us to arrange approval to use the management option(s). For all management options, except UP2 and SP9 for turtle dove or stone curlew, you must get this approval before you submit your application. For UP2, and SP9 for turtle dove or stone curlew, you do not need to request pre-application approval as this will happen when your application is processed. Read the option details on '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK for further information.

Eligible parcels may need a site visit for final approval. If you have a site visit, you will receive a form from us, which you should keep as evidence of approval to be provided on request. Without approval you cannot include these options in your application. This approval does not guarantee that the option will be in the Agreement offer and it does not guarantee an Agreement offer.

The eligibility criteria for peatland options SW17 and SW18 do not appear on MAGIC. If you wish to apply for these options, contact Natural England using the contact details in Annex 8.

4.8.3 Advice from a Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund Coordinated Group

Applications confirmed as being part of a coordinated Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund Group will receive additional points at scoring. Contact your facilitator early to make

sure that your application fits with the overall objectives of the group. You must keep evidence of endorsement from the Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund coordinator.

4.8.4 Approval for management of lowland peat soils

Mid Tier now includes management options for lowland peat soils, as listed below.

- SW17: Raised water level on cropped or arable land on peat soils
- SW18: Raised water level on grassland on peat soils

You can only include these management options in your Mid Tier application on land designated as lowland peat soils. If you believe your land meets these criteria, you must seek written approval from the Natural England Peatland team. Without approval you can't include these options in your application. This approval does not guarantee that the option will be in the Agreement offer and it does not guarantee an Agreement offer.

To request approval contact Natural England using the details in Annex 8.

4.9 Get consents and permissions

You are responsible for arranging all relevant consents, permissions, exemptions and written advice needed for your application. You will not be paid for any work undertaken without all the necessary consents and permissions being in place before you begin any work.

In some cases, you will not be offered an agreement if these are not in place.

You can find guidance in this section and in the evidence requirements section of each grant description (in the Options & Capital Items Manual). You can also use '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK.

To make sure you submit a valid application:

- identify the consents and permissions you need as soon as you start your application. This will depend on any designations attached to your land and on the options and capital items that you choose to include in your application
- contact the relevant organisations shown in the guidance for advice and consents, where required
- provide us with the evidence needed to support your application.

You may be unaware of some of the consents and permissions you need until after you have received advice. You should contact the relevant organisations for advice and gain consent or permission.

4.9.1 Consents

Examples of the kinds of permissions and consents you may need are explained below.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

If your Mid Tier application includes SSSI land, you will need to request any necessary SSSI consents from Natural England. Your agreement cannot start without SSSI consent. You can request SSSI consent when you receive your agreement offer. You must send a copy of the agreement offer, along with a Notice form, to Natural England. You can download the form '[Notice of proposal to cause, carry out or permit an operation requiring Natural England's consent on a site of special scientific interest \(SSSI\)](#)' from GOV.UK.

You can email the copy of the offer and the completed Notice form to Natural England at: ProtectedSites@naturalengland.org.uk. If you are unable to email them then you can post them to:

Natural England,
County Hall,
Spetchley Road,
Worcester
WR5 2NP.

Natural England can also advise on managing the SSSI land through Countryside Stewardship. Contact Natural England as early as possible to discuss this.

Holdings which include SSSI land are not eligible for the 4 Wildlife Offers – read Section 5. Holdings which include one or more Scheduled Monuments are eligible for the 4 Wildlife Offers.

Scheduled Monuments (SMs)

If you have an SM on your holding, the HEFER will give you management recommendations from Historic England. This will include advice on how to maintain or bring the SM into favourable condition and protect the feature of historic interest. You will not receive a HEFER for the Wildlife Offers but you still need to manage the SM on your holding.

Some work may need SM consent from the government (advised by Historic England). For example, soil sampling, fencing, gateways and water supplies.

If you have an SM you must:

- contact Historic England for further information and to find out whether you need Scheduled Monument consent (SMC)
- include an appropriate option in your application.

If the SM has been classed as 'essential' by Historic England, you must include options to achieve the specified outcome. You must not choose options that are damaging to HEFER features.

You can get advice on whether you can do the work so that it avoids a negative impact on the SM. Historic England can also advise whether proposed works are acceptable in relation to:

- listed buildings
- registered parks and gardens
- registered battlefields.

SBIs including one or more Scheduled Monuments are eligible for the Wildlife Offers.

Protected Species

You may need a wildlife licence, which you should keep for evidence, if any activities in your application may affect protected species. You can read more information at [Managing wildlife on your land](#) on GOV.UK and Section 3.1.7.

Work affecting water

You may need consent from the Environment Agency (EA), Internal Drainage Board or Local Authority for management that will affect any watercourses.

This includes work:

- to a watercourse
- within 8m of a watercourse
- within the flood or coastal plain (for example, excavation work for a pond). (You do not need consent to establish arable margins.)

You do not need to provide evidence of consent or evidence that such consent is not needed with your application. If required, you will need to have consent in place before you carry out any work. You will need to submit this evidence with your payment claim.

If you need any of the following consents, you will need to arrange this well in advance of the application deadline because it can take up to 2 months:

- land drainage consent
- discharge consent
- an abstraction licence.

You will need consent from EA for any works associated with the following:

- pesticide treatment
- water extraction
- storage of slurry, silage or fuel oil.

Roofing over cattle handling areas or loafing areas does not require EA consent.

You can find contact details for your local [Environment Agency](#) office on GOV.UK.

If your land has significant erosion problems, or is causing pollution, you need to resolve this before you can be considered for an agreement. This is particularly important in sensitive river catchments.

Tree planting

Tree planting for air quality must be planned to ensure there is no harmful effect on priority habitats and species, or historic environment or geodiversity features (read section 4.9.3 and 4.10) and will need approval of CSF. Any applications including tree planting must follow the [Environmental Impact Assessments Regulations](#) for Forestry and you must consult the UK Forestry Standard for good practice for creating woodlands. Any match-funding with other sources of tree planting/woodland creation grant funding should follow the rules for Exchequer funding.

Work on trees and hedges

You may need permission for work on trees that are under a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). If this applies to you, contact your Local Authority or National Park Authority. Read more information on [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas](#) on GOV.UK.

You may need a Forestry Commission Felling Licence to remove trees or manage hedges. This applies whether they are in woodland or not.

You can fell up to 5m³ and sell up to 2m³ of timber without a felling licence each calendar quarter. If you plan to fell or sell more, you must get a felling licence before your agreement offer can be issued. Read more information about [tree felling licences](#) on GOV.UK.

You do not need to provide evidence of any TPO permission or a felling licence with your application. If required, you will need to have the consent before you carry out any work. You will need to submit this when you make a claim for this work.

Listed buildings

If you are proposing work to any listed building(s), you must discuss this with your Local Authority or National Park Authority. They will advise whether you need Listed Building consent.

Conservation Areas

If any part of your holding is in a conservation area, you must contact the Local Planning Authority or National Park Authority. This is particularly important if you intend to work on trees, buildings, boundaries or other structures.

Work affecting Public Rights of Way

If you intend to erect a new fence or other boundary that crosses a public right of way, you need to get authorisation from the local Highways Authority.

4.9.2 Permissions

Planning permission or General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) consent

It is your responsibility to find out whether planning permission for certain work is required. Your local Planning Authority or National Park Authority can give you informal advice on whether a proposal needs planning permission or GPDO consent.

Most routine agricultural operations do not need planning permission because:

- they are not regarded as 'development' under planning legislation, or
- they are 'permitted development' that is 'reasonably necessary' for agriculture.

Other operations may need GPDO consent. For example, creation of ponds, tracks or roofing capital items.

For general guidance on planning (not farm-specific) read [Planning practice guidance](#) and/or [plain English guide to the planning system](#) on GOV.UK.

You do not need to provide evidence of planning permission or GPDO consent, or evidence that such permission is not needed, with your application. If required, you will need to have permission or consent in place before you carry out any work. You will need to submit this evidence when you make a claim for this work.

4.9.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations

Agriculture

These regulations protect environmentally significant areas, which are mainly uncultivated land and semi-natural areas, from damage by activities which increase the land's agricultural productivity.

For more information, read [Environmental Impact Assessment \(Agriculture\) regulations: apply to make changes to rural land](#) on GOV.UK.

A semi-natural area will need a screening decision before activity starts, whether the land is uncultivated or not.

If activities or works which increase the productivity of uncultivated or semi-natural land form part of a proposed Countryside Stewardship application, you must contact Natural England for further advice. Contact the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) helpline on 0800 028 2140.

Particular consideration should be taken where land has been in schemes for over 15 years that has created habitat. This may now be considered as semi-natural under the [Environmental Impact Assessment \(Agriculture\) Regulations](#) on GOV.UK and will need a screening decision before starting any work that may improve the land's agricultural productivity.

Also, if land has been reverted to grassland for a period of time and holds historic environment features, it will need a screening decision where those features are regionally significant or more, and you wish to convert those grasslands to arable.

Forestry

For any tree planting greater than 0.5ha, you need to check if an [Environmental Impact Assessment \(EIA\)](#) is required. These formal processes are written into the [EIA regulations](#) - read the overview guidance for general information on EIAs. If your forestry project is for afforestation, small scale in nature and/or located within a low risk area you may simply be able to notify the Forestry Commission of your proposal, using the EIA enquiry form, in order to get their decision. Check the afforestation thresholds table to see if you're eligible for this process, and which notification procedure would apply.

4.10 Complete the Farm Environment Record

You must complete a Farm Environment Record (FER) map for all Mid Tier applications.

If you are applying for Mid Tier Online, you will be able to download the FER when completing your application. If you are applying for Mid Tier with an application pack, the FER will be included in your pack.

4.10.1 Farm Environment Record (FER)

The FER does not need to cover the whole holding but must include:

1. any parcels on which you apply for (rotational or non-rotational) options or capital items
2. any SSSI or Scheduled Monuments even if options or capital items are not proposed on them.

Features mapped in the FER must be kept and protected from damage or removal for the duration of your agreement.

If you are applying for Mid Tier online, you will be able to download the FER when completing your application.

If you are applying for Mid Tier with an application pack, read the guidance in your application pack about how to complete the FER.

4.10.2 Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER)

If you have any Scheduled Monuments (SMs) or other historic features on your land, you will need to request a Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER).

If you apply for Mid Tier online, you will be able to download a HEFER guidance letter which will guide you through the process of requesting and downloading the HEFER. If you request a Mid Tier application pack, the HEFER guidance letter will be included in the pack.

The HEFER will be available 20 working days from the date it is requested. If you do not receive the HEFER, you can search on the [HEFER portal](#) for it.

You should receive an email to tell you that the HEFER response is available. You must follow the link in the email to download the HEFER response. The [HEFER portal](#) includes information about the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE). If you do not have an email address you can ask us to send your HEFER by post.

If you have any Scheduled Monuments (SMs) read Section 4.9.1.

The HEFER will give you free information about the historic environment on your land. You should use this information to help you choose appropriate options and capital items. You must add the information to your FER.

If you have a HEFER produced within 3 years of the date on which your agreement would start, you can use this for your application. The HEFER must cover all land parcels in your application. If the existing HEFER does not cover all of your land we will request an additional HEFER to cover the missing land parcels. If you are aware of any historic features not shown in your HEFER(s) please contact us.

4.11 Other evidence required at application stage

You must keep evidence to show that you, the business, land and grants are eligible, and have it available on request as we may ask to see it.

4.11.1 Identify the evidence and supporting documents you need

You must retain any other evidence (such as photographs) set out under the management options and capital items. Read more information at [‘Countryside Stewardship grants’](#) (known as the ‘grant finder’) on GOV.UK and have it available on request as we may ask to see it in support of your application.

You must check what supporting documents are required for each option and capital item. Your application form and the guidance received with it should also help you to identify any supporting information you need to submit.

4.11.2 Business viability test

We will check all applicants against an insolvency register. If we assess your application as not financially viable, we may not offer you an agreement.

For applications including capital expenditure of over £50,000 in total, you must submit a statement from a registered accountant (for example, a chartered accountant or certified accountant). This is to confirm that the business or SBI has the resources from trading profits, reserves or loans to undertake the work in the proposed agreement schedule.

Where confirmation from an accountant is needed, the accountant will need to provide a letter on headed paper which confirms at least the following:

- they are a registered accountant
- they act as the accountant for the applicant or have been contracted to act on behalf of the applicant
- they can confirm that you as the applicant have sufficient finances to complete the capital works in your application and how these funds will be sourced (for example, savings, loan etc)
- their understanding of the total value of the capital works in the application.

If your application includes more than £500,000 of capital items, we will also review 3 years of your relevant business accounts or other evidence. This is to confirm that you have the administrative, financial and operational capacity to meet the agreement requirements.

4.12 Submit an application

If you are applying for Mid Tier online, read the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#) to find out how to submit your application and return any supporting documents.

If you are applying for Mid Tier with an application pack, read the guidance included with your application pack. This will tell you how to submit your application form and any supporting documents.

You must request, complete and submit your application within the published deadlines. You must allow enough time to arrange any consents or permissions needed.

If you are applying for Mid Tier Online, you can withdraw your application at any point during the online process. This will allow you to open a new online application if you wish, as long as the application window remains open.

If you are applying for Mid Tier using an application pack, you can withdraw a submitted application in writing at any time before you are offered an agreement or your application is rejected. If there is time, you can resubmit another application to replace it.

Once an agreement offer has been made, you can't withdraw your application, but you can reject the agreement offer if you wish to.

After the closing date, you can ask to remove options or items from your application, but you cannot add or amend them.

4.13 After applying: step by step guide

Step 1. If you haven't applied through Mid Tier Online, we upload your application into the Rural Payments service

Step 2. Applications assessed and successful applicants offered an agreement

- We will check each application for eligibility.
- We will score each application as in Annex 3, except for applications that only include organic conversion and management options.
- We will tell you if your application has been successful or not.
- If your application is rejected, we will give you the reason.

Step 3. Receiving and accepting an agreement offer

- If your application is successful we will make you an agreement offer.

- A declaration will be enclosed. You must sign and return this by post by the date requested, to accept the offer. If you do not meet the deadline, the offer will be withdrawn.
- If there is SSSI land in your agreement offer, you must email a copy of the offer, along with a Notice form, to ProtectedSites@naturalengland.org.uk to request SSSI consent. You can download the '[Notice of proposal to cause, carry out or permit an operation requiring Natural England's consent on a site of special scientific interest \(SSSI\)](#)' form from GOV.UK. Your offer will be withdrawn if you do not secure consent from Natural England.

If you cannot send the documents by email, post them to:

Natural England,
County Hall,
Spetchley Road,
Worcester
WR5 2NP.

Step 4. Agreement starts

We will let you know when we receive your declaration and confirm that your agreement will start on 1 January 2023.

4.14 After you apply

All Mid Tier applications we receive by 29 July will be checked, scored and ranked against the available budget. Applications are scored as described in Annex 3, except for applications that only include organic conversion and management options. Applications for Wildlife Offers will not be scored and ranked because they are not competitive.

You cannot add options and capital items to a submitted application. You can request that grants are removed before the application deadline, but the application will be scored again.

If you are successful, we will make you an agreement offer which cannot be amended. If you want to accept the agreement offer you must return the signed acceptance declaration by the date requested. If you do not accept your offer in time, it will be withdrawn. Accepted Mid Tier agreements, including Wildlife Offers, start on 1 January 2023.

For capital items, you should not undertake work or incur costs for capital items before you have accepted your agreement offer, even if these form part of your agreement.

If your application is unsuccessful, we will let you know why it was rejected. You will then have the right to appeal to us, as set out in Section 7.12.

4.15 Why applications may be rejected

An application may be rejected at any stage if it:

- does not meet eligibility criteria
- does not score highly enough to meet the minimum threshold (excludes the Wildlife Offers)
- does not score highly enough to be prioritised against the available budget (excludes the Wildlife Offers)
- is likely to cause harm to the environment
- is incomplete; for example, you have not provided all the required supporting evidence.

5 The Wildlife Offers

If you are applying for the Wildlife Offers, you must read and meet the requirements detailed in this section, as these are mandatory.

5.1 About the Wildlife Offers

There are 4 Wildlife Offers to help you to support the wildlife on your farm. The Offers group selected management options together, so you can help birds, pollinators and other farmed wildlife thrive and breed successfully. Offers are a quicker and easier way to apply for a Mid Tier agreement.

5.1.1 Benefits for wildlife

Countryside Stewardship Wildlife Offers help you to provide:

- sources of nectar and pollen for insect pollinators
- winter food for seed-eating birds
- improved habitats, especially for farmland birds and pollinators.

5.1.2 How does it work?

These offers:

- are a quicker and easier way to apply for funding: you can apply online using the Rural Payments service or by using a paper form
- include a focused range of options so you can pick those most relevant to your farm business and local priorities
- are non-competitive: applications are not scored as the Wildlife Offers are designed to provide a sufficient level of environmental benefits. If you meet the minimum eligibility requirements for the offer, we will make you an agreement offer.

You can choose from the:

- Arable Offer
- Lowland Grazing Offer
- Mixed Farming Offer
- Upland Offer

If you accept the agreement, you'll receive an annual payment every year for 5 years. The amount you receive depends on the options you choose and compliance with your

agreement. Only some of the Mid Tier options are available in the Wildlife Offers. The Wildlife Offers do not include capital items but you can apply for a Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants agreement on the same land parcels.

If you want to access other multi-year management options, you should apply for the Mid Tier. If you want to apply for capital items you can apply for either of the following:

- the Mid Tier
- the Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants, in addition to a Wildlife Offer agreement on the same parcels.

For approval of items listed in Annex 5, Catchment Sensitive Farming will only assess one application per individually managed SBI in any rolling 12-month period.

5.2 The application process

5.2.1 How to apply

You can apply for Wildlife Offers online from the Rural Payments service. If you cannot apply online, you can contact us to request a paper application form by 28 May 2022 – read Annex 8.

An Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER) is not required as part of the application.

See the step by step guide on how to apply at the end of this section.

5.2.2 Eligibility

The Wildlife Offers can only be located on agricultural land with a declared land use of arable (including temporary grassland) or permanent grassland. All other land uses are excluded from the Wildlife Offers. The offers you choose must match your intended land use in 2023. For a Wildlife Offer agreement starting on 1 January 2023, this is the land use declared for your BPS 2022 application.

If you have an organic farm, you can apply for any of the 4 Wildlife Offers if you have eligible land parcels. However, we strongly recommend that you apply through the Mid Tier route. This will allow you access to the full range of organic management and conversion options.

5.2.3 Ineligible holdings

You are not eligible to apply for the Wildlife Offers if you have:

- land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on your holding
- an Environmental Stewardship agreement that is due to expire on or after 1 January 2023 (this includes extended HLS agreements)

- an Inheritance Tax Exemption agreement with HMRC.

5.2.4 What to do if you are not eligible for Countryside Stewardship Wildlife Offers

If you are not eligible to apply for Countryside Stewardship Wildlife Offers you may be able to apply for a Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier or Higher Tier agreement.

A Mid Tier, Higher Tier or Capital Grants agreement may be more appropriate if you wish to:

- manage organic land
- manage historic features or specialist habitats such as wetlands and orchards
- address water and air quality issues in priority areas
- apply for capital grants, such as for hedgerow restoration or for yard works to reduce water and air pollution.

5.2.5 Understanding the management requirements of each option

You must be able to meet the management requirements for each option you choose. Section 4.4.3 sets out the support that is available when choosing options.

5.3 Offers

The following tables show the specific options and eligibility criteria under each of the Offers.

5.3.1 The Arable Offer

You must record land use as arable or temporary grassland for the year that you apply. You can include permanent grassland but only hedgerow options can be located on those fields.

- The 20 options are divided into 3 categories in the table below. You must choose at least one option from each category.
- The minimum number of options in the 5 year agreement is 3.
- You can choose as many options as you wish but must enter a minimum of 3% of your Agreement Land into the Offer.

Category 1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds (select at least one, minimum 1% or 1 hectare per 100 hectares of farmed land included in the agreement, no maximum)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB1	Nectar flower mix	£579 per hectare
AB8	Flower-rich margins and plots	£628 per hectare

Category 2. Winter food for seed-eating birds (applicants MUST select this option, minimum 2% or 2 hectares per 100 hectares farmed land included in the agreement, no maximum)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB9	Winter bird food	£640 per hectare

Category 3. Additional resources & habitats (select at least one, no minimum or maximum, apart from individual option requirements)

If you have a Scheduled Monument present on a parcel, please select the most appropriate management option to manage that feature.

To maximise the benefits to wildlife, please prioritise options marked *.

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB3	Beetle Banks	£636 per hectare
AB4*	Skylark plots	£20 (£10 per plot, min. 2 plots per hectare)
AB5*	Nesting plots for lapwing and stone curlew	£566 per hectare

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB6*	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£493 per hectare
AB11*	Cultivated areas for arable plants	£544 per hectare
AB12*	Supplementary winter feeding for farmland birds	£657 per tonne for every 2 hectares of AB9
AB15	Two year sown legume fallow	£569 per hectare
AB16	Autumn sown bumblebird mix	£608 per hectare
BE3*	Management of hedgerows	£9 per 100 metres
HS1	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings	£4.03 per square metre
HS2	Take historic and archaeological features out of cultivation	£459 per hectare
HS3	Reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation on historic archaeological features	£88 per hectare
SW1*	4 metres to 6 metres buffer strip on cultivated land	£419 per hectare
SW3	In-field grass strips	£624 per hectare
SW4	12 metres to 24 metres watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strips on cultivated land	£578 per hectare
WT2	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	£563 per hectare

5.3.2 The Lowland Grazing Offer

You must record land use on your BPS claim as permanent or temporary grassland for the year that you apply. You can include arable fields but only hedgerow options can be located on those fields.

- The 11 options are divided into 3 categories in the table below. You must choose at least one option from category 1 and 2, and may choose additional options from category 3 if you wish.
- The minimum number of options in the 5 year agreement is 2.
- You can choose as many options as you wish but must enter a minimum of 3% of your Agreement Land into the Offer.

Category 1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds (select at least one, minimum 2% or 2 hectares per 100 hectares of farmed land included in the agreement, no maximum)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
GS2	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA)	£132
GS4	Legume and herb-rich swards	£358

Category 2. Nesting and shelter for insect pollinators and birds (select at least one, minimum 500 metres of BE3 / 1% or 1 hectare of GS1 per 100 hectares farmed land included in the agreement)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
BE3	Management of hedgerows	£9 per 100 metres
GS1	Take field corners out of production (outside SDA)	£333

Category 3. Optional additional resources & habitats (no minimum or maximum, apart from individual option requirements)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
GS3*	Ryegrass seed-set as winter/spring food for birds	£426
GS17*	Lenient grazing supplement	£23
HS1	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings	£4.03 per square metre
HS5	Management of historic and archaeological features on grassland	£39
SW2	4 metres – 6 metres buffer strip on intensive grassland	£213
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub	£83
WT1*	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	£275

5.3.3 The Mixed Farming Offer

You must record land use as arable, temporary grassland or permanent grassland for the year that you apply.

- The 26 options are divided into 3 categories in the table below. You must choose at least one option from each category.
- The minimum number of options in the 5 year agreement is 3.
- You can choose as many options as you wish but must enter a minimum of 3% of your Agreement Land into the Offer.

Category 1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds (select at least one, minimum 1% or 1 hectare per 100 hectare of farmed land included in the agreement for AB1 and AB8; 2% or 2 hectares per 100 hectares for GS4. No maximum)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB1	Nectar flower mix	£579
AB8	Flower-rich margins and plots	£628
GS4	Legume and herb-rich swards	£358

Category 2. Winter food for seed-eating birds (applicants MUST select this option, minimum 2% or 2 hectares per 100 hectares farmed land included in the agreement, no maximum)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB9	Winter bird food	£640

Category 3. Additional resources & habitats (select at least one, no minimum or maximum, apart from individual option requirements)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB3	Beetle banks	£636
AB5*	Nesting plots for lapwing and stone curlew	£566
AB6*	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£493
AB11*	Cultivated areas for arable plants	£544

Option	Option title	Payment rate
AB12*	Supplementary winter feeding for farmland birds	£657 per tonne for every 2 hectares of AB9 – Winter bird food
AB15	Two year sown legume fallow	£569
AB16	Autumn sown bumblebird mix	£608
BE3*	Management of hedgerows	£9 per 100 metres
GS2*	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDAs)	£132
GS17*	Lenient grazing supplement	£23
HS1	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings	£4.03 per square metre
HS2	Take historic and archaeological features out of cultivation	£459
HS3	Reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation on historic and archaeological features	£88
HS5	Management of historic and archaeological features on grassland	£39
SW1*	4 metres to 6 metres buffer strip on cultivated land	£419
SW2	4 metres to 6 metres buffer strip on intensive grassland	£213

Option	Option title	Payment rate
SW3	In-field grass strips	£624
SW4	12 metres to 24 metres watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strips on cultivated land	£578
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub	£83
WT1*	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	£275
WT2*	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	£563

5.3.4 The Upland Offer

- You must record land use as permanent or temporary grassland for the year that you apply. All land in the application must be within the Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) - if you wish to include land outside the SDA, you will need to apply for a Mid Tier agreement or another Wildlife Offer.
- There are 9 options and 4 supplements to choose from. As a minimum, you can choose one base option and 2 supplements, or 2 base options and one supplement, or 3 base options.
- You can only use supplements with the relevant base option – see table below.
- The minimum number of options/supplements in the 5 year agreement is 3.
- You can choose as many options as you wish.
- If you have a Scheduled Monument present on a parcel, please select the most appropriate management option to manage that feature.
- To maximise the benefits to wildlife please prioritise options marked *

Base Options (select at least one base option and 2 supplements or 2 base options and one supplement or 3 base options)

Option	Option title	Payment rate
BE3*	Management of hedgerows	£9 per 100 metres
GS5*	Permanent grassland with very low inputs in SDAs	£71
HS1	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings	£4.03 per square metre
HS5	Management of historic and archaeological features on grassland	£39
HS8	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings in remote areas	£6.86 per square metre
UP1*	Enclosed rough grazing	£43
UP2*	Management of rough grazing for birds	£110
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub	£83

Supplements – GS17 cannot be used on the same area as supplements GS15, GS16 or SP6

Option	Option title	Payment rate	Can be used with these base options
GS15	Haymaking supplement	£37	GS5
GS16	Rush control supplement	£77	GS5; UP2

Option	Option title	Payment rate	Can be used with these base options
GS17	Lenient grazing supplement	£23	GS5
SP6	Cattle grazing supplement	£39	GS5

5.4 Simple guide to applying for the Wildlife Offers

Step 1.

Decide which Offer is most appropriate for your farm.

Step 2.

Decide which parcels you wish to include.

Step 3.

Start your application online or contact us to request a pre-populated application form.

Step 4.

The online application will tell you the area of land you need to put into the relevant option categories. Choose your option locations and enter the correct areas. Make sure you meet the minimum requirements.

Step 5.

Fill in your Farm Environment Record (FER) – read section 4.10.1 for more information.

Step 6.

For additional information or evidence that you must keep and have available on request, search for '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' on GOV.UK.

Read sections 6.4.4 to 6.4.6 of this manual for information on photographic evidence (if required).

Step 7.

Check your application and submit it, with any supporting documents we ask for, by 29 July.

When you accept your Agreement, Sections 6 and 7 and Annex 1 (covering the Terms and Conditions) of the Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier and Wildlife Offers Manual will form part of your Agreement.

5.5 After you apply

If you are successful, we will make you an agreement offer, which cannot be amended. If you want to accept the agreement offer, you must return the signed acceptance declaration by the date requested. If you do not accept your offer in time, it will be withdrawn. If you accept your Wildlife Offer agreement, it will start on 1 January 2023.

If your application is unsuccessful, we will let you know why it was rejected. You will then have the right to ask us to reconsider – read Section 7.12.

6 Scheme requirements and procedures

You must read and meet the requirements detailed in this section, as these are mandatory if you have a Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier agreement, including the Wildlife Offers.

6.1 Entering into an agreement

If your application is successful, we will send you an agreement offer, by post or email (if you applied with an application pack) or via the Rural Payments portal (if you applied online). If you want to accept the agreement, return the signed acceptance declaration to us within 20 working days of the date on the offer.

All Mid Tier agreements start on 1 January 2023. For capital items you should not undertake work or incur costs before you have accepted your agreement offer, even if these form part of your agreement. The agreement must not include any work that has already been carried out or any financial commitment already made before 1 January 2023. If it does, the agreement may be terminated.

If you are successful in securing a place in one of the environmental land management schemes, you can terminate your Countryside Stewardship agreement early without penalty, at the end of an agreement year, so you can participate in the new environmental land management schemes.

6.1.1 Entering and ending an agreement: Option delivery and relationship to the cropping cycle

You do not need to destroy crops which are in the ground at the start of an agreement (1 January) to establish a chosen option - you can manage and harvest them as normal farm crops.

However, some options may have restrictions on their management from 1 January 2023. For example, the option may require that you do not use any fertiliser, pesticide sprays or other inputs. This will be detailed in your agreement.

Agreement options may involve work that can only take place at certain times of the year or under certain conditions, for example fencing to permit grazing, or creating beetle banks and nesting plots for lapwing. In these cases, you must complete the work and meet any option requirements during the first 12 months of the agreement.

Some options such as basic overwintered stubble (AB2) advise that the stubble be kept until 15 February in the year after it was established. However, it only needs to be retained until 31 December in the last year of the agreement.

6.2 General scheme requirements

'Agreement Holder' means the person (whether an individual, a company or other entity) who has entered into the Countryside Stewardship agreement as identified in the Agreement Document – read clause 1 of the Terms and Conditions.

You must deliver your capital item(s) and/or the Multi-Year Option(s) in accordance with the standards and requirements set out in your Agreement Document and this Manual (including any relevant time limits) and in the agreed location(s) as identified on the Agreement Map(s).

'Agreement Land' is the land parcels defined in the Agreement Document and identified on the Agreement Map(s), and any land parcels where rotational options are active in a particular year, as defined in clause 1 of the Terms and Conditions.

You, as the Agreement Holder, must follow all the general management requirements as set out below, on the Agreement Land throughout the period of the agreement unless:

- specifically stated otherwise in another section of this manual
- specifically permitted in the recommended management of the option as part of the Countryside Stewardship Agreement Document, or
- specifically required for organic management.

6.2.1 General management requirements

You must not:

- allow Agreement Land to be levelled, infilled, or used for the storage or dumping of materials
- light fires (including burning brash or cuttings) on the Agreement Land
- allow field operations or stocking to cause any ground disturbance, wheel rutting, poaching or compaction on Agreement Land.

You can use Agreement Land to store muck heaps temporarily if you can continue to meet all the requirements in your agreement that apply to the area concerned.

6.2.2 Protecting historic features

These requirements apply to any features marked on the FER map and HEFER, and also to any additional features that we later write to tell you about.

You must not do any of the following:

- cause ground disturbance, including poaching by livestock, on known archaeological features or areas of historic interest under grassland, unless the

ground disturbance is part of a programme of works intended to protect the historical or archeological feature.

- sub-soil or de-stone on areas containing known archaeological features, unless these operations have been carried out as part of a routine in the past 5 years. You must have Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, as advised by Historic England, to carry out sub-soiling on Scheduled Monuments.
- deliberately plough more deeply or undertake additional ground works or drainage on those areas already under cultivation that contain known archaeological features.
- allow free-range pigs on archaeological features.
- remove any useable building stone, walling stone or traditional roofing material (excluding materials produced from established quarries) from known archaeological features or areas of historic interest on the Agreement Land.
- damage, demolish or remove building material from substantially complete ruined traditional farm buildings, from historic boundaries or from boundaries of parcels containing known archaeological features or areas of historic interest.

6.2.3 Hedgerows

In any one calendar year, you must not cut more than 50% of all hedges on or bordering Agreement Land. This includes all parcels under agreement, including land parcels which have been selected for rotational options but where rotational options are not sited during that year.

There is an exception for public safety, allowing road and trackside hedgerows to be cut annually or more frequently.

You must mark all hedges on or bordering Agreement Land on the FER map. You can find detailed guidance on the relevant hedges, and how to mark them on the FER map, with the application pack, or in the [How to apply online for Mid Tier guidance](#).

6.2.4 Grazing management

The following table lists Mid Tier multi-year management options which limit grazing activity.

Table of Mid Tier multi-year options where average stocking densities apply

Option code	Title
AB1	Nectar Flower mix
AB6	Enhanced overwinter stubble
AB7	Whole crop cereals
BE4	Management of traditional orchards
GS1	Take field corners out of management
GS3	Ryegrass seed-set as winter food for birds
GS4	Legume and herb-rich swards
GS6	Management of species-rich grassland
GS9	Management of wet grassland for breeding waders
GS10	Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl
GS15	Haymaking supplement
GS17	Lenient grazing supplement
OP1	Overwintered stubble
SW3	In-field grass strips

Option code	Title
SW4	12 metres to 24 metres watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strips on cultivated land
SW7	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input
SW8	Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse
SW9	Seasonal livestock removal on intensive grassland
SW10	Seasonal livestock removal on grassland in Severely Disadvantaged Areas on land next to streams, rivers and lakes
UP1	Enclosed rough grazing
UP2	Management of rough grazing for birds
WD4	Management of wood pasture and parkland
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub
WD9	Livestock exclusion supplement - scrub and successional areas

If the agreement contains one or more of these options, you must meet the following requirements.

- Avoid over-grazing and under-grazing across the whole grazed area of the holding. Distribute stock across the grazed area of the holding to make sure this is the case
- Stock no more than 2.0 Livestock Units (LU) / ha on Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) land, or 2.5 LU / ha on non-SDA land, on average over the year across all agricultural land on the farm or production unit where the agreement is located.

Under-grazing is where annual growth is not fully used, or where scrub or coarse vegetation is becoming evident, and this is damaging the environment of the site.

Over-grazing is where land is grazed by so many livestock that the growth, quality or diversity of vegetation is adversely affected, and this is detrimental to the environmental interests of the site.

Read Annex 6 for more information about what you need to include in your records, how to convert livestock numbers to livestock units and what to do when you take over additional land.

6.2.5 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

If your Agreement Land is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ), you must meet the requirements of both the relevant NVZ Action Programme and Countryside Stewardship. Where the rules overlap, you must meet those that are the strictest.

6.2.6 Farming Rules for Water

As part of this agreement, you must meet the requirements of the [Farming Rules for Water](#) on GOV.UK.

6.2.7 Maintaining capital items

You must maintain capital items funded under Countryside Stewardship on Agreement Land, in the condition and to the specification for which they were granted aid, for a set period of time.

For capital works which form part of a multi-year agreement or part of a stand-alone capital agreement, this obligation will last for 5 years from the agreement start date.

We may recover payments if you do not meet these requirements, or if your Agreement Land that the capital item is located on is taken out of the scheme before the end of the agreement.

6.2.8 Heather and grass burning

Where you have the legal right to carry out burning, and intend to do so, you must comply with all relevant legislation, which includes the Heather and Grass etc. Burning (England) Regulations 2007 and the Heather and Grass etc. Burning (England) Regulations 2021. You can find details of the requirements and information on when to apply for a licence at [Heather and grass burning: rules and applying for a licence](#) on GOV.UK.

You must also follow the [Heather and Grass Burning Code](#) (as may be amended).

If heather or grass burning is included in your Countryside Stewardship application, your Natural England adviser will discuss a restoration plan with you.

6.3 Cross Compliance: requirements

These requirements are updated annually and apply to that calendar year, regardless of when a Countryside Stewardship agreement started.

Cross compliance is a set of rules which applies to all farmers and land managers receiving payments from the Basic Payment Scheme, Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier or Higher Tier, Environmental Stewardship and other land based multi-annual schemes such as the England Woodland Grant Scheme.

Cross compliance requires you, as an Agreement Holder, to:

- maintain your land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) by meeting a range of standards that relate to water, the protection of soil and carbon stock, and landscape features, and
- meet a range of Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs)
- relating to the environment, public and plant health, animal health and welfare, and livestock identification and tracing.

You must meet the cross compliance requirements across your whole holding for the whole calendar year, whether or not it is Agreement Land. For cross compliance purposes, a holding is all the production units and areas managed by you, as the Agreement Holder, situated within the UK. This includes land which is:

- used for agricultural activities
- used for forestry
- other non-agricultural land (for example salt marsh) for which Rural Development payments for the schemes listed above are claimed, and
- land declared for the Basic Payment Scheme (whether BPS is claimed on that land or not).

This is only a summary of the cross compliance requirements. You can find full details about the requirements that you must follow in the latest version of '[The Guide to Cross Compliance in England](#)' on GOV.UK. We will publish any changes to the requirements and any replacement for cross compliance on GOV.UK.

6.4 Evidence: Record keeping and site visit requirements

You must obtain and keep evidence to show you have carried out all the requirements of your agreement to support your claim or to support a site visit. You must also keep evidence that you are eligible for the scheme.

You must keep evidence to show that:

- you are eligible for the scheme
- capital works have been carried out to the required specification.

If we select you for a site visit, we'll check that you are meeting the aims of the management options. We may also check some specific areas, for example your use of fertilisers and/or pesticides, seed mixes, or stocking levels on land.

If we can see that you have met the aims of management options, we'll not ask you to provide additional evidence to show this.

If there is uncertainty about whether or not the aims of the options have been delivered, we will take into account any records or evidence you may have kept to demonstrate delivery of the aims of the option. This includes any steps you've taken to follow the recommended management set out in '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK.

For this reason, we strongly encourage you to keep appropriate records, as it is an important part of an effective farm, or woodland management system. We recommend that you obtain and keep evidence to show you have followed the recommended management of your agreement, to support your claim or provide during a site visit.

Records will help demonstrate that you have carried out the activities in your agreement and that the funded activity is taking or has taken place. It also helps demonstrate that public money is being spent effectively and is delivering the intended results.

It is your responsibility to keep such records if you want to rely on these to support your claim.

For capital items, you must follow the requirements for the specific item, including any specifications you need to adhere to and retain any records that are required to support your claim.

6.4.1 When is evidence required?

You must keep any required evidence and supporting documents and have them available on request.

You can find a list of evidence requirements for individual options and capital items at '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK. These records should demonstrate that you have done the required work. If you cannot provide evidence when asked, or the evidence you do provide is inaccurate or incomplete, we will treat this as a breach of your agreement and may apply reductions (read Section 7.4).

Evidence to support your application

You must keep evidence to show that you, your business, your land, multi-year management options or capital items are eligible, as you may have to show this if you are chosen for a site visit.

During the agreement period

You may need to provide evidence to show that you have carried out the required actions. Evidence may be needed:

- to support a claim, in particular capital item claims. More information is set out in Section 7.2 and where relevant, further information will be sent with the claim form covering letter
- during or after a site visit, for our administrative checks or other checks as described in Section 7.4.

After the agreement has ended

The Terms and Conditions explain you must keep all invoices, receipts, accounts and any other relevant documentation relating to the expenditure of the grant for at least 7 years from the end of the agreement.

6.4.2 Consents and permissions

It is your responsibility to get all consents, approvals or permissions that you may need due to your specific circumstances and to carry out the particular multi-year option or capital item (read Section 4.8). These consents and permissions must remain effective, and records kept, for the duration of the agreement.

6.4.3 Organic certification

You must meet the organic standards on all your organic land for the entire duration of the organic option(s) in the agreement and keep records as evidence of organic farming practices.

This is an eligibility requirement and failure to comply could result in a breach of your agreement. This means a reduction may be applied or, in certain cases, this could lead to your agreement being terminated.

Record keeping requirements differ depending on whether land is certified as 'organic' or 'in-conversion'. The organic schedule and certificate supplied by the Defra-approved Organic Certification Body (OCB) are legal proof of registration and provide verifiable evidence of the land status as 'in-conversion', or 'fully organic'.

The evidence you need for organic support under Countryside Stewardship is listed below. The evidence must cover all land and enterprises entered for ongoing support under Countryside Stewardship organic options.

Fully organic

You must keep the following and have them available on request if we ask to see them:

- a valid organic certificate and schedule issued by a Defra approved OCB
- annual OCB site visit reports
- evidence of continued OCB registration.

Organic Conversion payments

You must keep the following and have them available on request if we ask to see them:

- your Conversion Plan, approved by the OCB
- a valid organic certificate and schedule.

New conversion

If you have not yet had an initial site visit and completed an OCB-approved conversion plan for the land in question yet (due to timing of conversion), you must have the following documents available on request if we ask to see them:

- a fully completed Organic Viability Plan available on GOV.UK
- a completed conversion plan approved by the OCB as well as a valid organic certificate and schedule.

6.4.4 Photographic evidence

For some multi-year management options and capital items, you need to keep dated photographic evidence. You must have this evidence available on request as we may ask to see it. You can use photographs with an automatic date stamp, or write the date the photograph was taken on the reverse.

The need for dated photographic evidence depends on the multi-year management option or capital item. Check the individual option or capital item requirements using '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK.

For photographic evidence the following general principles apply.

Before work stage

For some multi-year options and capital items you need to take dated photographs and keep them to show where work or management will be undertaken on a particular feature or site. Check the individual option or capital item requirements using '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK to see if this is the case.

During work stage

For the capital works listed below, you will need to keep and submit contracts, invoices, or other documents confirming that the technical specification for the completed works have been met. If you are unable to provide this, you will need to keep and submit dated photographs of the site during the different stages of the construction or build to show that the minimum specification has been met.

Code	Capital Item
AQ1	Automatic slurry scraper
AQ2	Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock buildings
LV3	Hard bases for livestock drinkers
LV4	Hard bases for livestock feeders
LV5	Pasture pumps and associated pipework
LV6	Ram pumps and associated pipework
LV8	Pipework associated with livestock troughs
RP3	Watercourse crossings
RP4	Livestock and machinery hardcore tracks
RP6	Installation of piped culverts in ditches
RP7	Sediment ponds and traps
RP9	Earth banks and soil bunds

Code	Capital Item
RP12	Check dams
PR13	Yard - underground drainage pipework
RP14	Yard inspection pit
RP15	Outdoor concrete yard renewal
RP24	Lined biobed plus pesticide loading and washdown area
RP25	Lined biobed with existing washdown area
RP26	Biofilter
RP27	Sprayer or applicator load and washdown area
WN3	Ditch, dyke and rhine restoration
WN5	Pond management (100 square metres or less)
WN6	Pond management (more than 100 square metres)
WN8	Timber sluice

Claim stage

For capital items, you may be required to submit dated photographs with your payment claim if you are unable to submit contracts, invoices or other documents that confirm the technical specification for the completed works.

If you have capital works that cannot be visually checked after the work has been completed, such as concreting or underground pipework, you will need to take photographs during construction.

Please follow individual capital item guidance. It is your responsibility to retain sufficient evidence to show that the investment or required management has taken place.

6.4.5 Photographic evidence quality

All photographs must meet the following standards. Requirements apply equally to digital photographs or those supplied as paper photographs.

- Quality – photographs must be in focus and clearly show the relevant option, capital item or environmental feature. If you send your images by email, please send as JPEG files. Digital images should not be smaller than 600 x 400 pixels and ideally the image file size no larger than 400 KB. Printed photographs must be no smaller than 15 cm x 10 cm. Photographs can be either portrait or landscape.
- Photograph to identify the environmental feature, land management option or capital item(s) concerned – it is your responsibility to have sufficient evidence that the investment or required management has taken place. For example, more than one photograph may be needed where the option, feature or capital item exceeds the frame or is not clearly evident from a single photograph.
- Where possible include a significant feature to provide authenticity, for example, ditch, fence, farm building, road, telegraph pole.
- Where possible mark the photographed feature location, and direction from which the photograph has been taken, with an 'X' and an arrow on a copy of a map (or map extract) of the agreement area.
- Where scale or continuity is important include a feature, or introduce one, for example a quad bike or vehicle, or use a sighting pole (2m high with 50cm intervals marked in red and white). Take pictures consistently from the same spot for before and after photographs of the capital item or option.

6.4.6 Clearly label photographs

Use the Ordnance Survey (OS) map sheet reference and National Grid reference for the field parcel, followed by the relevant proposed or implemented option or capital item code and, if more than one image is required, the image number.

The OS map sheet reference and National Grid reference should relate to the field parcel on which the feature, multi-year management option or capital item is sited or for boundary features the adjacent field parcel. For example, if you need to take before and after photographs to show evidence that works have taken place for Gateway relocation (RP2), the image should be labelled as XX12345678_ RP2_1 and XX12345678_ RP2_2.

Save digital images under the label outlined above. Clearly write the label on the reverse of printed photographs detailing the Ordnance Survey (OS) map sheet reference and

National Grid reference for the field parcel, the implemented capital item code, date, Agreement Holder name and SBI.

6.5 Keeping farm records

We strongly encourage you to keep appropriate records, as it is an important part of an effective farm, or woodland management system. We recommend that you obtain and keep evidence to show that you have followed the recommended management for options in your agreement to support your claim or to support a site visit. Records will help demonstrate that you have carried out the activities in your agreement and that the funded activity is taking or has taken place.

Where there is an existing statutory or farm assurance scheme requirement to maintain relevant records, these records can be used as evidence. For example, you can use:

- plant protection product application records to prove the time of application and what products were applied
- NVZ requirements for nitrogen planning and recording of nitrogen applications.

You can use existing farm records (those you already keep as part of your commercial farm activities and planning) where these already meet scheme requirements. This may include pesticide records, nutrient management plans, the use of manure and fertiliser, stock and grazing records.

Where the scheme requirements are not covered by existing farm records, you will need to keep an additional record. Examples include:

- where the use of pesticides (including herbicides) is prohibited or restricted to dealing with a particular problem such as injurious weeds or to a particular method such as weed wiping or spot treatment. Check that appropriate information is included as part of your Pesticides Record under 'other/additional information'.
- some recommended management of options restrict applications of manufactured fertiliser to specified levels of phosphate and potash. In these cases, if you are within an NVZ you would need to record the application of phosphate and potash in addition to the application of nitrogen.

6.5.1 Stocking records

If any of your options relate to grazing management we strongly encourage you to keep appropriate records of all grazing periods. This will help demonstrate that you meet the grazing requirements for your agreement.

You can find more information about livestock record-keeping requirements in Annex 6. You can find templates that you can use to keep these records at [Livestock record keeping](#) on GOV.UK.

6.5.2 Nutrients

If any of your options require you to keep a nutrient management plan, you should keep relevant records. Commercial nutrient recording systems for fertilisers and manures normally meet this requirement. You must keep any required nutrient records on farm and make them available during site visits if we ask for them.

You must plan each application of manure or fertiliser on your land as set out under the Farming Rules for Water. You can find more information at: [Rules for farmers and land managers to prevent water pollution](#) on GOV.UK.

6.5.3 Recommended fertiliser management system

Some Countryside Stewardship options, such as SW7 (Arable reversion to grassland with low inputs), strongly recommend that you use a recommended fertiliser management system across the farm to achieve the environmental aims.

If you want to use such multi-year options, you should do one of the following.

1. Demonstrate that you are using a recommended fertiliser management system across the farm.
2. Seek advice to adopt a recommended fertiliser management system within 18 months of the agreement start date.
3. Demonstrate that you qualify for exemption as a low intensity farmer. We explain below how 1, 2 and 3 are defined.

1) Demonstrate the use of a recommended fertiliser management system

You must hold sufficient farm records and documentation to demonstrate that you are using a recommended fertiliser management system and that nutrient management planning is taking place.

Farm records must confirm that:

- you plan the application of nitrogen and phosphate fertiliser to each crop in each land parcel before applying it
- you carry out periodic soil testing on relevant areas (every 5 years).

You must be able to show these records when we ask to see them or during a site visit. You can find more information about planning tools and advice for recommended fertiliser management systems in Note 1 below.

2) Seek advice to adopt a recommended fertiliser management system

If you cannot demonstrate that you are already following a recommended fertiliser management system, you will need to get advice, so that you can start one across your farm within 18 months of the start of the agreement. You can get advice from the [Farming Advice Service](#) on GOV.UK.

You will need to demonstrate that you are actively carrying out a fertiliser management planning system throughout the life of the agreement and send us these records if we ask to see them or show them to us during a site visit. You can ask for advice (at your own expense) but it must be from a suitably skilled agronomist or adviser. You can find more information about potential tools and advice in Note 1 below.

3) Demonstrate exemption as a low intensity farmer

You are exempt from this requirement if you can demonstrate that you are farming at a low intensity across your management or production unit or farm site. In these cases, you must meet all of the following requirements:

- at least 80% of the land is grassland
- you apply no more than 100 kg N per hectare per calendar year as organic manure, including what is applied directly to the field by animals
- you spread no more than 90 kg N per hectare per calendar year as manufactured fertiliser and no organic manure is brought onto the farm site
- when calculating the fertiliser application rate, you must exclude any area of the farm site where you do not spread fertilisers or cultivate soil (for example rough grazing).

You need to keep adequate records on the farm site to show that you qualify as a low intensity farmer. You must send us these records if we ask to see them or show them to us during a site visit. If you do not hold fertiliser records for each field parcel, you must have sufficient information recorded to show that you meet the above low intensity farmer criteria.

You can find more information on:

- low intensity exemption applicants in Annex 1 Part A of the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones guidance – Guidance on areas designated as NVZs in England 2017 to 2020
- how the use of nitrogen fertilisers and organic manures is restricted in NVZs by reading the [Nitrate Vulnerable Zones guidance](#) on GOV.UK.

Note 1. Guidance on using recommended fertiliser management systems and advice offered

There are several recommended fertiliser management systems available, as well as guidance and advice, such as:

- the [Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board \(AHDB\) Nutrient Management Guide \(RB209\)](#) to plan the nutrient requirements of the crops you plan to grow. Other sources of nutrient management planning advice are also available.

There are a number of tools available to help you meet the requirement to plan farm nutrient use efficiently. These include:

- the industry [Tried and Tested Nutrient Management Plan](#)
- PLANET: a software tool to help with field level nutrient management
- MANNER NPK: a software tool that provides a quick estimate of crop available nitrogen, phosphate and potash from applications of organic manure
- ENCASH: a software tool that calculates the nitrogen in manure produced by different types of permanently housed pigs and poultry

All 3 software tools are on the [PLANET website](#).

There may be other packages providing a similar service.

There is also a wide range of advice available to help support you to improve nutrient management on farm:

FACTS-qualified advisers are qualified to give advice to promote farming systems that maximise crop nutrition and protect the quality of soil, water and air and farm biodiversity. The FACTS scheme is administered by Basis Registration Ltd, and a list of qualified persons is available from them on request on the [Basis website](#).

Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) is targeted in parts of the country where there are water and air quality issues linked to diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA). These areas have been highlighted on the [MAGIC website](#), under 'Countryside Stewardship Targeting & Scoring Layers', then 'Water, and then 'Countryside Stewardship Water Quality Priority Areas'.

6.6 Soil sampling

If you're applying manure or fertiliser to cultivated agricultural land (including grassland where applicable), you must plan each application of manure and fertiliser taking into account the results of soil tests to make sure the application does not exceed soil and crop needs.

The requirement for soil sampling is set out under the Farming Rules for Water. Read [Rules for farmers and land managers to prevent water pollution](#) and check [Countryside Stewardship grants](#).

Cultivated agricultural land is one or both of the following:

- land you've ploughed, sowed or harvested at least once in the last year
- land where you've applied organic manure or fertiliser at least once in the last 3 years.

The results of soil tests must show the pH and levels of:

- nitrogen - You can estimate the soil nitrogen supply (SNS) index of a field by the Field Assessment Method described [AHDB Nutrient Management Guide \(RB209\)](#) on pages 20 to 25.
- phosphorus
- potassium
- magnesium

Soil test results must be no more than 5 years old at the time of application. Contact the Environment Agency if you need more advice.

6.6.1 Soil Sampling on Scheduled Monuments

If your land parcel contains a Scheduled Monument, you must avoid this when taking soil samples. If it cannot be avoided because the Scheduled Monument occupies a significant proportion of the land parcel, you need to get consent from Historic England before you take the soil samples.

You must get consent before taking samples to avoid a potential offence under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

Use the [Consent for soil sampling on scheduled monuments form](#) on GOV.UK to request consent. Then send it to Historic England, for consideration, using the details in the guidance attached to the form. Do not carry out the sampling until consent has been given.

You must send the results of the soil analysis to us and a copy to Historic England. Details will be included in your s17 agreement (under section 17 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979).

If you find any archaeological artefacts during sampling or through sample analysis, you must send details to Historic England and the local [Historic Environment Record \(HER\)](#). This includes evidence of any artefacts discovered outside the Scheduled Area but within the wider field parcel containing the Scheduled Monument.

6.7 Identifying species richness of grassland

For 4 grassland options you must complete and keep a declaration of qualifying criteria as we may ask to see this.

The 4 options are:

- Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDAs) (GS2)
- Permanent grassland with very low inputs in SDAs (GS5)
- Management of species-rich grassland (GS6)
- Organic land management - unimproved permanent grassland (OT2)

You can use the [template declaration](#) or you can use your own preferred format to meet these requirements.

6.8 Measuring Countryside Stewardship option areas and widths

This section outlines how and where you should start to measure the areas and widths of Countryside Stewardship options, and where you can place them in the field parcel in relation to cross compliance requirements.

We will publish any changes on GOV.UK.

These requirements are updated annually and apply to that calendar year, regardless of when a Countryside Stewardship agreement started.

- Countryside Stewardship options cannot be used to deliver mandatory requirements under BPS – Countryside Stewardship options must go beyond the requirements of cross compliance.
- Cross compliance requirements apply to all Countryside Stewardship Agreement Holders whether or not you receive BPS payments. However, cross compliance will not apply to agreements covering only stand-alone capital items where BPS is not claimed.

6.8.1 The relationship between Countryside Stewardship buffer strip options and Cross Compliance: examples of where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options

This section applies to Countryside Stewardship buffer strip options SW1-4, WD3, and WT1, WT2 as listed below. The general principle is that the Countryside Stewardship buffer strip may not overlap with the cross compliance strip.

Arable situations:

- 4m to 6m buffer strip on cultivated land (SW1)
- In-field grass strips (SW3)
- 12m to 24m watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strip on cultivated land (SW4)
- Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land (WT2)
- Woodland edges on arable land (WD3)

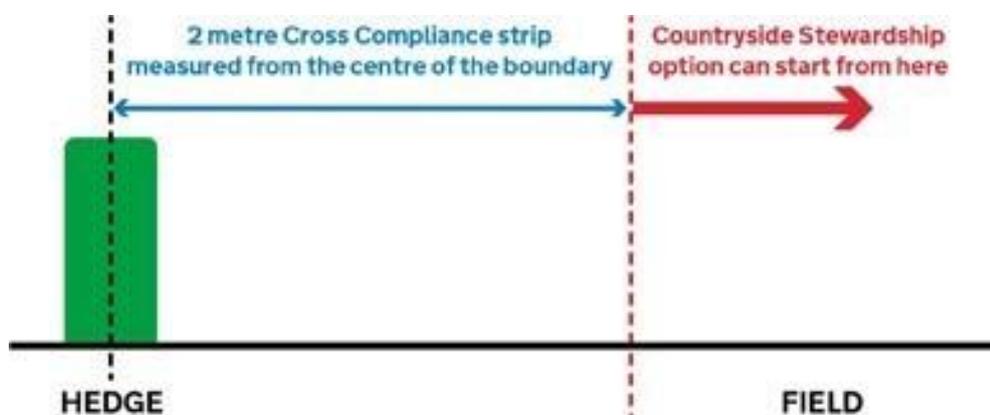
Permanent grassland situations:

- 4m to 6m buffer strip on intensive grassland (SW2)
- Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland (WT1)

Countryside Stewardship options adjacent to a hedge (Diagram 1)

Where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options in relation to cross compliance requirements where the boundary feature is a HEDGE.

In Arable and Permanent Grassland situations.



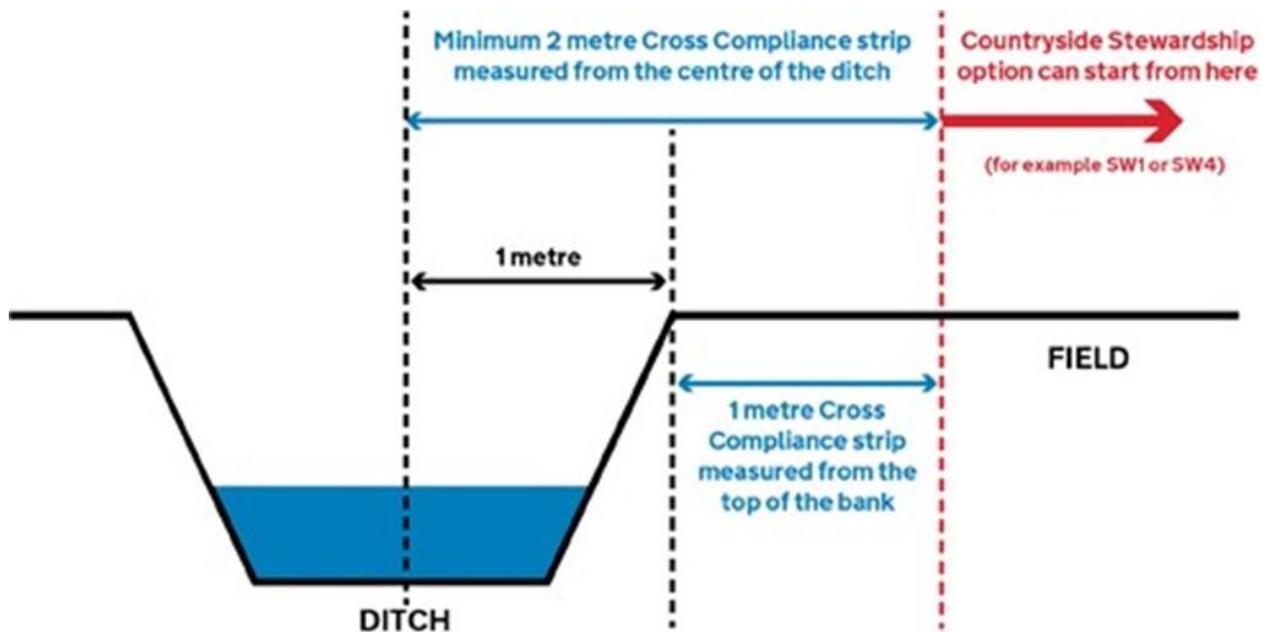
Note: The 2m cross compliance strip, measured from the centre of the boundary, still applies where there is a fence adjacent to the hedge.

Where a fence is less than 2m from the centre of the hedge, the Countryside Stewardship option can still only start at 2m from the centre of the hedge (there will be a gap between the fence and the Countryside Stewardship option).

Where the fence is more than 2m from the centre of the hedge, the Countryside Stewardship option can start from the fence.

Countryside Stewardship arable options adjacent to a ditch (Diagram 2) – ditch measures 2m maximum width

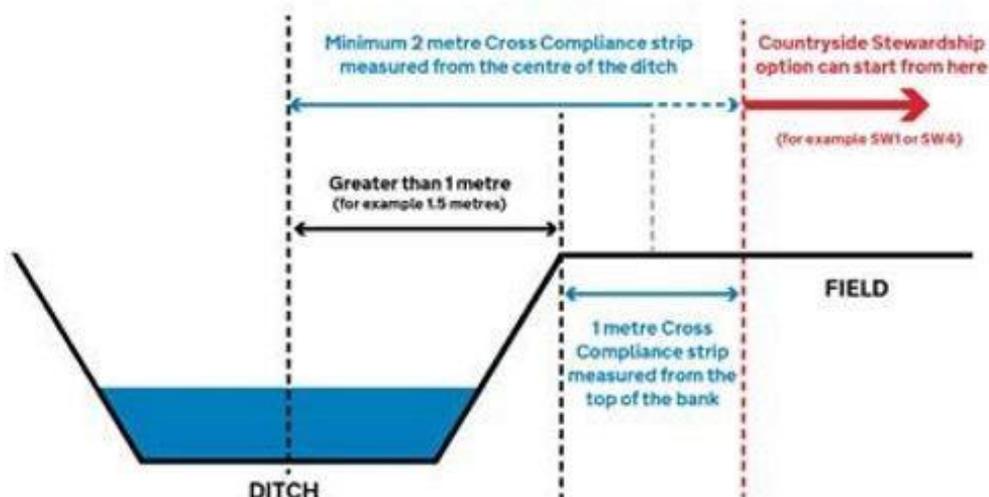
Where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options in relation to cross compliance requirements where the boundary feature is a DITCH and the distance from the centre to the top of the bank is 1m.



In this example the cross compliance strip would be 2m wide measured from the centre of the ditch.

Diagram 2a – ditch wider than 2m

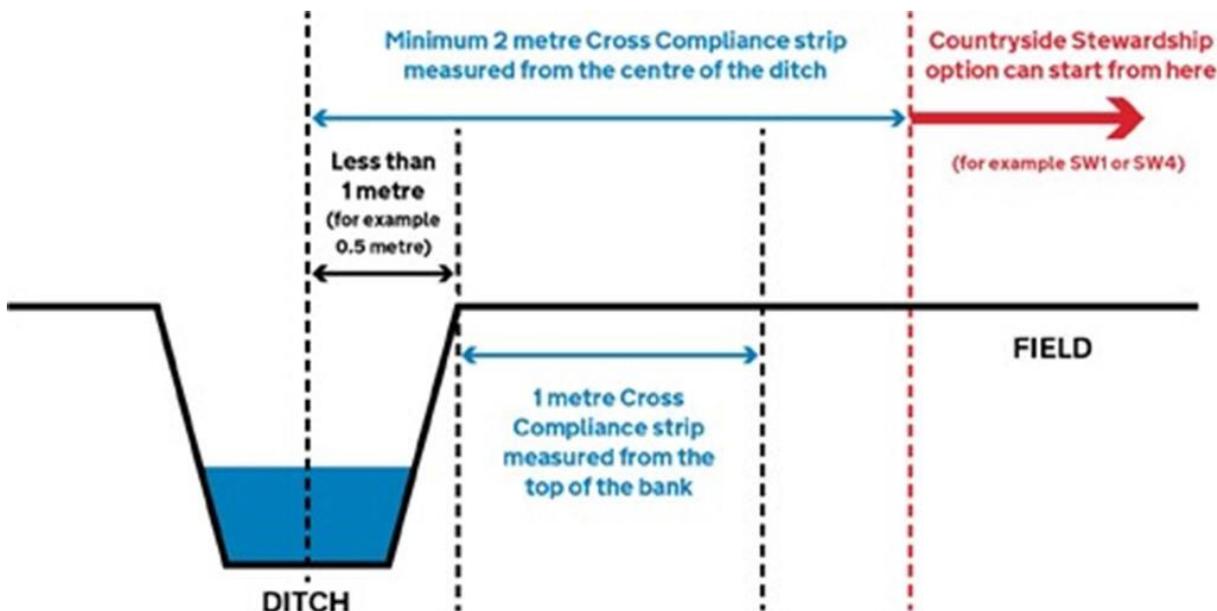
Where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options in relation to cross compliance requirements where the boundary feature is a WIDE DITCH and the distance from the centre to the top of the bank is more than 1m.



Countryside Stewardship arable options adjacent to a ditch

Diagram 2b – ditch less than 2m

Where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options in relation to cross compliance requirements where the boundary feature is a NARROW DITCH and the distance from the centre to the top of the bank is less than 1m.

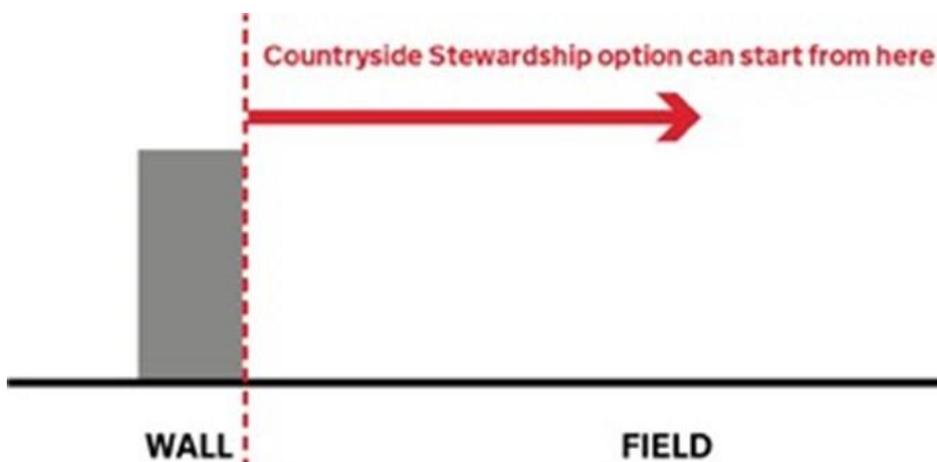


In this example the cross compliance strip would be 2.0m wide from the centre of the ditch.

Countryside Stewardship options adjacent to a wall or fence

Diagram 3 – wall or fence where there is no cross compliance strip required

There are no cross compliance requirements where the boundary is a WALL or FENCE. In Arable and Permanent grassland situations:



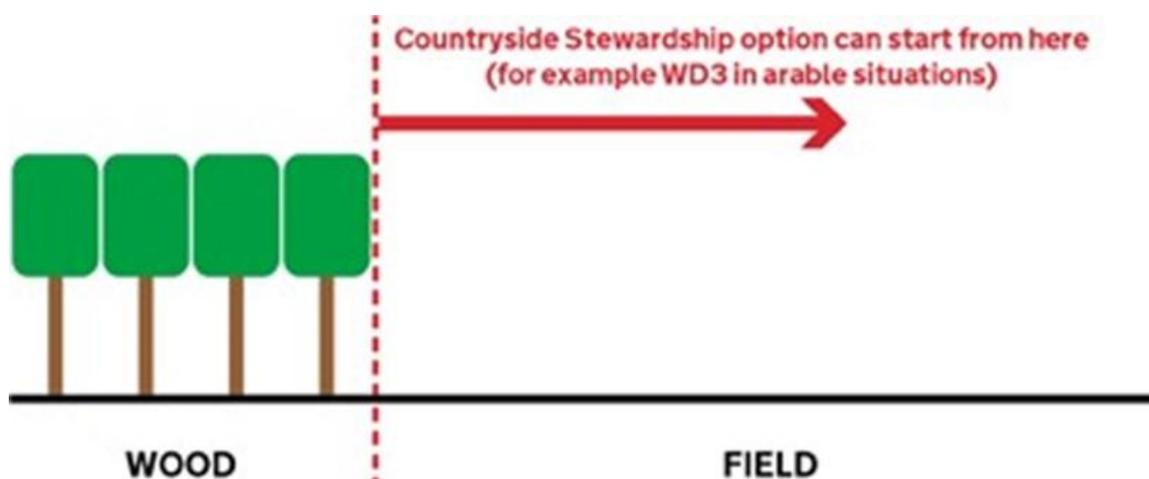
Countryside Stewardship option can start immediately next to the wall or fence (but allowing access around the field as necessary).

NOTE: If there is a ditch on the field side of the wall, this becomes the cross compliance feature and diagram 2a/2b applies as appropriate.

Countryside Stewardship options adjacent to a wood

Diagram 4 There are no cross compliance requirements where the boundary feature is a wood

In Arable and Permanent Grassland situations.

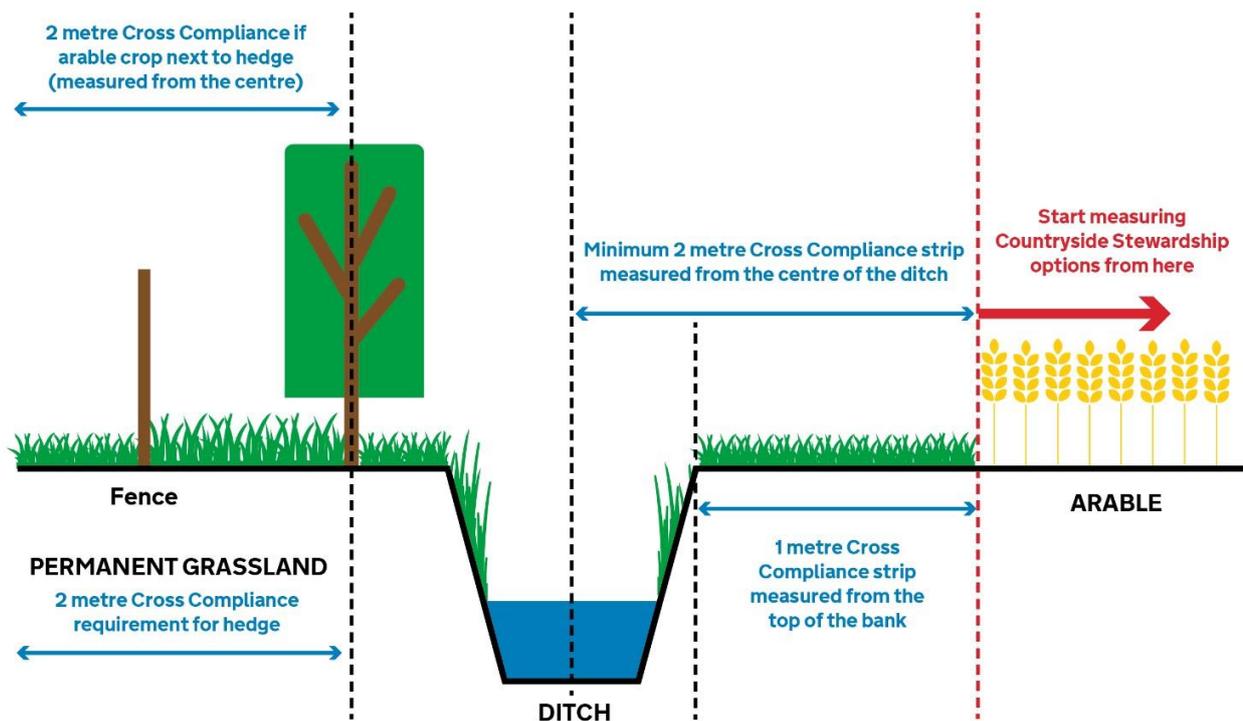


Countryside Stewardship option can start immediately next to the wood. WD3 is Woodland edges on arable land 6m.

Note: If there is a ditch on the field side of the wood, this becomes the cross compliance feature and diagram 2a/2b applies as appropriate.

Diagram 5: composite example of Countryside Stewardship options and cross compliance

Cross compliance in an arable and permanent grassland situation against a ditch and hedge.



6.8.2 The relationship between Countryside Stewardship options and Cross Compliance: examples of where to start measuring Countryside Stewardship options

Countryside Stewardship buffer strips must not overlap with cross compliance requirements.

Countryside Stewardship options adjacent to a ditch

There must be no overlap of Countryside Stewardship options with the cross compliance strip (see diagram 2).

Countryside Stewardship options adjacent to a watercourse

A watercourse is defined under GAEC 1 as 'all surface waters, including coastal water, estuaries, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, canals and field ditches. It includes temporarily dry watercourses.'

6.8.3 The relationship between whole parcel Countryside Stewardship options and Cross Compliance

For whole-parcel Countryside Stewardship options, the required option management will go further and require management in addition to any cross compliance requirements. You do not need to reduce the area of the option for cross compliance strips when claiming for whole parcel options.

However, in all other instances, options should not be on the same area as cross compliance strips. If a combination of part parcel options covers the whole parcel, you need to ensure the cross compliance strip is not included in the area of any of the options.

If a Countryside Stewardship strip (for example, an arable buffer strip, grass margin or wild bird seed mixture) is in the same parcel as a Countryside Stewardship option applied on a part parcel basis (such as basic overwinter stubble (AB2)) occupying the remainder of the parcel, you will need to deduct the cross compliance zone, the area of the Countryside Stewardship strip and any other ineligible areas from the total parcel area to calculate the eligible area for the option occupying the remainder of the parcel.

6.9 Publicity: requirements

The Terms & Conditions require you to comply with all instructions and guidance relating to acknowledging and publicising the support provided. This includes using any materials or templates which are provided for this purpose.

6.10 Metal detecting: requirements

Metal detecting is not allowed on Scheduled Monuments, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and known archaeological sites on Agreement Land. These are identified on the FER and the HEFER.

On all other Agreement Land, you must make sure that metal detecting does not conflict with the requirements of your agreement, in particular where proposed metal detecting may affect your ability to meet recommended management of an option. For example, options supporting ground-nesting birds, priority habitats, or rare arable plants are incompatible with ground disturbance, and such activities may cause a breach of agreement and result in recovering monies already paid or withholding future payments – read Section 7.4.

Any metal detecting that you allow on Agreement Land should follow best practice as set out in the [Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales \(2017\)](#). You must report all finds to the [Portable Antiquities Scheme](#).

6.11 Archaeological fieldwork: requirements

If archaeological fieldwork (such as survey, test pitting or excavation) is proposed on Agreement Land that would cause, or may cause, ground disturbance or damage to any known archaeological sites or other environmental assets, you will need to request approval from us via a Minor and Temporary Adjustment (MTA) – read Section 7.10. Any proposed fieldwork must also have the written support of the local authority [Historic Environment Service](#).

You will need written consent before any fieldwork can begin in the following circumstances:

- any archaeological fieldwork involving ground disturbance on Scheduled Monuments - this requires Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of

State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, as advised by Historic England

- On Scheduled Monuments - any geophysical survey requires a Section 42 licence from Historic England
- Any archaeological fieldwork (including the use of ground-penetrating radar or remote sensing) on SSSIs requires written consent from Natural England.

6.12 Farm Environment Record (FER) and Historic Environment Farm Environment Record (HEFER)

As set out at Section 4.10, it is a mandatory requirement to retain all the features identified in the FER and the HEFER, and to protect them from damage or removal for the period of the agreement.

6.13 How RPA will use and share Agreement Holders' information

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller for personal data you give to the Rural Payments Agency (RPA). For information on how we handle personal data search for '[Rural Payments Agency Personal Information Charter](#)' on GOV.UK.

6.14 Subsidy control rules

Countryside Stewardship payments may be subject to [subsidy control](#) or equivalent rules.

We will publish further information on GOV.UK.

7 Agreement management: including how to claim, reductions and amending or ending your agreement

You must read and meet the requirements detailed in this section as these are mandatory. It explains the claims process, including evidence you need to support your claim. It also includes information about reductions and site visits.

A Countryside Stewardship agreement is made up of:

- the Countryside Stewardship terms and conditions, at Annex 1
- the Agreement Document (which sets out Agreement Holder-specific details)
- the supplementary documents referred to in the Agreement Document.

7.1 Submitting a claim

You should sign into the Rural Payments service and submit a claim online.

You can read guidance on [how to submit a claim online](#).

You must submit your claim in accordance with the instructions provided in this manual and on the claim form.

If you cannot make a claim online, contact us to ask for a claim form.

Claims process

The claims process is different for management options and capital items. Read the following sections for more details of the different claims processes.

7.1.1 Submitting claims for multi-year management options

Mid Tier agreements, including the 4 Wildlife Offers, are agreements that contain management options and last for at least 5 years. You should claim for these management options each year.

The deadline for multi-year CS payment claims (revenue claims) in 2023 is midnight on 16 May. We must receive your claim by then. We must also receive any paperwork we ask for to support the management options part of the claim when you make the payment claim. If your agreement includes rotational options, and you are unable to include the location of these options on your claim, you must send us the location no later than 1 September. It is your responsibility to make sure we receive your annual claim by the claim deadline. If you have any issues submitting your claim, either online or using a paper form, you must contact us and let us know before the claim deadline.

If you do not make a claim by midnight on 16 May, your payment may be reduced. If you do not make a claim by midnight on 10 June, you will not receive a payment except in cases of good reasons for a breach.

Read Section 7.4 on Reductions and Section 7.11 on good reasons for a breach.

7.1.2 Multi-year claims from land managers with multiple agreements

If your business covers a number of farms and you manage it as a single unit, or you use a single vendor or Single Business Identifier (SBI) number, you can have more than one agreement for that SBI (read Section 3.1.3). If you have more than one multi-year agreement in place you must fill in separate multi-year Countryside Stewardship payment claims for each agreement.

7.1.3 Capital items within multi-year agreements

A Mid Tier agreement lasts for 5 years and includes a 2 year programme of capital works. You must complete all capital works within 2 years of the agreement start date. You then have 3 months to submit any final claim.

You can submit a capital item claim for reimbursement at any time of the year. To do this, the approved work must have been completed in line with the agreement and you must have incurred the costs. This means you must be able to show that you have been charged or invoiced for the full payment before you submit your capital item claim. If you cannot show that you have incurred the costs for works undertaken, your claim may be rejected.

If your capital claim is part of a multi-year agreement, you can make a claim in stages for certain capital items according to the schedule in your Agreement Document. The minimum value of any single claim is £500, except for the final claim, which can be less than £500.

You should read your agreement document to find the dates by which you need to claim capital works.

7.1.4 Single claim water and air capital items

We cannot accept part claims for the water capital items listed below:

Code	Capital Item
RP4	Livestock and machinery hard tracks
RP7	Sediment ponds and traps
RP8	Construction of wetland for the treatment of pollution
RP11	Swales
RP13	Yard – underground drainage pipework
RP15	Concrete yard renewal
RP17	Storage tanks underground
RP18	Above ground tanks
RP22	Sheep dip drainage aprons and sumps
RP24	Lined biobed plus pesticide loading and washdown area
RP25	Lined biobed with existing washdown area
RP27	Sprayer or applicator load and wash-down area
RP28	Roofing (sprayer washdown area, manure storage area, livestock gathering area, slurry stores, silage stores)

Code	Capital Item
RP29	Self-supporting covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores
RP30	Floating covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores and lagoons
AQ1	Automatic slurry scraper
AQ2	Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock housing

7.2 Evidence required to support your claim

7.2.1 Using contractors for multi-year management options and capital works

You can employ contractors to carry out agricultural work on your Agreement Land, or to carry out work under the Countryside Stewardship multi-year management options and capital items.

You must tell the contractor about the agreement and its requirements. It is your responsibility to make sure that work carried out by contractors does not breach the terms of your agreement. If the contractor commits any breaches on the land, you will be responsible for any payment reductions.

You must keep records of the work carried out by contractors in either paper or electronic form, for the full period of the agreement and for at least 7 years after your agreement has ended. You must also produce these records if we ask you to.

7.2.2 Invoices for actual costs

You may need to provide invoices for some capital items. You can check this in your Agreement Document or in [‘Countryside Stewardship grants’](#) (known as the ‘grant finder’) on GOV.UK.

Invoices and receipts must be dated and must relate to activities after the start date of the agreement and after you have received your agreement offer. We will reject your claim and you will not be paid if we find that work was carried out before or after the period of your agreement.

If you are claiming for capital items based on actual costs you must send receipted invoices (that show payment for materials and contracted work) with the claim.

When we ask for invoices and receipts to support your claim, the following requirements apply:

- Provide original receipted invoices for the purchase of every item claimed.
- We can only treat invoices as receipted if they are annotated with some form of acknowledgement that the company or individual providing the goods or services involved has received the payment. The following are also acceptable evidence:
 - a till receipt from a retailer for purchases of standard, off-the-shelf items. These do not need to be separately receipted as paid because a receipt of this nature is only issued after payment
 - if receipted invoices are not available, a copy of a bank or credit card statement which shows the work has been paid for in full when supported by the invoice.
- We can only accept an invoice if the document is an original, or a computerised carbon copy on an original letterhead, and bears the supplier's official receipt (which could be a stamp, a signature or with the payment details shown on a computer printout of the invoice), confirming or annotating that the value of the invoice has been paid.
- All costs must clearly relate to each individual claimed capital item.
- Goods that are purchased second-hand (where the agreement specifies that second-hand items are acceptable) or that have been bought online also need to have receipted invoices provided for them, unless they are standard off-the-shelf items as described above, in which case the standard receipt for payment is considered adequate.
- The invoice must not pre-date the agreement start date. If it does, we reserve the right to reject all or some of the claim.
- Where you have used your own labour for construction, you must keep time sheets and send these with your claim.

You do not need to send invoices and time sheets when claiming for all other multi-year management options and capital items (that are based on fixed cost). But you must keep receipted invoices and time sheets and make them available to us when we ask to see them. This includes those for specific capital expenditure.

7.2.3 VAT for actual costs

If your Countryside Stewardship agreement includes actual cost capital items:

- if you are registered with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) for Value Added Tax (VAT) - you cannot include the cost of the VAT charged on your capital items in your capital items claims

- if you are not registered with HMRC for VAT and you can provide evidence of this, such as a statement from a registered accountant (for example, a chartered accountant or certified accountant) - then you can include the VAT charge in your actual cost claims.

If you submit a statement from an accountant, the accountant will need to provide a letter on headed paper which confirms the following:

- they are a registered accountant
- they act as the accountant for the agreement holder's business
- they can confirm that you as the agreement holder are not registered with HMRC for VAT.

7.2.4 Using your own or a farm employee's labour for capital works

You can use your own labour or a farm employee's labour for carrying out capital works. If you do so, you will need to prepare time sheets signed by the employee and employer showing all of the following:

- the hourly rate for your labour or a farm employee's labour
- what work was carried out
- the date the work was done.

You must keep these records electronically or on paper for the full period of your agreement and for at least 7 years following the end of the agreement. You must also produce them if we ask you to.

You must tell the employee(s) about the agreement and its requirements. It is your responsibility to make sure that work carried out using your own labour or a farm employee's labour does not breach the terms of your agreement. If the employee commits any breaches, you will be responsible for any payment reductions.

7.2.5 Using your own machinery for capital works

You can use machinery and equipment owned by your business to carry out capital works, or you can hire machinery or equipment, for example, a cement mixer. You must keep any invoices and records of the machinery used, in either paper or electronic form, for the full period of the agreement and for at least 7 years after your agreement has ended. You must produce these records if we ask you to.

Your records must include:

- dates and times the machinery was used

- what it was used for
- the rate applied to the usage and how this was arrived at
- the name of the operator.

7.3 When will I get paid?

7.3.1 The impact of transfers on claims

If you are in the process of buying or selling land that is under an agreement, or entering and ending a tenancy arrangement on the land, you need to consider the rules on who should submit a claim. Read Section 7.8 of this manual if you are:

- an Agreement Holder in the process of selling all or part of the land under agreement and transferring the agreement management obligations for this land to the purchaser
- buying land from an Agreement Holder and taking on the agreement management obligations from the seller
- entering or ending a tenancy arrangement with an Agreement Holder.

Who should submit claims and who will receive payment will depend on whether the land transfer takes place before, on, or after 16 May 2022.

Any outstanding payments for Countryside Stewardship are made to the transferee (new owner/ occupier) providing they take on the agreement and are eligible.

Capital-only agreements cannot be transferred. Read [Transferring a Countryside Stewardship \(CS\) agreement](#) for more information.

7.3.2 When will I get paid for multi-year management options?

We will check your claim to make sure that it is correct. We may visit you to review and assess delivery of the option or options in your agreement. If your claim is correct, we will pay you. If we need to make reductions to your claim, then these will be applied to your payment. We normally make annual payments for multi-year management options in one instalment.

We normally start making payments for multi-year management options in the December following the claim, up until June.

7.3.3 Payments for all agreements

We will make all payments directly into your nominated bank account.

7.4 Reductions

If you breach the terms of your agreement or you do not meet the relevant eligibility criteria on all or part of your Agreement Land, we may reduce or withhold future grant payments and may recover payments you have already received.

This section lists some examples when reductions may be applied and when payments may be withheld or recovered.

We can only pay you for work carried out according to your agreement and the scheme rules.

7.4.1 When reductions may apply

We will reduce the amount you have been or will be paid if you:

- have given false or misleading information
- have claimed payment on land which is not eligible or is not under your management control
- have not met the aims of the options chosen
- have over-claimed for capital works
- have not followed the scheme rules
- have not met the cross compliance rules where applicable
- have submitted a multi-year agreement claim late
- have submitted a change to a multi-year agreement claim late – this includes changes to supporting information/evidence.

This is not a complete list and there may be other examples of where we will apply reductions.

In cases of good reasons for a breach, we will consider the facts on a case-by-case basis before deciding whether to pay or reduce a claim (read Section 7.11 for more information).

7.4.2 Late payment claims for multi-year agreements

You can make a late claim after 16 May up until midnight on 10 June but you will receive a reduction to your payment. The size of the reduction will be 1% for each working day the claim is late.

You cannot make claims after midnight on 10 June apart from in cases of good reasons for a breach (read Section 7.11).

7.4.3 Changing a payment claim relating to a multi-year agreement after it has been submitted

You can change a claim up to midnight on 31 May without receiving a reduction to your payment.

If you change it after this date, we apply a 1% reduction for each working day to the land parcel and option which the change relates to.

You cannot change a claim after 10 June, apart from:

- in cases of good reasons for a breach (read Section 7.11 for more information)
- where you withdraw all or part of your claim (read Section 7.4.4 for more information)
- obvious error (read Section 7.4.5 for more information).

7.4.4 Withdrawing all or part of a payment claim for a multi-year agreement

You can withdraw all or part of a payment claim at any time unless:

- you have already been told about an error in the payment claim (or the relevant part of the payment claim)
- you have had a site visit (or receive advance warning of a site visit)
- a site visit reveals a breach of the rules
- errors were found by us when we cross checked information against other relevant funding records for your land.

7.4.5 Obvious errors

Where you have made a straightforward mistake on a payment claim (and it is obvious from a simple administrative check of the claim), you can ask us to correct it. We may be able to do this without applying a reduction.

However, if you make the same mistake more than once, we may not accept it as an obvious error.

7.4.6 Notified errors

If you have made a mistake on your payment claim, you can notify us at any time in writing. However, this may affect the payment you receive, particularly if you have already been told of any non-compliances in your payment claim or you have received advance warning of a site visit.

7.4.7 Claiming on land that is not eligible or option is not present

If you declare land that is not eligible (as set out in Section 3.1.2) or does not have the relevant option in your payment claim present on it, we will reduce your claim. We can only pay for the eligible land/options identified during administrative checks or site visits.

If we find that land is ineligible, you will not receive a payment for it. We may also recover previous payments if we find land was ineligible for payment in previous years. In certain cases, if we find significant breaches, your agreement may be terminated and all payments recovered.

If you have not met all of the option requirements, we may reduce or suspend your payment or we may recover the full amount of the payment.

7.4.8 Cross compliance

If we find a breach of cross compliance rules anywhere on your holding (including associated common land) by any of the following:

- you
- employees
- workers and family members

then you will be held liable for their actions.

If we find a breach by any of the following:

- agents
- contractors
- agronomists

then you might be held liable for their actions.

The cross compliance guide changes annually, so you need to read the latest version of the [Guide to Cross Compliance in England](#) to find out about cross compliance rules.

7.4.9 Delivering the aims of your options

Where there is uncertainty about whether or not the aims of your management options have been delivered, we will take into account any records or evidence you may have kept to demonstrate delivery of the aims of the options. This will include any steps you've taken to follow the recommended management of options, which you can find by searching '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK. It is your responsibility to keep such records if you want to rely on these to support your claim.

In some cases we may write to tell you what you need to do to improve, and we may also suspend your payments until you make the improvements. If appropriate, we may also offer you advice or guidance to help you meet the requirements of your agreement. Once you can demonstrate the improvements have been made we will pay you.

If you do not fulfil your obligations under the agreement, we will reduce or withhold your payment or seek recovery. In some cases, we may terminate your agreement and/or refuse support for other Defra grant schemes for up to 2 years, for example, if we find intentional non-compliance or fraud.

For capital items, you must follow the requirements for the specific item, including any specifications you need to adhere to and retain any records that are required to support your claim.

The hectareage of rotational arable options you signed up to in your agreement is the hectareage to be delivered every year of the agreement term. It is part of your agreement to make sure that you do this. By making sure that you deliver the agreed hectareage, you will be able to claim the full amount under your agreement.

7.4.10 Breaches of agreement

If we find a breach, we will write to you and tell you. You'll have the opportunity to appeal if you do not agree with our findings. If a breach is confirmed, we'll work out the most appropriate action we need to take and let you know. We may apply more than one course of action depending on the breach found. We'll assess the level of breach in a fair and consistent manner, on a case-by-case basis, using the following set of criteria:

- to what extent the breach can be rectified
- the circumstances, nature and consequences surrounding the breach
- any failure to cooperate with site visits, or further investigations
- any steps taken to report a change in circumstances
- whether it is an isolated or a repeat occurrence
- whether it was intentional
- whether it was because of reckless or negligent action.

If there's a breach of your agreement or the regulations, we may:

- ask you to correct the breach
- issue a letter explaining that we've assessed the breach and what you have to do
- amend your agreement.

For more serious breaches, we may:

- reduce the payments you get, or withhold part of them
- reduce or withhold money from other schemes
- recover money we've already paid.

In the most extreme cases, we may:

- end your agreement
- stop you receiving financial assistance (other than BPS) under any other scheme for up to 2 years.

In exceptional circumstances where there is reasonable suspicion of a serious breach or fraud, then we may access land and your premises without notice, using powers of entry. In these circumstances, for example as part of a fraud investigation, we may access any computer that's been used in connection with the evidence or these records.

If we find breaches during administrative checks or any site visits, we will write to tell you and you will have the opportunity to make written representations if you feel that our findings are incorrect.

In these cases, we will work out the level of reduction we need to apply, by looking at the severity of the breach and whether it is an isolated or a repeat occurrence. We may apply a reduction to your claims, unless you can demonstrate you were compliant.

A brief explanation of how breaches are assessed is set out below.

Severity

We will assess what has happened due to the breach or non-compliance and consider the objectives of the agreement or options that were not met. For example, ploughing a priority habitat would be classed as a severe breach. As part of this assessment, we will also take into account whether the breach will have short or long-term impacts.

Re-occurrence

The assessment will depend on several factors, for example whether a similar event of non-compliance has been found in previous years of your agreement and whether the re-occurrence concerns the same or a similar measure (for example agri-environment or organic).

If we consider that a breach is so serious that it cannot be rectified, we may have to cancel the agreement. In serious circumstances, you may be forbidden from entering another agri-environment scheme for up to 2 years.

7.4.11 Refusal or withdrawal of support claimed

In certain cases we may refuse, or withdraw in full, the support claimed and terminate your existing agreement. We will do this if we think any of the following has happened:

- you have committed a serious non-compliance
- you have provided false evidence
- you have negligently failed to provide the necessary information (for instance, where we have asked for it repeatedly and there is no good reason why you have not provided it).

We will also take into account:

- to what extent the breach can be rectified
- the circumstances, nature and consequences surrounding the breach
- any failure to cooperate with site visits, or further investigations
- any steps taken to report a change in circumstances
- whether it is an isolated or a repeat occurrence
- whether it was intentional
- whether it was because of reckless or negligent action.

If we have to withdraw support for these reasons, we will terminate the existing agreement and you will not be permitted to reapply for the agreement for two years. We may also refuse support for other Defra grant schemes for up to two years. If this is the case, we will tell you, and you will be able to appeal against this decision.

7.4.12 Suspension of payments

In certain circumstances, where a breach of agreement is of a minor nature, so does not affect the objectives of an option, you will have 3 months from the date we tell you what action to take to rectify the breach. However, we may withhold payments until you have rectified the breach.

7.4.13 Capital payments: over-declaration of expenditure

If you submit a claim for more than the value of the costs which are eligible to be claimed, we will reduce the payment to the correct amount.

7.5 Scheme control: administrative checks and site visits

We are required to make sure that Countryside Stewardship is properly controlled, to protect public money. To support this, we undertake administrative checks and site visits to monitor Agreement Holder compliance with the rules governing their agreements (and cross compliance on the whole holding) and the success of Countryside Stewardship overall.

We undertake 3 main checks:

- administrative record checks
- agreement monitoring visits
- site visits.

You must allow RPA (or their authorised representatives or auditors) to access your land or premises to carry out Countryside Stewardship site visits. Other UK public authorities may also visit you to make sure you are meeting cross compliance requirements. Natural England, the Forestry Commission or Historic England may also visit your site to monitor environmental progress or check you are following specific management.

You must help and co-operate with any person carrying out a site visit. Any refusal to do so or obstruction will be treated as a breach of the Countryside Stewardship terms and conditions, and you may face recovery, suspension or termination of your agreement. We may also refuse support for other Defra grant schemes for up to 2 years.

7.5.1 Administrative record checks

We will check all stages of the application and claim processes, including your application form, claim forms and, where appropriate, the nature and quality of any supporting evidence, such as receipts and farm records. This is to make sure that you meet eligibility requirements at the application stage, and that various forms and records match up during the whole agreement period.

If you do not provide records when asked, or there are discrepancies, we will treat this as a breach of your agreement. It is your responsibility to keep such records if you want to rely on this to support your claim.

7.5.2 Agreement monitoring visits

Advisers may visit sites to monitor environmental progress, discuss site reports, or if you ask us to visit.

During the period of your agreement, Historic England will visit your site if you have either of the following management options on a Scheduled Monument:

- Scheduled Monuments which have reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation on historic and archaeological features (HS3)
- Restricted depth crop establishment to protect archaeology under an arable rotation (HS9).

Results from these visits will be discussed with us and appropriate action taken.

7.5.3 Site visits

Each year, we will carry out site visits on a sample of agreements, to make sure environmental aims are being delivered and scheme aims or requirements have been met.

If we select you for a site visit, we will check that you are meeting the aims of the management options. We may also check some specific areas, for example your use of fertilisers and/or pesticides, seed mixes, or stocking levels on land.

If we can see that you have met the aims of management options, we'll not ask you to provide additional evidence to show this.

Unless we have reasons to suspect that you are in breach of your agreement, we will seek to agree a date and time for a site visit where possible. If not, you will be notified at least 48 hours in advance of the site visit. If there is uncertainty about whether or not the aims of the options have been delivered, we will take into account any records or evidence you may have kept to demonstrate delivery of the aims of the option. This includes any steps you've taken to follow the recommended management set out in '[Countryside Stewardship grants](#)' (known as the 'grant finder') on GOV.UK.

We recommend that you obtain and keep evidence to show you have followed the recommended management of your agreement to support your claim or to support a site visit. Records will help demonstrate that you have carried out the activities in your agreement and that the funded activity is taking or has taken place. It also helps demonstrate that public money is being spent effectively and is delivering the intended results.

It is your responsibility to keep such records if you want to rely on these to support your claim.

For capital items, you must follow the requirements for the specific item, including any specifications you need to adhere to and retain any records that are required to support your claim.

If at the visit we find a breach of the rules, we may apply reductions (read Section 7.4). You can find more information on visits at [Agreement holders' information](#) on GOV.UK.

7.6 Terminating agreements early

We have the right to end the agreement with written notice to you, if one of the following apply:

- you have breached the terms of the agreement
- we find intentional non-compliance or fraud
- there is a change in circumstances affecting your eligibility to receive Countryside Stewardship payments
- you have failed to repay any sum which is owed to us.

We may also at any time terminate your agreement and any future payments by giving you 6 months' written notice.

You may end your agreement at any time by giving us written notice. In these situations you may need to repay all or part of the payments you have received. Your obligations under the agreement do not end until we have received this repayment.

7.7 Break Clause

There is no break clause for Mid Tier agreements.

The exception to this rule is if you have secured an agreement in one of our environmental land management schemes. In this case you will be able to end or amend your agreement early, at agreed points. Read Section 6.1 for more information.

7.8 Transfers of land under agreement

7.8.1 Selling or transferring land to another party

We will consider requests from the Agreement Holder to transfer an agreement (in whole or part) to another party due to:

- a change in business structure
- death
- inheritance
- sale, lease, or other similar transfer of land.

If we approve the transfer request, any options associated with the transferred land parcels will have a standalone Countryside Stewardship agreement on the same terms and conditions. The agreement cannot be re-negotiated at the point of transfer and the land under the agreement cannot be added to another agri-environment agreement.

The agreement will also expire at the end of the original agreement term. You should tell the new owner/occupier about the agreement before transferring any Agreement Land.

The new owner/occupier (transferee) should contact us for a Transfer Request Form, to fill in and return to us, using our details at Annex 8.

If the new owner or occupier is willing to continue with the agreement, they must fill in and return the relevant part of the Transfer Request Form to let us know, as soon as possible, and no later than 90 calendar days beginning with the first day after the date of the transfer.

If either of the following apply:

- the new owner or occupier chooses not to continue with the agreement on the transferred land
- we do not receive the new owner or occupier's confirmation of their intention to continue with the agreement on the transferred land

we will terminate the agreement for that land. You will not need to repay any multi-year annual payments for the period when the Agreement Land was in your ownership or occupation because of the transfer. (However, if you have breached the agreement you may need to repay monies.)

If there are capital items associated with the transferred land parcels please contact us. You may need to repay all or part of any grants received for capital items.

If you only transfer part of your Agreement Land, we expect you to continue with the existing options on the land you have kept in your agreement. The amended agreement will run for the remaining term of the original agreement.

You (the transferor) must tell us that the land parcels have transferred to the new SBI. You can transfer the land parcels using the Rural Payments service or by filling in an RLE1 form.

Read [Transferring a Countryside Stewardship \(CS\) agreement](#) for more information.

7.8.2 Changes to customer details or businesses

If there is a change to your customer details or business structure which means that we give you a new SBI, we will treat this as a transfer.

In cases where the land you've acquired is already under an agreement (for example, ES, EWGS or CS) and does not remain at the same or a higher level of management, the original Agreement Holder may need to repay grants made under that agreement.

7.8.3 When will agreement transfers take effect?

You can contact us to find out what you need to do, when the transfer will take effect and the impact on any outstanding payments, and how to fill in the Transfer Request Form.

We recommend that each party involved in a transfer takes independent legal advice to make sure that their respective obligations or liabilities are built into the relevant transfer documents (for example the contract of sale or the lease agreement). However, we do not pay any costs incurred in the transfer process.

If a transfer is in progress but has not been fully completed when the annual claim needs to be submitted, the new owner/occupier will need to countersign the claim form for the land they will be taking on. If this is the case, please contact us for the counter signatory annex to the claim form.

Change in Circumstances

You must notify us as soon as you can if there is a change in your circumstances that might:

- Affect the amount of funding you have been or will be paid
- Prevent you from complying with the conditions of your agreement
- Prevent you from carrying out the work set out in your agreement, including preventing you from carrying out the work to the agreed standard or in the agreed timeframe
- Affect your continued entitlement to agreement funding, for example if you no longer have management control of the land parcels included in your agreement.

7.9 Amendments to the agreement

7.9.1 Changes requested by the Agreement Holder

You should be able to carry out the multi-year options and management under your agreement without difficulty. However, should an exceptional situation arise where you need to amend or change the choice or location of multi-year options, you can ask us to amend your agreement. If you do this, you may need to repay all or part of previous payments that you have received.

It's important that there is consistent management during the period of the agreement to make sure that the environmental benefits are achieved. We will therefore only agree to changes that are necessary to achieve the objectives of the scheme. You need written permission from us before you can:

- amend or reschedule approved capital items
- amend or add multi-year options to an agreement that has started.

You should contact us if you would like to discuss an amendment to your agreement. If you wish to reschedule capital items, you must contact us before the end of the original agreement period to complete the capital items (normally 31 December of Year 2 of the agreement).

We must agree to the request before you make any changes to option location or management. All amendments to multi-year agreements come into effect from 1 January of the next calendar year. We will write to confirm if your request is successful. The amendment will not be valid until we have written to you agreeing to the amendment and advising you of the date from which it will take effect. You must continue to manage your agreement under the existing recommended management of options until the date the amendment takes effect.

7.9.2 Variation of agreements

Occasionally, we may need to vary the agreement in line with changes to law and in other exceptional circumstances. In applying for the scheme, you accept that such changes may be made at any time. We will tell you about these changes on our website in a 'List of changes' document. Where the changes will significantly affect the land management required, or financial aspects of the agreement, we will tell you.

If adjustments are needed to meet changes in regulations, relevant mandatory standards, requirements or obligations but you are not prepared to accept these changes, your agreement will end. You will not need to repay monies from the agreement.

7.10 Minor and temporary adjustments to agreement management

You may consider that, due to factors beyond your control in a particular year, you will be temporarily prevented from carrying out some of the management required under your agreement. If this is the case, you can apply to us for a minor and temporary adjustment to the management requirements that apply that year.

Examples include:

- where bad weather such as snow or drought is preventing normal grazing and stock require supplementary feeding, but the agreement does not allow this
- where there is a serious weed infestation which is likely to prevent the management required and the only way to deal with it is by using herbicides, but the agreement does not allow this.

You can request a minor and temporary adjustment to the management requirements set out in the agreement by filling in a [Minor and Temporary Adjustment form](#) on GOV.UK.

Once you have filled in the form, you need to return it to us by email to ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk. Make sure the email address you use to return the form is registered on the Rural Payments service. If you are unable to access the internet you can call us and request a paper form. We'll send you a form to fill in and return to us by post (see Annex 8 for our contact details).

Permission is not automatic and we will require a reasonable time to consider any request. During periods of extreme weather where access to forage is severely restricted and the welfare of livestock is at risk, we may be able to provide conditional consent over the

telephone or by email. However, this must be followed by a formal written request and permission.

Generally, simple, straightforward cases will be dealt with within 20 working days of receiving your form. We will deal with more complicated cases as quickly as possible, though these may involve contacting you to clarify details.

If you act without written or conditional permission, recoveries and/or reductions for a breach of agreement may be applied – read Section 7.4 for more information.

When looking at your request, we will consider the following:

- alternative management – for example in the case of supplementary feeding when there is deep snow on the ground, is there alternative grazing available, or can the livestock be moved?
- the specifics of the minor and temporary adjustment– what adjustment is necessary, where and for what period of time it will apply
- the impact of the proposed activity on the payment
- the net environmental impact of the proposed activity
- evidence from third parties
- the administrative cost of making a reduction to the payment (if required).

You will not be reimbursed for any additional management costs that might arise from a minor and temporary adjustment.

We cannot approve a minor and temporary adjustment to an agreement if this is likely to, or will, lead to a breach of legislation, general scheme requirements, eligibility conditions, or the cross compliance rules.

If we agree to the suggested minor and temporary adjustment, we will write to or email you with permission. You should keep this approval with your Agreement Document.

7.11 Good reasons for a breach

You may be unable to meet your requirements under the agreement because of exceptional circumstances. If this happens, you must write to tell us, within 8 weeks from the date on which you (or any person authorised to act for you) are able to do so.

You will need to provide written evidence to show:

- what has happened
- how the event meant you were unable to meet the scheme rules

Good reasons for a breach may include, but are not limited to:

- the death of the Agreement Holder
- serious illness
- a severe weather event
- the accidental destruction of capital items connected to your agreement
- damage caused by criminality
- supply chain issues
- an epizootic or a plant disease affecting part or all of your crops, trees or livestock

We will consider the facts to decide whether or not the Agreement Holder is relieved of all or part of their obligations under the agreement, and whether all or part of the grant should be withheld or repaid.

If you are aware of the issue when entering into your agreement then it is unlikely to be considered a good reason for a breach.

7.12 Disputes, appeals and complaints

If you are unhappy with a decision we have taken about your application or agreement, you can submit a complaint.

If you're unhappy with a decision we've taken or service you've had from us, you can ask us to reconsider. If you're still unhappy with the result of our decision, you can appeal.

You can email or write to us, or call us. See Annex 8 for our contact details.

The full guidance about [how to complain](#) is on GOV.UK. This also includes information on how to request a reconsideration or submit an appeal.

Annex 1: Countryside Stewardship Terms and Conditions

The terms and conditions of Countryside Stewardship

Parties

1. The Secretary of State for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of Seacole Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF, acting through the Rural Payments Agency, whose principal address is at North Gate House, 21-23 Valpy Street, Reading, RG1 1AF (the Authority).
2. The Agreement Holder identified in the Agreement Document (the Agreement Holder)

Background

(A) The Authority, which is the delivery body for the Countryside Stewardship scheme, has agreed to pay the Grant to the Agreement Holder in accordance with the terms and conditions set out below and in the Agreement Document.

(B) The Authority is responsible for managing Countryside Stewardship, the scheme under which the Grant is paid. The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has overall responsibility for the Countryside Stewardship scheme and may directly enforce any terms of the Agreement against the Agreement Holder in accordance with clause 28.2. Countryside Stewardship will be delivered in accordance with Chapter 1, of Part 1 of The Agriculture Act 2020 c.21.

(C) Grants made under Countryside Stewardship pay for Capital Items and/or Multi-Year Options (as defined below). Details of the individual Agreement Holder's Capital Items and/ or Multi-Year Options are set out in the Agreement Document.

(D) These terms and conditions apply to grant agreements made under the Countryside Stewardship scheme and should be read in conjunction with the details of the Grant set out in the Agreement Document, which are individual to the Agreement Holder. These terms and conditions and the Agreement Document (including the supporting documents specified therein) together form the agreement between the Authority and the Agreement Holder ("the **Agreement**").

(E) Additional Scheme requirements and more detailed information and guidance are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual and supplements available on www.gov.uk. The Agreement Holder must familiarise themselves with this document and ensure compliance with all mandatory elements of the relevant Countryside Stewardship Manual and supplements as a condition of receiving the Grant.

(F) In the event of any conflict between these terms and conditions and the documents referred to in paragraphs (D) and (E) above, these terms and conditions shall prevail,

followed by the Agreement Document, the supporting documents referred to in the Agreement Document, and then the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

1 Definitions and interpretation

In the Agreement the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Definition	Interpretation
2020 Act	Agriculture Act 2020 c.21 as amended from time to time
Agreement	Has the meaning given to it in paragraph (D) of the Background to these terms and conditions
Agreement Document:	the document accompanying these terms and conditions, which describes the Grant to be paid to the Agreement Holder and the Capital Items and/or Multi-Year Options to be undertaken.
Agreement End Date:	the date on which the Agreement comes to an end, as set out in the Agreement Document.
Agreement Land:	the land parcels described in the Agreement Document and identified on the Agreement Map(s), and any land parcels where rotational options are active in a particular year.
Agreement Map(s):	the map(s) accompanying the Agreement Document (or otherwise provided to the Agreement Holder by the Authority), showing the Agreement Land and the agreed location of any Multi-Year Options or Capital Items.
Agreement Start Date:	the date on which the Agreement commences, as set out in the Agreement Document.
Authority	Has the meaning given to it in paragraph (1) of the Parties to these terms and conditions
Break Point Date:	the fifth (5th), tenth (10th) or fifteenth (15th) anniversary of the Agreement Start Date, where applicable.

Definition	Interpretation
Capital Item(s):	the capital activities the Agreement Holder is required to carry out, as set out in the Agreement Document (and shown for illustrative purposes on the Agreement Map).
Controller:	has the meaning given in Data Protection Legislation
Countryside Stewardship or the Scheme:	a scheme run by the Authority on behalf of the Managing Authority in accordance with the Governing Regulations and the 2020 Act.
Countryside Stewardship Manual:	document (including any relevant supplements) which sets out additional Scheme requirements, rules that farmers and land managers must follow on the land and further information and guidance for Agreement Holders, which is available on www.gov.uk and as further described in clause 5
Cross Compliance Requirements:	rules that farmers and land managers must follow on their land, as referred to in the Countryside Stewardship Manual and as set out in 'The guide to cross compliance in England' (both as may be re-issued, updated or amended from time to time). We will publish any changes to the requirements and any replacement for cross compliance on www.gov.uk .
Data Protection Legislation:	<p>i) the UK GDPR and any applicable national implementing Laws as amended from time to time;</p> <p>ii) the Data Protection Act 2018 to the extent that it relates to Processing of personal data and privacy;</p> <p>iii) all applicable Law about the Processing of personal data and privacy</p>
Forestry Commission:	a government department responsible for advising the Managing Authority on the protection, expansion and promotion of the sustainable management of woodlands, and providing technical advice to the Authority in support of the Scheme.

Definition	Interpretation
GOV.UK	The UK government website at www.gov.uk which contains information about the Countryside Stewardship scheme
Governing Regulations	means The Agriculture (Financial Assistance) Regulations 2021
Grant:	the sum to be paid to the Agreement Holder under the Agreement, which may include payment to reimburse expenditure on Capital Items and/or payment in respect of income foregone and additional costs under Multi-Year Options.
Holding:	all units of land managed by the Agreement Holder (including the Agreement Land) which are situated in England and (a) used for agricultural activities or (b) forestry land and other non-agricultural land for which rural development payments are claimed.
Intellectual Property Rights:	all patents, copyrights and design rights (whether registered or not) and all applications for any of the foregoing and all rights of confidence and know-how however arising for their full term and any renewals and extensions.
Joint Controllers:	where two or more Controllers jointly determine the purposes and means of processing.
Law	is any law, statute, subordinate legislation with the meaning of Section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978, byelaw, right within the meaning of Section 4(1) EU Withdrawal Act 2018 as amended by EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020, regulation, order, regulatory policy, mandatory guidance or code of practice, judgement of a relevant court of law, or directives or requirements of any regulatory body with which the Authority or Agreement Holder is bound to comply
Managing Authority:	the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), which has overall responsibility for the Countryside Stewardship scheme.

Definition	Interpretation
Multi-Year Option(s):	the land management the Agreement Holder is required to undertake, as set out in the Agreement Document (and shown for illustrative purposes on the Agreement Map).
Natural England:	a non-departmental public body, established under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, which has responsibility for advising the Managing Authority on the protection of the natural environment in England, and providing technical advice to the Authority in support of the Scheme.
Option End Date:	the date on which the relevant Multi-Year Option comes to an end, as set out in the Agreement Document.
Option Start Date:	the date on which the relevant Multi-Year Option commences, as set out in the Agreement Document.
Payment Claim:	a claim submitted by the Agreement Holder for payment of all or part the Grant where applicable.
Personal Data:	has the meaning given to it in the Data Protection Legislation
Processor	has the meaning given to it in the Data Protection Legislation
UK GDPR	means the retained EU law version of the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679), as transposed into UK Law by the Data Protection, Privacy and Electronic Communications (Amendments etc) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 419/2019)
Working Day:	any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in England

1.1 References to clauses are to the clauses of these terms and conditions. Clause headings shall not affect the interpretation of these terms and conditions.

1.2 A person includes a natural person, corporate or unincorporated body (whether or not having separate legal personality).

1.3 Unless the context otherwise requires, words in the singular shall include the plural and in the plural shall include the singular and a reference to one gender shall include a reference to the other gender.

1.4 A reference to a statute or statutory provision is a reference to it as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time and shall include all subordinate legislation made from time to time under that statute or statutory provision.

1.5 A reference to a public organisation includes a reference to any successor to that public organisation.

1.6 Any words following the terms 'including', 'include', 'in particular' or 'for example' or any similar phrase shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the generality of the related general words.

2 Agreement Holder's declarations

2.1 The Agreement Holder confirms that:

(a) the declarations made in its application for the Grant remain true and accurate to the best of its knowledge and belief;

(b) it has full capacity and authority to enter into the Agreement;

(c) it is not aware of any circumstances which would render it ineligible for the Grant or otherwise prevent it from fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement;

(d) if there are any changes to the Agreement Holder's circumstances which could affect its eligibility or suitability for the Grant or its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement, it will notify the Authority in writing without delay;

(e) it has read and understood and will comply with these terms and conditions, the Agreement Document and all mandatory elements of the Countryside Stewardship Manual;

(f) it has not received and will not receive any duplicate funding or allowances from other public sources in respect of the same obligations it is required to undertake under the Agreement;

(g) its obligations under the Agreement do not duplicate and will not duplicate any other legal obligations it would otherwise be required to undertake;

(h) its obligations under the Agreement do not and will not conflict in whole or in part with any other legal or contractual obligations on the Agreement Holder;

(i) it will at all times comply with all relevant legislation in the performance of its obligations under the Agreement;

(j) all information provided by the Agreement Holder to the Authority in connection with the Agreement is and will remain true and accurate; and

(k) it has disclosed to the Authority all information which would or might reasonably be thought to influence the Authority in making the Grant offer.

2.2 The Agreement Holder confirms that it has obtained and will maintain and comply with any permits, licences, permissions, consents, approvals, certificates and authorisations (whether statutory or otherwise) which are required for the performance of its obligations under the Agreement, including those set out at paragraph 13 of the Agreement Document. The Agreement Holder understands that the Agreement does not operate as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) consent and that if such consent is required it must apply separately in accordance with any instructions provided by Natural England.

2.3 The Agreement Holder understands that the giving of any approval, consent or acknowledgement, or the review of any document or course of action by or on behalf of the Authority does not relieve the Agreement Holder of any of its obligations under the Agreement unless expressly permitted in writing by the Authority.

2.4 The Agreement Holder understands that it shall be deemed to be in breach of the conditions of the Agreement if it dishonestly, knowingly or recklessly provides false or misleading information or intentionally obstructs or fails to assist the Authority or any person carrying out any public functions or exercising any rights or powers in connection with the Agreement and such conduct by the Agreement Holder may result in the Grant being delayed, reduced, recovered or withheld and/or this Agreement being terminated in accordance with clause 19.

2.5 The Agreement Holder understands that it is an offence to knowingly or recklessly provide false or misleading information and that such conduct by the Agreement Holder may attract criminal penalties.

2.6 The Agreement Holder shall make its own enquiries as to the accuracy and adequacy of any information on which it relies in connection with the Agreement.

3 Agreement Holder obligations

3.1 In applying for and receiving the Grant, the Agreement Holder agrees to comply with these terms and conditions and the mandatory elements of the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

3.2 The Agreement Holder shall deliver the Capital Item(s) and/or the Multi-Year Option(s) in accordance with the standards and requirements set out in the Agreement Document and Countryside Stewardship Manual (including any relevant time limits) and in the agreed location(s) as identified on the Agreement Map(s).

3.3 The Agreement Holder shall comply with any requirements set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual to maintain the Capital Item(s) for a minimum duration.

3.4 The Agreement Holder shall ensure compliance with the Cross Compliance Requirements where applicable on its Holding for the duration of the Agreement. Any failure by the Agreement Holder to ensure compliance with the Cross Compliance Requirements may result in the Grant being delayed, reduced, recovered or withheld and/or this Agreement being terminated in accordance with clause 19 and if applicable

enforcement action being taken by the relevant body responsible for those Cross Compliance Requirements.

3.5 Where applicable, the Agreement Holder shall declare all parcels of land within its Holding. Any failure to do so may result in a reduction being applied to certain payments due to the Agreement Holder. Further details of the requirements (including the procedure for declaring parcels of land) are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

3.6 The Agreement Holder shall:

(a) Provide any information requested by the Authority in relation to the Agreement;

(b) Submit Claims to the Authority in accordance with clause 8 of these terms and conditions;

(c) Comply with and be subject to all applicable domestic law, including the requirements of the Governing Regulations and any relevant provisions of the 2020 Act; and

(d) Comply with and be subject to all other applicable statute, bye-law, regulations, orders, regulatory policy, guidance or industry code, rule of court or directives or requirements of any regulatory body, delegated or subordinate legislation.

4 Term

4.1 The Agreement shall commence on the Agreement Start Date and, subject to any extension in accordance with clause 4.3 or earlier termination in accordance with clause 19, it shall continue in force until the Agreement End Date.

4.2 Where the Agreement Document specifies Multi-Year Options of varying lengths, the terms of the Agreement shall apply in respect of the relevant Multi-Year Option from the Option Start Date until the Option End Date. Subject to any extension in accordance with clause 7, the Multi-Year Option will expire after the Option End Date and the relevant parcel of land shall no longer form part of the Agreement Land (although it will still remain part of the Holding).

4.3 Where the term of the Agreement is 5 years and includes Multi-Year Options, the parties may agree to extend the Agreement. The party requesting the extension must make their request in writing, no less than one month before the expiry of the Agreement. Neither party shall be under any obligation to agree to an extension requested by the other party. The extension shall take effect once it has been confirmed in writing by the Authority.

4.4 For the avoidance of doubt, expiry or termination of the Agreement shall not affect the parties' continuing obligations in accordance with Clause 20 (Consequences of expiry or termination).

5 The Countryside Stewardship Manual

5.1 The Agreement Holder shall comply with the applicable mandatory elements of the Countryside Stewardship Manual as a condition of receiving the Grant.

5.2 The Authority may produce new versions of or amend the Countryside Stewardship Manual throughout the lifetime of the Scheme. However, subject to clause 5.3, the version applicable to the Agreement Holder shall be the version which was current at the Agreement Start Date.

5.3 In some circumstances the Authority may consider it necessary to amend or update the current or previous versions of the Countryside Stewardship Manual. The Authority will notify the Agreement Holder in writing of any amendments to the version which is applicable to the Agreement and the date on which such amendment shall take effect.

6 Transfers or acquisitions of land

6.1 The Agreement Holder must notify the Authority in writing within 90 days of the date of transfer if there is a change in management control affecting any part of its Holding, including (without limitation) sale or transfer to a new owner, changes to any lease or tenancy, permanent boundary changes or acquisition of any new land.

6.2 The Agreement Holder acknowledges and accepts that any change in management control affecting its Holding may have consequences for the Agreement. In some circumstances the Authority may be required to recover all or part of the Grant. Further details are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

7 Amendments

7.1 No amendments to the Capital Items or Multi-Year Options to be undertaken by the Agreement Holder shall be permitted unless expressly agreed in writing by the Authority.

7.2 Further details of the circumstances in which amendments may be permitted and the process to be followed are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

8 Payment Claims

8.1 The Agreement Holder shall submit Payment Claims and supporting documents to the Authority in accordance with the instructions provided in the Agreement Document, the Countryside Stewardship Manual and on the claim form.

8.2 The Grant will be paid directly to the Agreement Holder's nominated business bank account via BACS transfer by the Authority, subject to the necessary funds being available when the payment falls due. The Agreement Holder agrees and accepts that payment of the Grant can only be made to the extent that the funds are available.

8.3 Any failure by the Agreement Holder to submit a Payment Claim in accordance with the instructions and by the specified deadline (including the provision of any supporting documents necessary to enable the claim to be processed) may result in payment of the Grant being delayed, reduced, recovered or withheld.

8.4 If the Agreement Holder fails to submit a valid Payment Claim by the specified deadline, the Grant may be subject to a reduction. In the case of severe delays, the

Payment Claim may be rejected in its entirety. Further details of when reductions may be applied and how they are calculated are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

8.5 All Payment Claims will be checked and verified before any sum is paid. If there is any discrepancy between the amount claimed by the Agreement Holder and the amount the Agreement Holder is entitled to claim, the Grant may be delayed, reduced or withheld. In the most severe cases, the Payment Claim may be rejected in its entirety. Further details are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

8.6 The Authority reserves the right to adjust the payment rate for Multi-Year Options where necessary to prevent the Agreement Holder from receiving double-funding for the same activity on the Agreement Land.

8.7 The amount of the Grant shall not be increased in the event of any overspend by the Agreement Holder in the delivery of its obligations under the Agreement.

8.8 Unless otherwise explicitly permitted in writing by the Authority, the Grant may not be used to reimburse any expenditure incurred by the Agreement Holder prior to the Agreement Start Date.

8.9 The Agreement Holder must notify the Authority, without delay, of any anticipated or actual changes to the Agreement Holder's nominated bank or building society account. Where the Authority has been notified of an actual or anticipated change to the Account Holder's nominated business bank or building society account, the Authority may withhold payments until such time as the Authority is satisfied that the changes have been checked and verified.

8.10 Any undue payments or overpayments received by the Agreement Holder must be repaid, including those paid as a result of an administrative error by the Authority.

8.11 The Agreement Holder shall check any Grant it receives and notify the Authority immediately if it has reason to believe that any error has occurred.

8.12 If the Agreement Holder breaches the terms of the Agreement the Authority shall be entitled to take such of the steps as they consider appropriate under Regulation 24 of the Governing Regulations, including but not limited to suspending Grant payments or recovering any Grant paid from the Agreement Holder, and charge interest.

8.13 The Agreement Holder must notify the Authority, as soon as reasonably practicable, of any change in circumstances which might reasonably be expected to affect—

(a) its continued entitlement to the Grant;

(b) its compliance with conditions subject to which the Grant is given;

(c) the ability of the Agreement Holder to achieve the purpose for which the Grant is given in accordance with any agreed standards or timescales; or

(d) the amount of Grant awarded or due to be awarded.

8.14 The Agreement Holder acknowledges and accepts that a notifiable change of circumstances may have consequences for the Agreement, and the Authority may at its absolute discretion take action in response in accordance with Regulation 11, of the Governing Regulations, for example to reduce the amount of grant, terminate the Agreement and/or recover all or part of the Grant.

9 Breach and Repayment

Breach

9.1 The Authority reserves the right to delay, reduce, recover or withhold payment or require repayment of the Grant in whole or in part, to withhold the whole or part of any financial assistance payable under any financial assistance scheme to which the Agreement Holder is entitled, to terminate this Agreement in accordance with clause 19, or to prohibit the Agreement Holder from receiving financial assistance from other schemes under the 2020 Act for a period of up to two years if it determines, after carrying out a proportionate investigation, that any of the following circumstances applies :

(i) the Agreement Holder has, at any time, given false or misleading information to the Authority;

(ii) the Agreement Holder is in breach of the terms or conditions of the Agreement;

(iii) the Agreement Holder receives or uses Grant money otherwise than in accordance with the Agreement;

(iv) the Agreement Holder incurs expenditure using the Grant on activities that breach any Law;

(v) the Agreement Holder is in breach of any requirement to which they are subject under the Governing Regulations

(vi) the whole or any part of the sum paid or payable in relation to the Agreement duplicates assistance provided or to be provided out of the monies made available by—

- the European Union,
- Parliament, or
- a body exercising public functions within the United Kingdom;

(vii) the activity for which the sum was paid or is payable is required to be carried out under another legally binding obligation;

(viii) there has been a material change in the nature, scale, costs or timing of any Capital Item and/or Multi-Year Option under the Agreement;

(ix) any Capital Item and/or Multi-Year Option under the Agreement has been or is being delayed or is unlikely to be completed.

Further details are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

Repayment

9.2 If the Agreement Holder receives any overpayment or any payment to which it is not entitled (including in the event of an administrative error), the undue amount must be repaid. It is the Agreement Holder's responsibility to check all payments it receives from the Authority and notify the Authority immediately if it has any reason to believe that an error has occurred.

9.3 If any sum becomes repayable under the Agreement, it shall be treated as a debt owing by the Agreement Holder to the Authority until such time as the outstanding amount is repaid. A recovery order will be issued to the Agreement Holder specifying the amount to be repaid and the date by which repayment must be made.

9.4 Where the Authority requires any part or all of the Grant to be repaid in accordance with this clause 9 the Agreement Holder shall repay this amount no later than 60 days beginning on the date on which the notification is given. If the Agreement Holder fails to repay the amount of the Grant required by the Authority within 60 days of a demand (subject to any appeal process) from the Authority for payment, the sum may be withheld from any financial assistance under section 1 of the 2020 Act, and in the alternative will be recoverable summarily as a civil debt, together with interest on that amount calculated in accordance with Regulation 28 of the Governing Regulations.

9.5 In addition to the Authority's rights pursuant to clause 9.1, the Authority may at its discretion take other actions available to the Authority pursuant to Regulation 24 of the Governing Regulations upon a determination that any of the circumstances as set out in clause 9.1(i) – 9.1(ix) has occurred. This shall include but is not limited to:

- (a)** issuing a warning letter to the Agreement Holder;
- (b)** amending, removing or replacing a condition subject to which financial assistance is given either temporarily or permanently;
- (c)** amending, removing or replacing any agreed standards or timescales either temporarily or permanently; and
- (d)** permitting the Agreement Holder to rectify the breach within a specified period

9.6 The Authority may exercise any of its rights or remedies without prejudice to and expressly reserving any and all other rights and remedies of the Authority as contained in the 2020 Act and the Governing Regulations and within the Agreement

10 Access to documents and information

The Agreement Holder shall, upon request, supply any documents, information, data, reports or written or verbal explanations which may be required by any public authority (or their authorised representatives or auditors) in connection with the Agreement or the Scheme.

11 Site visits

11.1 The Agreement Holder shall allow the Authority or the Managing Authority (or their authorised representatives or auditors) to access its land and/or premises in connection with the Agreement. Where the Authority has reasonable suspicion of a breach of any of the conditions of the Agreement or any other breaches under regulation 17(1)(a) of the Governing Regulations, a site visit may be conducted without notice. Otherwise, site visits and inspections, whether virtual or physical, will be undertaken with a minimum of 48 hours' notice, unless with the prior agreement of the Agreement Holder. The Agreement Holder agrees to assist and co-operate with any person authorised to carry out any site visits, whether virtual or physical, (including controls and spot-checks) and shall provide access to any land, premises, plant, equipment or documents which may be required.

11.2 The Agreement Holder understands that if they intentionally obstruct, or fail to assist or provide information to any person exercising their rights in accordance with clause 11.1 and performing other tasks in connection with the Agreement this may result in the Grant being delayed, reduced, recovered or withheld and/or the Agreement terminated in accordance with clause 19.

12 Maintenance of accounts and records

12.1 The Agreement Holder shall keep accurate and up-to-date accounts and records of the receipt and expenditure of the Grant monies received by it and evidence of its compliance with its obligations under the Agreement, which shall comply with any applicable standards and requirements set out in the Agreement Document, the Countryside Stewardship Manual and in any separate written instructions issued to the Agreement Holder by the Authority or its authorised representative.

12.2 The Agreement Holder shall keep all invoices, receipts, and accounts and any other relevant documents relating to the expenditure of the Grant for a period of at least 7 years from termination or expiry of the Agreement. The Authority shall have the right to review the Agreement Holder's accounts and records relating to the Grant and shall have the right to take copies of such accounts and records.

12.3 The Agreement Holder shall comply with and facilitate the Authority's compliance with all statutory requirements as regards accounts, audit or examination of accounts, annual reports and annual returns applicable to itself and the Authority.

12.4 In addition to its obligations to provide information to the Authority, the Agreement Holder shall provide any of the information referred to in this clause to any other public authority (or their authorised representatives or auditors) upon request.

12.5 The Agreement Holder shall monitor the delivery and success of the Capital Items and/or Multi-Year Options to ensure that the aims and objectives of the Agreement are being met and that the Agreement is being adhered to.

13 Evaluation

13.1 The Agreement Holder acknowledges that as a condition of receiving the Grant funding it may be required to participate in a Scheme evaluation, which may take place during the Agreement or after its expiry or termination.

13.2 The Agreement Holder understands that its contact details may be disclosed to third parties for evaluation purposes and agrees to assist and cooperate with any person authorised by any public authority to carry out such an evaluation.

14 Acknowledgement and publicity

14.1 The Agreement Holder shall comply with all instructions and guidance from the Authority in relation to acknowledgement and publicity of the Grant, including using any materials or templates which are provided by the Authority for this purpose.

14.2 Where the Agreement Holder uses the name and logo of the Authority or Managing Authority, or any other organisation in its publicity, it shall comply with all reasonable branding guidelines or instructions it is given in relation to the use of such name or logo.

14.3 The Agreement Holder agrees to participate in and co-operate with promotional activities relating to the Scheme if required to do so by the Authority or Managing Authority.

14.4 The Authority or Managing Authority may acknowledge the Agreement Holder's involvement in the Scheme as appropriate without prior notice.

14.5 The Agreement Holder shall comply with all reasonable requests from the Authority or Managing Authority to facilitate visits, provide reports, statistics, photographs and case studies that will assist the Authority or Managing Authority in its promotional and publicity activities.

14.6 The Agreement Holder agrees that, for each financial year, the Authority shall publish the following information in relation to the Agreement:

- a.** The full name of the Agreement Holder
- b.** The post town, post code area and district where the Agreement Holder is resident or located.
- c.** The total Grant payments received by the Agreement Holder in that financial year; and
- d.** A description of the activities financed by the relevant payments.

14.7 Information published under clause 14 shall be published on a searchable database on www.gov.uk and shall remain there for three years from initial publication.

14.8 The Agreement Holder agrees that the Authority or Managing Authority may publish such information about the Agreement Holder's business and the grant as is necessary to comply with domestic, European and international Law on subsidy control.

14.9 The Agreement Holder shall comply with all instructions and guidance from the Authority in relation to acknowledgement and publicity of the Grant and the Scheme, including using any materials or templates which are provided to it for this purpose. Such acknowledgement and publicity may include, where appropriate, a statement on any website operated by the Agreement Holder for business purposes, and/or a poster, plaque or billboard displayed on the Agreement Holder's land or premises.

15 Intellectual property rights

15.1 The Authority and the Agreement Holder agree that all rights, title and interest in, or to any information, data, reports, documents, procedures, forecasts, technology, knowhow and any other Intellectual Property Rights whatsoever, owned by or licensed to either the Authority or the Agreement Holder before the Agreement Start Date or developed by either party under the Agreement, shall remain the property of that party.

15.2 Where the Authority has allowed the Agreement Holder to use any of its Intellectual Property Rights in connection with the Agreement (including without limitation its name and logo), the Agreement Holder shall, on termination of the Agreement, cease to use such Intellectual Property Rights immediately (subject to any ongoing requirement to use Intellectual Property Rights in compliance with the publicity requirements in clause 14).

15.3 The Authority shall have a perpetual, non-exclusive, royalty-free, sub-licensable licence to use any Intellectual Property Rights created by the Agreement Holder in connection with the Agreement.

16 Data protection and information

16.1 The Agreement Holder and the Authority shall comply at all times with their respective obligations under Data Protection Legislation.

16.2 The Managing Authority is the Controller of any Personal Data the Agreement Holder gives to the Authority. For information on how the Authority handles personal data go to GOV.UK and search for '[Rural Payments Agency Personal Information Charter](#)'.

16.3 For the purposes of this clause 16 the terms Personal Data, Processor, Controller, Joint Controllers and Data Subjects have the meaning given to them in the UK GDPR.

16.4 Each party shall, with respect to its processing of Personal Data as independent Controller, implement and maintain appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, that shall, at a minimum, comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Legislation.

16.5 The parties acknowledge and agree that this Agreement does not require either party to act as a Processor of the other. In the event that there is any change which requires either party to act as a Processor the parties agree, at their own cost, to enter into the standard data protection clauses set out in the Crown Commercial Services Procurement Policy Note 02/18 (as amended or replaced from time to time).

16.6 The Agreement Holder agrees the Authority may use Personal Data which they provide about their staff and partners involved in the Capital Items and/or Multi-Year

Options to exercise the Authority's rights under this Agreement and or to administer the Grant or associated activities.

16.7 The parties agree to take account of any guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office. The Authority may, on not less than 30 working days' notice to the Agreement Holder, amend this Agreement to ensure that it complies with Data Protection Legislation and any guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office. Each party will, at its own cost, implement any measures required for it to comply with requirements or recommendations of guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office and with the terms of this Agreement.

16.8 The Agreement Holder acknowledges that Managing Authority and the Authority is subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 ("FOIA") and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 ("EIRs").

16.9 The Agreement Holder shall provide all necessary assistance and cooperation which is reasonably requested by the Authority or Managing Authority for the purposes of complying with their obligations under FOIA and EIRs. If they require the Agreement Holder to supply information pursuant to a FOIA/EIRs request, the Agreement Holder shall supply all such information which is within its possession or control within 5 Working Days from the date of the request by the Authority or Managing Authority (or such other period as the Authority may reasonably require).

16.10 If the Agreement Holder receives a FOIA/EIR request from a member of the public, the Agreement Holder shall not respond to the request but shall forward the request to the Authority within 2 Working Days of receipt.

16.11 The Authority shall determine in its absolute discretion and in accordance with its obligations under Data Protection Legislation, whether any information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the provisions of FOIA and/or the EIRs.

17 Limitation of liability

17.1 Neither party excludes or limits its liability for death or personal injury caused by its negligence, fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation, or any other liability which cannot be limited or excluded by law.

17.2 The Authority accepts no liability for any consequences, whether direct or indirect, arising from the Agreement, the use of the Grant by the Agreement Holder or the Authority exercising its rights under the Agreement.

17.3 Subject to clause 17.1 and 17.2, the Authority's total aggregate liability in connection with the Agreement shall not exceed the amount of the Grant.

17.4 The Agreement Holder shall indemnify the Authority and any persons acting on the Authority's behalf against all claims, demands, actions, costs, expenses, losses, damages and all other liabilities arising as a result of the actions or omissions of the Agreement Holder in connection with the Agreement.

17.5 The Agreement Holder acknowledges and accepts that if it suffers any losses which prevent it from fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement, the Authority may require the Grant to be repaid or the losses to be made good at the Agreement Holder's own expense, regardless of whether the Agreement Holder is insured against such losses.

18 Good Reasons for Breach

18.1 If the Authority determines that the Agreement Holder has breached the Agreement, and the Agreement Holder (or any person authorised to act on the Agreement Holder's behalf) has informed the Authority of good reasons for the breach, and submitted evidence in support of those reasons, within 8 weeks from the date on which the Agreement Holder is in a position to act, the Authority may decide that no enforcement action is required.

18.2 Such good reasons may include:

(a) the death or long-term professional incapacity of the Agreement Holder;

(b) a severe natural disaster gravely affecting the Holding;

(c) the accidental destruction of livestock buildings on the Holding;

(d) an epizootic or a plant disease affecting part or all of the Agreement Holder's crops, trees or livestock; or

(e) expropriation of all or a large part of the Holding (provided that the expropriation could not have been anticipated at the time the application for funding was made).

18.3 The Authority will consider the facts on a case-by-case basis in deciding whether or not the Agreement Holder is relieved of all or part of its obligations under the Agreement and whether all or part of the Grant should be delayed, reduced, recovered or withheld.

19 Termination

19.1 The Authority reserves the right to terminate the Agreement on written notice to the Agreement Holder without compensation and with immediate effect if:

(a) the Agreement Holder has breached the terms of the Agreement or there is a change in circumstances affecting its eligibility to receive the Grant (whether or not the Authority has taken steps to recover the Grant in accordance with clause 9);

(b) the Agreement Holder has failed to repay any sum which has become recoverable by the Authority in accordance with clause 9.

19.2 If the Authority terminates the Agreement under clause 19.1 above, it reserves the right to prohibit the Agreement Holder from entering into a new agreement under any financial assistance scheme(s) under section 1 of the 2020 Act for up to two years from the day after the date of termination

19.3 In addition to its right to terminate under clause 19.1 above, the Authority may terminate the Agreement and any future Grant payments on giving the Agreement Holder

6 months' written notice at any time. Provided that the Agreement Holder is not in breach of the Agreement, Grant payments already paid will not be recoverable.

19.4 Subject to clause 19.5 below, where the term of the Agreement is 10 years or more, either party may terminate the Agreement at the Break Point Date by giving not less than one month's prior written notice to the other party. If notice is validly served under this clause, the Agreement will terminate on the Break Point Date, and subject to the Authority's other rights and remedies under the Agreement, Grant payments already paid at the Break Point Date will not be recoverable.

19.5 Where the Agreement includes the Multi-Year Option WD1 (Woodland Creation-Maintenance Payments), the Agreement may not be terminated pursuant to clause 19.4 above, before the Option End Date for the WD1 option.

19.6 The Agreement Holder may terminate the Agreement at any time by giving written notice to the Authority. The Agreement Holder understands that in such circumstances it may be required to repay all or part of the Grant and that its obligations under the Agreement shall not cease until such repayment has been made. Further details of when an Agreement Holder may be required to repay all or part of the Grant pursuant to termination under this clause 19.6 are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

19.7 If a third party acquires management control of any part of the Agreement Land and is not able or willing to take on the Agreement Holder's obligations under the Agreement, the Authority may terminate the Agreement. In such circumstances the Agreement Holder may not be required to repay the Grant and its obligations under the Agreement will cease as at the date of termination. Further details are set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

20 Consequences of expiry or termination

20.1 Expiry or termination of the Agreement shall not affect any rights, remedies, obligations or liabilities of the parties that have accrued up to the date of expiry or termination which existed at or before the date of expiry or termination.

20.2 Expiry or termination of the Agreement shall not affect the continuing rights and obligations of the parties under clauses 9 (Breaches and Repayment), 10 (Access to Documents and Information), 11 (Site Visits), 12 (Maintenance of Accounts and Records), 13 (Evaluation), 14 (Acknowledgement and Publicity), 15 (Intellectual Property Rights), 16 (Data Protection and Information), 17 (Limitation of Liability), 20 (Consequences of Expiry or Termination), 22 (Severability), 23 (Waiver), 24 (Notices), 25 (Dispute Resolution), 27 (Joint and Several Liability), 28 (Third Party Rights), 29 (Governing Law) or any other provision in the Agreement or mandatory requirement in the Countryside Stewardship Manual which is expressly stated to survive expiry or termination of the Agreement or which is required to give effect to such termination or expiry or the consequences of such termination or expiry.

21 Variation

The Authority reserves the right to vary these terms and conditions or the Agreement Document. Any variation will be effected in writing and notified to the Agreement Holder in

advance. The Authority shall endeavour to give such notice as is reasonable and proportionate, having regard to the nature of the variation and its consequences for the Agreement Holder.

22 Severability

If any term, condition or provision of the Agreement is held to be invalid, unlawful or unenforceable to any extent, such term, condition or provision will not affect the validity, legality and enforceability of the other terms, conditions or provisions in the Agreement or any other documents referred to in the Agreement.

23 Waiver

No failure or delay by either party to exercise any right or remedy under the Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of any other right or remedy.

24 Notices

24.1 All notices in relation to the Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given if personally delivered, emailed, mailed (first class postage prepaid) or faxed using the contact details set out in the Agreement Document (or any updated address which is subsequently notified by one party to the other). It is the Agreement Holder's responsibility to notify the Authority of any change to its contact details.

24.2 If personally delivered or if emailed all such notices shall be deemed to have been given when received (except that if received on a non-Working Day or after 5.00 pm on any Working Day they shall be deemed received on the next Working Day) and if mailed all such notices shall be deemed to have been given and received on the second Working Day following such mailing.

25 Dispute resolution

Any dispute arising between the parties or any complaint or appeal by the Agreement Holder concerning the Authority's actions in connection with the Agreement shall be resolved according to the Authority's complaints procedure and in accordance with the procedure set out in the Countryside Stewardship Manual.

26 No partnership or agency

The Agreement shall not create any partnership or joint venture between the Authority and the Agreement Holder, nor any relationship of principal and agent, nor authorise any party to make or enter into any commitments for, or on behalf of, the other party.

27 Joint and several liability

Where the Agreement Holder is not a company nor an incorporated entity with a distinct legal personality of its own, the individuals who enter into the Agreement on behalf of the

Agreement Holder shall be jointly and severally liable for the Agreement Holder's obligations and liabilities arising under the Agreement.

28 Third party rights

28.1 Subject to clause 28.2 below, the Agreement does not and is not intended to confer any contractual benefit on any person who is not a party to the Agreement.

28.2 The terms of the Agreement may be enforced, and recovery of any Grant may be sought by the Managing Authority, who shall be entitled to receive the benefit of the Agreement as if it was the Authority.

29 Governing law

The Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and the parties irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

Annex 2: Tables of Mid Tier multi-year options and capital items

Tables include the code, name and payment rate for each Mid Tier multi-year option and capital item.

Revenue Options

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
AB1	Nectar flower mix	£579/ha
AB2	Basic overwinter stubble	£58/ha
AB3	Beetle banks	£636
AB4	Skylark plots *1 (£10 per plot, minimum 2 plots /ha)	£20/ha *1
AB5	Nesting plots for lapwing and stone curlew	£566/ha
AB6	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£493/ha
AB7	Whole crop cereals	£554/ha
AB8	Flower-rich margins and plots	£628/ha
AB9	Winter bird food	£640/ha
AB10	Unharvested cereal headland	£640/ha
AB11	Cultivated areas for arable plants	£544/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
AB12	Supplementary winter feeding for farmland birds *2 for every 2 ha of winter bird food	£657/tonne *2
AB14	Harvested low input cereal	£236/ha
AB15	Two year sown legume fallow	£569/ha
AB16	Autumn sown bumblebird mix	£608/ha
BE1	Protection of in-field trees on arable land	£475/ha
BE2	Protection of in-field trees on intensive grassland	£260/ha
BE3	Management of hedgerows	£9/100m for 1 side of a hedge
BE4	Management of traditional orchards	£247/ha
BE7	Supplement for restorative pruning of fruit trees	£96/tree
ED1	Educational access	£309 per visit
GS1	Take field corners out of management	£333/ha
GS2	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDAs)	£132/ha
GS3	Ryegrass seed-set as winter food for birds	£426/ha
GS4	Legume and herb-rich swards	£358/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
GS5	Permanent grassland with very low inputs in SDAs	£71/ha
GS6	Management of species-rich grassland	£182/ha
GS9	Management of wet grassland for breeding waders	£323/ha
GS10	Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl	£197/ha
GS15	Haymaking supplement	£37/ha
GS16	Rush infestation control supplement	£77/ha
GS17	Lenient grazing supplement	£23/ha
HS1	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings	£4.03/m ²
HS2	Take historic and archaeological features out of cultivation	£459/ha
HS3	Reduced-depth, non-inversion cultivation on historic and archaeological features	£88/ha
HS4	Scrub control on historic and archaeological features	£163/ha
HS5	Management of historic and archaeological features on grassland	£39/ha
HS6	Maintenance of designed/ engineered water bodies	£480/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
HS8	Maintenance of weatherproof traditional farm buildings in remote areas	£6.86/m ²
HS9	Restricted depth crop establishment to protect archaeology under an arable rotation	£199/ha
OP1	Overwintered stubble	£156/ha
OP2	Wild bird seed mixture	£640/ha
OP3	Supplementary feeding for farmland birds *4 for every 2 ha of wild bird seed mixture	£756/tonne *4
OP4	Multi species ley	£115/ha
OP5	Undersown cereal	£233/ha
OR1	Organic conversion – improved permanent grassland	£150/ha
OR2	Organic conversion – unimproved permanent grassland	£76/ha
OR3	Organic conversion – rotational land	£256/ha
OR4	Organic conversion – horticulture	£602/ha
OR5	Organic conversion – top fruit	£960/ha
OT1	Organic land management – Improved permanent grassland	£20/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
OT2	Organic land management – unimproved permanent grassland	£31/ha
OT3	Organic land management – rotational land	£109/ha
OT4	Organic land management – horticulture	£380/ha
OT5	Organic land management - top fruit	£960/ha
OT6	Organic land management - enclosed rough grazing	£48/ha
SP6	Cattle grazing supplement	£39/ha
SP9	Threatened species supplement (only for corn bunting, brown hair streak butterfly, turtle dove and stone curlew)	£154/ha
SW1	4-6m buffer strip on cultivated land	£419/ha
SW2	4-6m buffer strip on intensive grassland	£213/ha
SW3	In-field grass strips	£624/ha
SW4	12-24m watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strip on cultivated land	£578/ha
SW5	Enhanced management of maize crops	£159/ha
SW6	Winter cover crops	£124/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
SW7	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£321/ha
SW8	Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse	£202/ha
SW9	Seasonal livestock removal on intensive grassland	£106/ha
SW10	Seasonal livestock removal on grassland in SDAs next to streams, rivers and lakes	£63/ha
SW11	Riparian management strip	£480/ha
SW14	Nil fertiliser supplement	£148/ha
SW17	Raised water levels on cropped or arable on peat soils	£449/ha
SW18	Raised water levels on grassland on peat soils	£417/ha
UP1	Enclosed rough grazing	£43/ha
UP2	Management of rough grazing for birds	£110/ha
WD3	Woodland edges on arable land	£376/ha
WD4	Management of wood pasture and parkland	Lowland payment rate (outside SDA) £148/ha Upland payment rate (inside SDA) SDA) £212/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub	£83/ha
WD9	Livestock exclusion supplement – scrub and successional areas	£74/ha
WT1	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	£275/ha
WT2	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	£563/ha
WT3	Management of ditches of high environmental value *5 for the management of both sides of the ditch	£42/100m *5

Capital Items

Boundaries, Trees and Orchards

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
BN1	Stone-faced bank repair	£31/m
BN2	Stone-faced bank restoration	£86/m
BN3	Earth bank creation	£13.50/m
BN4	Earth Bank Restoration	£7/m
BN5	Hedgerow Laying	£9.40/m

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
BN6	Hedgerow Coppicing	£4/m
BN7	Hedgerow Gapping-up	£9.50/m
BN8	Hedgerow supplement – casting up	£3/m
BN10	Hedgerow Supplement – Top Binding and Staking	£3.40/m
BN11	Planting new hedges	£11.60/m
BN12	Stone Wall Restoration	£25/m
BN13	Stone wall – Top wiring	£3.60/m
BN14	Stone wall supplement – Stone from quarry	£44/m
FG12	Wooden Field Gate	£390/gate
FG14	Badger Gates	£135/gate
TE1	Planting Standard Hedgerow Tree	£8.80/tree
TE3	Planting Fruit Trees	£22.50/tree
TE6	Tree Guard (Tube and mesh)	£4/guard
TE7	Tree Guard (Wood post and rail)	£59.50/ guard

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
TE8	Tree Guard (wood post and wire)	£84/guard
TE10	Coppicing Bank-side Trees	£52/tree
TE11	Tree surgery *2 £96.50/tree when cutting limbs up to & including 20cm in diameter £200/tree when cutting limbs over 20cm in diameter	*2

Water Capital

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
FG1	Fencing	£4/m
FG2	Sheep netting	£4.90/m
FG3	Permanent electric fencing	£4.90/m
FG4	Rabbit fencing supplement	£2.50/m
FG15	Water Gates	£240/gate
LV3	Hard bases for livestock drinkers	£110/base
LV4	Hard bases for livestock feeders	£170/base

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
LV5	Pasture pumps and associated pipework	£220/pump
LV6	Ram pumps and associated pipework	£1,480/pump
LV7	Livestock troughs	£110/trough
LV8	Pipework for livestock troughs	£2.65/m
PA1	Implementation Plan	£1,100/plan
RP1	Resurfacing of gateways	£92/gateway
RP2	Gateway relocation	£340/gateway
RP3	Watercourse crossings	£300/crossing
RP4	Livestock and machinery hardcore tracks	£33/m
RP5	Cross drains	£245/drain
RP6	Installation of piped culverts in ditches	£340/culvert
RP7	Sediment ponds and traps	£10/m ²
RP9	Earth banks and soil bunds *1 For each unit (100m of bund)	£155 *1
RP10	Silt filtration dams or seepage barriers	£75/unit

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
RP11	Swales	£5.95/m ²
RP12	Check dams and woody debris structures	£42 for each dam
RP13	Yard – underground drainage pipework	£5.50/m
RP14	Yard inspection pit	£200/unit
RP15	Concrete yard renewal	£27.14/m ²
RP16	Rainwater goods	£11.40/m
RP17	Storage tanks underground	£350/m ³
RP18	Above ground tanks	£100/m ³
RP19	First-flush rainwater diverters/downpipe filters	£125/unit
RP20	Relocation of sheep dips and pens	£3,675/unit
RP21	Relocation of sheep pens only	£1,830/unit
RP22	Sheep dip drainage aprons and sumps	£18.25/m ²
RP23	Installation of livestock drinking troughs (in draining pens for freshly dipped sheep)	£68/unit
RP24	Lined biobed plus pesticide loading and washdown area	£118/m ²

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
RP25	Lined biobed with existing washdown area	£77/m ²
RP26	Biofilters	£990/unit
RP27	Sprayer or applicator load and wash-down area	£40/m ²
RP28	Roofing (sprayer washdown area, manure storage area, livestock gathering area, slurry stores, silage stores)	£62/m ²
RP29	Self-supporting covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores	£30.50/m ²
RP30	Floating covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores and lagoons	£5.60/m ²
WN5	Pond Management (100 square metres or less)	£270/pond
WN6	Pond Management (more than 100 square metres)	£170/100m ²

Air Quality

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
AQ1	Automatic slurry scraper	£2760 per passageway/channel
AQ2	Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock buildings	£72/m ²

TE4	Supply and plant a tree	£1.28/tree
TE5	Supplement for use of individual tree-shelters	£1.60/unit

Annex 3: Scoring Mid Tier Applications

The Mid Tier is competitive, except for the Wildlife Offers, which are non-competitive. Read about how applications are scored and ranked, and how to improve your application's score.

We score and rank applications based on best value for money for the environment and UK taxpayers.

We will set national threshold scores for Mid Tier applications based on the available budget and minimum value for money. Applications that do not reach these thresholds are rejected.

How to improve your application score

The grants (options and capital items) you choose can affect the score your application receives. If your grants deal with an environmental priority in your area you will get a higher score - read Section 4.3.2 for information on how to identify these. This also means that we will give lower scores if your grants do not deal with an environmental priority in your area. This is because the score takes into account the total cost of the agreement in terms of value for money. You will also get a higher score if you use the Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package (WPFWP) or follow the advice provided by Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF), or are part of a coordinated Facilitation Fund group.

Step 1: Scoring multi-year options in an application

Criteria

Each feature or issue on your land has a priority level of High, Medium or Low, as set out in local Statement of Priorities. Each priority level has an associated Priority Score.

The quantity of the option applied for is multiplied by the cumulative Priority Score for each feature or issue.

There is no score for any options which do not address the features or issues in the local priority statement.

The sum of all these scores provides the Annual Basic Score.

Scoring process

Priority Level	Priority Score
High	1,000

Priority Level	Priority Score
Medium	100
Low	10

Annual Basic Score = Sum of the area or quantity of each option multiplied by the Priority Score for each feature/issue addressed.

Step 2: Scoring capital items in an application

Criteria

Capital items are scored based on the quantity of the item in the application and the Priority Score of the features or issues addressed.

Scoring will depend on the type of capital item, as set out to the right.

The sum of the individual Capital Scores provides a Capital Basic Score.

Scoring Process

Quantity	Capital Score calculations:
Length (m)	$(\text{length} \times 2 / 10,000 \times \text{Priority Score}) \times 2$
Area (m ²)	$(\text{Area} / 10,000 \times \text{Priority Score}) \times 2$
Number (units)	$(\text{Number} \times \text{Priority Score}) \times 0.05$
Single unit (e.g. sheep pen)	Priority Score x 4

Step 3: Calculating the Basic Score

Criteria

The overall Basic Score is calculated by adding together the Annual Basic Score and the Capital Basic Score.

Scoring Process

Basic Score = Annual Basic Score plus Capital Basic Score

Step 4: Additional Score

Applying for additional CS elements will attract an Additional Score.

Criteria

1) Facilitation fund group: Applicant confirmed as being part of a wider coordinated Facilitation Fund group.

Scoring Process

20% of Basic Score

2) CSF Support: Applicant confirmed as acting on CSF advice and sited in CS High or Medium Priority Areas for Water or Air Quality will receive an additional score.

Scoring Process

Level	Score
High	5,000
Medium	2,000
Low	100

3) Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package: applicant meets the requirements of this package in targeted areas.

Scoring Process

- 1,000

4) Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package: applicant meets the requirements of this package and falls within or touches a 'hotspot' area (greatest density of pollinators or farmland birds).

Scoring Process

- 500

5) Educational access: applicants including educational access in their applications will receive an additional score.

Scoring Process

- 5% of the Basic Score

Step 5: Calculate Final Score (value for money)

Criteria

The overall Basic Score is calculated by adding together the Annual Basic Score and the Capital Basic Score.

Scoring Process

Final Score = Basic Score plus any Additional Scores divided by first year cost.

Step 6: Ranking of all applications

Criteria

The Final Score is used to rank all applications.

Annex 4: Applying for the Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Packages

The Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Packages (WPFWP) are designed to support applicants applying for the Mid Tier.

For the Wildlife Offers read Section 5.

The WPFWP groups management options together. When used together in the packages, these options help you to provide farmland wildlife with the essential resources it needs to thrive and breed successfully.

You can use WPFWP to increase your application's score. Applications with a higher score are more likely to be offered an agreement.

Benefits for Wildlife

The WPFWP helps you to support your local wildlife, including:

- wild pollinators -such as solitary bees and bumble bees
- farmland birds - such as grey partridge, skylark and yellowhammer
- other farm wildlife - such as rare arable plants, great crested newts, bats and brown hare.

How it works

There are 3 wildlife packages to choose from:

- arable
- mixed
- pastoral.

If you have a mixed farm, you do not have to apply for a mixed package. For example, you may apply for the arable package, excluding grassland, if the arable options are better suited to your farm.

Each package includes a range of management options. These options help you to provide essential resources for wildlife.

- Essential Resource 1: Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds.
- Essential Resource 2: Nesting, hibernation and shelter for insect pollinators and birds

- Essential Resource 3: Winter food for seed-eating birds.

You can choose as many of the options from the package as you want. Generally, choosing more options is better for farm wildlife, as you will provide a greater range of habitats and food/nesting resources. As with all Mid Tier, you must meet the management requirements for each of the options you choose.

You can choose to add any other appropriate Mid Tier options and capital items to your application with WPFWP.

Section 4.4.3 sets out the support that is available when choosing options.

The minimum requirements for the packages are as follows.

- Choose at least one option from each of the mandatory resource categories in your package.
- Meet the minimum hectare requirements for each of your chosen options (minimum metres for hedge options).
- Make sure that the area covered by the package options is at least 3% of the total area of farmed land included in your application.

The tables below set out the management options available in each package.

Scoring and WPFWP

As with any Mid Tier application, we will give every option in your application a basic score. As long as you meet the minimum requirements of the package, we will also give you a bonus points score. If any of the land parcels touch a 'hot-spot' for farmland birds and/or wild pollinators, we will give you an additional scoring bonus. You can find information about the location of hotspots in your local [Statement of priorities](#).

If your application does not meet the minimum package requirement, we will not give you bonus points.

You can find all information on scoring in Annex 3.

Eligible land

The WPFWP can only be located on land declared with a land use of arable land, including temporary grassland, and permanent grassland. All other land uses are excluded from this package. Your declared land use must match the offer you choose. You must also meet the eligibility criteria for the Mid Tier – read Section 3.

Tools to help you decide how much land to include

Use the [calculator](#) to help you work out how much land to include in each option. You can also use the information in the tables below to make your calculations.

- Not all fields need to be included in your application for WPFWP, it can cover either the whole or part of your farm.
- You must meet the minimum requirements of your chosen package.
- You can choose to include more land than the minimum in your application. The maximum figures provided in the tables below are for guidance only. You can apply for more than the maximum but you will only receive the basic points for that option (but no extra package points).

Maximise the benefit for farmed wildlife

To increase the impact of the WPFWP package:

1. choose more options and spread the location of the options across the farm
2. select both legume and perennial flower-based mixes as these will provide nectar and pollen sources for a longer period of time over the summer and autumn
3. spread options delivering nectar and pollen across the farm, so that it benefits as many wild pollinators and birds as possible
4. choose the hedgerow management option. Well-managed hedgerows can provide valuable spring foraging for wild pollinators, as well as good nesting habitat for birds
5. create a mixture of habitats, from tussocky, uncut grass to areas of warm, dry, bare ground that remain undisturbed for the breeding cycle. These will provide wild pollinators and farmland birds places to nest and, shelter and overwinter/hibernation areas for pollinators
6. provide both annual and biennial wild bird seed mixes as they will benefit a broader range of farmland birds
7. place skylark plots over some/all of the area of winter cereal crops
8. stubble works best if the preceding crop is barley and spring- sown
9. consider selecting one or more additional options to focus on particular species or features.

How to build a Mid Tier Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package

1. Work out the area of land that is eligible and decide how much to include in your application.
2. Use the tables below to choose the package that is right for your farm. You can choose from arable, mixed or pastoral packages.
3. Make sure any Scheduled Monuments on your land are managed appropriately.
4. Use the tables below to choose your options. You must choose at least one option from each mandatory resource category. Generally choosing more options is better for farmed wildlife.
5. Choose how many hectares you want to enter into each option (how many metres for hedgerows).
6. Make sure you meet the minimum requirements of the package. To help with your calculations you can use the [calculator](#). You can also use the information in the tables below to make your calculations.
7. Fill in your Mid Tier application form as set out in Section 4, adding in any other options and capital items that you wish to apply for.

Using the Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package tables

Read the guidance above to understand how the packages work. There is a table below for each of the packages - arable, pastoral and mixed farm.

The minimum and maximum amounts of each resource (for 100ha of eligible land) are given in the tables. You should adjust these on a 'pro rata' basis. For example, if you have 250 ha of eligible land, then multiply the quantities by 2.5.

Mid Tier package for arable farms

In total, the options you choose must cover at least 3% of the eligible land included in your application. You should apply the percentage calculation to the total area of arable land, temporary grassland and permanent grassland in the application.

Essential resources for wild pollinators and farmland birds

1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB1 Nectar flower mix	1 ha in total	3 ha in total
AB8 Flower-rich margins and plots	1 ha in total	3 ha in total
AB15 Two-year sown legume fallow	1 ha in total	3 ha in total
AB16 Autumn sown bumblebird mix	1 ha in total	3 ha in total
AB11 Cultivated areas for arable plants (no more than 25% of the total resource area)	1 ha in total	3 ha in total

2. Winter food for seed-eating birds

You can choose to make-up your winter seed resources using just one of these options or a combination. Use the [online calculators](#) in your application form to help with the calculations.

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB9 Winter bird food (or OP2 Wild bird seed mixture)	2 ha	3 ha

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB6 Enhanced Overwinter Stubble	5 ha	7.5 ha
AB2 Basic overwinter stubble (or OP1 Overwintered stubble)	10 ha	15 ha

Additional resources

Hedgerows

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
BE3 Management of hedgerows	500 m	2000 m

In-field breeding habitats for skylarks in winter cereal-dominated landscapes

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB4 Skylark plots	2 per ha of winter wheat	2 per ha of winter wheat

Ponds and ditches

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
WT2 Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	as required	as required

Mid Tier package for pastoral farms

In total, the options you choose must cover at least 2.5% of the permanent and temporary grass included in your application. In addition, a minimum of 500m per 100ha of eligible land must be entered into option BE3 (management of hedgerows).

You must record the land use, for the year you are applying, as permanent or temporary grassland. You can include arable fields but only hedgerow options can be located on those fields.

Essential resources for wild pollinators and farmland birds

1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
GS4 Legume and herb-rich swards (or OP4 Multi-species ley)	2 ha in total	4 ha in total
GS2 Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA)	2 ha in total	4 ha in total

2. Nesting, hibernation and sheltering habitat

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
GS1 Take field corners out of management (outside SDA)	0.5 ha	2 ha

3. Hedgerows

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
BE3 Management of hedgerows	500 m	2000 m

Additional resources

Variable grassland sward structure to provide insect-rich foraging for birds

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
GS17 Lenient grazing supplement	1 ha	4 ha

Winter food for seed-eating birds

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
GS3 Ryegrass seed-set as winter/ spring food for birds	2 ha	3 ha

Ponds and ditches

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
WT1 Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	as required	as required

Mid Tier package for mixed farms

In total the options you choose must cover at least 3% of the eligible land included in your package. You should apply the percentage calculation to the total area of arable land, temporary grassland and permanent grassland in the application.

Essential resources for wild pollinators and farmland birds

1. Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB1 Nectar flower mix	2 ha	3 ha

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB8 Flower-rich margins and plots	2 ha	3 ha
AB15 Two-year sown legume fallow	2 ha	3 ha
AB16 Autumn sown bumblebird mix	2 ha	3 ha
AB11 Cultivated areas for arable plants (no more than 25% of the total resource area)	2 ha	3 ha
GS4 Legume and herb-rich swards (or OP4 Multi-species ley)	1 ha	3 ha
GS2 Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA)	1 ha	3 ha
GS17 Lenient grazing supplement	1 ha	3 ha

2. Winter food for seed-eating birds

You can choose to make-up your winter seed resources using just one of these options or a combination. Use the [online calculators](#) in your application form to help with the calculations.

Select one or more of the following options from each essential resource (mandatory)	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
AB9 Winter bird food (or OP2 Wild bird seed mixture)	2 ha	3 ha
GS3 Ryegrass seed-set as winter/ spring food for birds	2 ha	3 ha
AB6 Enhanced Overwinter Stubble	5 ha	7.5 ha
AB2 Basic overwinter stubble (or OP1 Overwintered stubble)	10 ha	15 ha
AB7 Whole crop cereals	10 ha	15 ha

Additional resources

Hedgerows

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land
BE3 Management of hedgerows	500 m	2000 m

Ponds and ditches

Select one or more options as appropriate (optional):	Minimum quantity required per 100 ha of application land	Maximum quantity required per 100 ha of application land

WT2 Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	as required	as required
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The following table gives worked examples of what a Mid Tier WPFWP could look like in different farm scenarios.

Farm scenario	Area of application land to be considered for CS	Package chosen	Typical options to meet the minimum requirements of essential resources	Annual payment for undertaking these options	Additional options to consider	Comments
Arable farm on heavy land, mainly winter cropping, with some high quality hedgerows	250 ha	Arable	1.5 ha AB1 Nectar flower mix 1 ha AB8 Flower-rich margins and plots 5ha AB9 Winter bird food	£4,696.50	BE3 Management of hedgerows of high environmental value AB4 Skylark plots	Spread AB1 and AB9 across the farm, and split AB9 between annual and biennial mixtures

Farm scenario	Area of application land to be considered for CS	Package chosen	Typical options to meet the minimum requirements of essential resources	Annual payment for undertaking these options	Additional options to consider	Comments
Arable farm on light soil with some spring cropping, good for arable flora and no high quality hedgerows	100 ha	Arable	0.5ha AB1 Nectar flower mix 0.25ha AB8 Flower rich margins and plots 0.25ha AB11 Cultivated area for arable plants 10ha AB2 Basic overwinter stubble	£1,162.50	AB4 Skylark plots	Consider substituting AB9 Winter bird food and/or AB6 Enhanced Overwinter Stubble for some/all of the AB2

Farm scenario	Area of application land to be considered for CS	Package chosen	Typical options to meet the minimum requirements of essential resources	Annual payment for undertaking these options	Additional options to consider	Comments
100% grass farm that has some quality hedgerows, semi/unimproved grassland and some ponds	50 ha	Pastoral	0.5ha GS2 Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA) 0.5ha GS4 Legume and herb-rich swards 0.25ha GS1 Take field corners out of management (outside SDA) 250m BE3 Management of hedgerows of high environmental value (both)	£373.25	GS17 Lenient grazing supplement GS3 Ryegrass seed- set as winter/spring food for birds WT1 Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	Consider GS3 and GS17 in areas with good numbers of seed-eating farmland birds, such as yellowhammers

Farm scenario	Area of application land to be considered for CS	Package chosen	Typical options to meet the minimum requirements of essential resources	Annual payment for undertaking these options	Additional options to consider	Comments
Mixed farm on heavy soil with high quality hedgerows and some unimproved grassland	200 ha	Mixed	4ha GS2 Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA) 4ha GS4 Legume and herb-rich swards 4ha AB9 Winter bird food	£4,520	BE3 Management of hedgerows of high environmental value	If there is silage on the farm, consider substituting some GS3 for part AB9

Summary of Resources

We've provided a summary of the options available for each of the essential resources that deliver WPFWP below.

Resource 1: Nectar and pollen sources for insect pollinators and insect-rich foraging for birds
Nectar flower mix (AB1)
Flower rich margins and plots (AB8)
Cultivated areas for arable plants (AB11)
Two year sown legume fallow (AB15)
Autumn sown bumblebird mix (AB16)
Management of hedgerows of high environmental value (one or both sides) (BE3)
Legume and herb-rich swards (GS4)
Multi-species ley (organic) (OP4)
Resource 2: Nesting, hibernation and sheltering habitat for insect pollinators and birds
Skylark plots (AB4)
Flower rich margins and plots (AB8)
Cultivated areas for arable plants (AB11)

Resource 2: Nesting, hibernation and sheltering habitat for insect pollinators and birds
Management of hedgerows of high environmental value (one or both sides) (BE3)
Taking field corners out of management (GS1)
Permanent grassland with very low inputs (GS2)
Lenient grazing supplement (GS17)
Resource 3: Winter food for seed-eating birds
Basic over-winter stubble (AB2)
Enhanced over-winter stubble (AB6)
Whole crop cereals (AB7)
Winter bird food (AB9)
Ryegrass seed-set as winter or spring food for birds (GS3)
Over-winter stubble (organic) (OP1)
Wild bird seed mixture (organic) (OP2)

Annex 5: Actions to address water and air quality issues

The table in this annex shows a list of options and capital items that improve water and air quality.

You can use this table, along with the other information below, to identify the relevant options and capital items to address water and air quality priorities in your local area.

Help and support for you to choose the right options

- You can use the [MAGIC website](#) to find water and air quality information for your land. On the list in the Table of Contents, choose 'Countryside Stewardship Targeting & Scoring Layers', then 'Water, and then 'Countryside Stewardship Water Quality Priority Areas'. You can then make this layer transparent by using the slider under 'Countryside Stewardship Targeting & Scoring Layers'. You will need to navigate to your land and then use the 'Identify' tool to check the information specific to your land parcels.
- You can find the water and air quality objectives for your local area in your local [Statement of Priorities](#). If your application meets local water and air quality objectives you will receive a higher score.
- You can use the Countryside Stewardship Online Tool to help you identify the types of options and capital items that you can use to address water and air quality priorities in the local area. You can access the Countryside Stewardship Online Tool by logging on to your [Rural Payments](#) account.

Capital items that address pollutant pressures affecting water and air quality and for flood and coastal risk

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Nectar Flower mix	AB1	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Beetle banks	AB3	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Enhanced overwinter stubble	AB6	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Flower-rich margins and plots	AB8	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Unharvested cereal headland	AB10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cultivated areas for arable plants	AB11	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Two year sown legume fallow	AB15	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Automatic slurry scraper	AQ1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock buildings	AQ2	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Two year sown legume fallow	B15	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Hedgerow gapping-up	BN7	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Planting new hedges	BN11	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Take field corners out of management	GS1	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDA)	GS2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Legume and herb-rich swards	GS4	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Permanent grassland with very low inputs in SDAs	GS5	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Management of species rich grassland	GS6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Take historic and archaeological features currently on cultivated land out of cultivation	HS2	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Organic conversion - improved permanent grassland	OR1	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Organic conversion - unimproved permanent grassland	OR2	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Organic conversion - rotational land	OR3	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Organic conversion - horticulture	OR4	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
4- 6 m buffer strip on cultivated land	SW1	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Seasonal livestock removal on grassland in SDAs next to streams, rivers and lakes	SW10	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Riparian management strip	SW11	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nil fertiliser supplement	SW14	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
4 - 6 m buffer strip on intensive grassland	SW2	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
In-field grass strips	SW3	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
12-24m watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strip on cultivated land	SW4	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enhanced management of maize crops	SW5	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Winter cover crops	SW6	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	SW7	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse	SW8	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seasonal livestock removal on intensive grassland	SW9	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Planting standard hedgerow tree	TE1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Planting fruit trees	TE3	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Supply and plant a tree	TE4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Supplement for use of individual tree-shelters	TE5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Woodland edges on arable land	WD3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Management of wood pasture and parkland	WD4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buffering in- field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	WT1	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Buffering in- field ponds and ditches in arable land	WT2	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Livestock and machinery hardcore tracks	RP4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Livestock troughs	LV7	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Above ground tanks	RP18	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bio filters	RP26	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Check dams	RP12	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Concrete yard renewal	RP15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Cross drains	RP5	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Earth banks and soil bunds	RP9	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fencing	FG1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Sheep netting	FG2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rabbit fencing supplement	FG4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wooden field gate	FG12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
First flush rainwater diverters or downpipe filters	RP19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Floating covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores and lagoons	RP30	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Gateway relocation	RP2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Hard bases for livestock drinkers	LV3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Hard bases for livestock feeders	LV4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Installation of livestock drinking troughs (in draining pens for freshly dipped sheep)	RP23	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Installation of piped culverts in ditches	RP6	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lined bio bed plus pesticide loading and wash down area	RP24	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Lined bio bed with existing wash down area	RP25	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pasture pumps and associated pipework	LV5	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Permanent electric fencing	FG3	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pipework associated with livestock troughs	LV8	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Rainwater goods	RP16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ram pumps and associated pipework	LV6	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Relocation of sheep dips and pens	RP20	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Relocation of sheep pens only	RP21	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Resurfacing of gateways	RP1	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Roofing (sprayer wash down area, manure storage area, livestock gathering area, slurry stores, silage stores)	RP28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sediment ponds and traps	RP7	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Self- supporting covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores	RP29	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sheep dip drainage aprons and sumps	RP22	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Silt filtration dams or seepage barriers	RP10	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sprayer or applicator load and wash down area	RP27	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Storage tanks underground	RP17	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Option	Code	Faecal Indicator Organisms - Bathing waters	Ground water priority areas- Nitrate	Ground water priority areas – Pesticides	Surface Water Pesticides	Surface water - Nitrate	Surface water (Phosphate + Sediment)	Flood and Coastal Risk Management and Physical Modification	Air Quality (ammonia)
Swales	RP11	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Water gates	FG15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Watercourse crossings	RP3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Yard - underground drainage pipework	RP13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Yard Inspection pit	RP14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Options and capital items requiring Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) approval

You can only include some options and capital items in your agreement with the support and approval of Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF). These items are listed in the table below

To receive support and approval from CSF, the options and capital items you apply for must address the water or air pollutants identified as affecting that catchment or area. You will need to clearly show how the pollutants are currently reaching a watercourse or underground aquifer. In the case of air, you will need to identify where the ammonia emissions are coming from, and with both water and air you will need to show how the work you want to do, will prevent these losses. The impact of a water pollutant or ammonia on a sensitive protected site will be considered as part of this.

CSF can only consider Countryside Stewardship applications and approve items where they:

- improve water quality by reducing diffuse water pollution from agriculture, and/or
- reduce flood risk by using flood management measures, and/or
- improve air quality by reducing ammonia emissions, and/or
- address a priority pollutant in the catchment or area

In some cases, work may be needed over several years, which means you may need to submit a series of applications. You will need to agree with CSF how this work is phased.

You must have approval from CSF to apply for the options and capital items in the table below. If you apply for these and do not have approval, we will remove them from your application.

Option	Option title
SW7	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input
SW8	Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse
SW14	Nil fertiliser supplement
AQ1	Automatic slurry scraper

Option	Option title
AQ2	Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock buildings
RP13	Yard - underground drainage pipework
RP14	Yard Inspection pit
RP15	Concrete yard renewal
RP17	Water storage tanks underground
RP18	Above ground water storage tanks
RP19	First flush rainwater diverters or downpipe filters
RP20	Relocation of sheep dips & pens
RP21	Relocation of sheep pens only
RP22	Sheep dip drainage aprons & sumps
RP23	Installation of livestock drinking troughs (in draining pens for freshly dipped sheep)
RP4	Livestock and machinery tracks
RP24	Lined bio bed + loading & wash down area
RP25	Lined bio bed with existing wash down area

Option	Option title
RP27	Sprayer or applicator load & wash down area
RP28	Roofing for sprayer wash down areas, manure storage, livestock gathering areas, slurry and silage stores
RP29	Self-supporting covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores
RP30	Floating covers for slurry and anaerobic digestate stores and lagoons
TE4	Supply and plant a tree
TE5	Supplement for use of individual tree-shelters
AQ1	Automatic slurry scraper
AQ2	Low ammonia emission flooring for livestock buildings

If you want to apply for these items:

1) Check your local Statement of Priorities to make sure that the options and capital items you want address the issues in your area.

2) Visit GOV.UK and [download the form to Request Support and Approval from Catchment Sensitive Farming](#).

3) Complete the form, explaining how your application and the items you wish to apply for will:

- improve water quality, and/or
- improve air quality, and/or
- reduce flood risk, and/or
- address a priority pollutant in the catchment or area. The information provided in this form will be used by CSF to decide whether to support your application.

4) Send the completed form to the relevant CSF e-mail address shown on GOV.UK at least 10 weeks before you intend to submit your application. There is no guarantee that your request will be considered.

Annex 6: Livestock record-keeping requirements on arable and grassland

You must read and meet the requirements detailed in this Annex as these are mandatory for all Mid Tier Agreement Holders.

This annex provides the detail of the livestock record keeping requirements that apply to Countryside Stewardship Agreement Holders. This will help you show that you are managing the land in accordance with your agreement.

The requirements are in addition to those set out in Sections 6.2.4 and 6.5.1 of this manual.

If you have a Countryside Stewardship agreement that has options for grazing management these options may require you to keep livestock records. The individual [option requirements](#) are on GOV.UK.

If you do not keep the required livestock records, it is a breach of the option management rules and we may apply reductions. Read Section 7.4 of this manual for more information.

How to keep livestock records

At parcel level

You must keep livestock records for each land parcel that includes at least one of the options in 1A - Parcel level records or 2A - Parcel level records of Annex 6A and at least one of the options in 3A - Parcel level records of Annex 6B (if you choose to graze livestock). You do not need to keep parcel specific records for parcels that do not contain these options.

If you manage several adjacent parcels as one grassland unit, in a block or on rotation, you may keep one record for that grassland unit as long as any stocking limits that apply (usually set out in a calendar) have been set for the unit or block as a whole. The majority of stock can therefore be in one parcel at any given time with few or no stock in another, as long as the stocking density is less than or equal to the specified maximum when averaged across the block as a whole. Where there's a minimum stocking level, it is acceptable for there to be no grazing animals in an individual parcel at a given time, as long as the minimum level is met when averaged across the block as a whole.

You should also keep farm level livestock records unless that grassland unit represents your whole farm (read definition of farm below).

At farm level

If your agreement contains at least one of the options in 1B - Farm level records or 2B - Farm level records of Annex 6A, or 3B - Farm level records of Annex 6B, you must make sure there is no over- or under-grazing, or intensification of grazing, due to carrying out the option management requirements. Read Section 6.2.4 for more information.

You must keep livestock records as evidence that you have kept to the maximum stocking density required on your farm. The maximum stocking density for Mid Tier is not more than:

- 2.5 livestock units (LU) / ha on non-Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) land; and
- 2.0 LU / ha on SDA land

on average over the year across all agricultural land on the farm or production unit where the agreement is located.

Recording and retention of livestock records

You can keep livestock records either electronically or on paper. However, your records must include all the required information (read below) as you may be asked to produce these during a site visit.

You can use the [livestock tables and templates](#) published on GOV.UK

When you have filled these in, they will give you information to help you explain how you have met your agreement requirements at both the parcel level and farm level.

It is important to keep your records up-to-date, so that you can produce them if requested.

You must keep these records for the period of your agreement and for 7 years after it ends. If a problem occurs you can use your records as evidence of when the problem started, and its extent. This may limit any penalties.

Information you must record

Your records must include:

- the agreement reference number, Agreement Holder's name and the calendar year (so the data can be linked to a particular agreement and the correct year);
- the name of the person who entered the record (to make it easier to check if there is a difference); and
- the date of the record (to show the data has been recorded in a timely way).

Your parcel level records must clearly show:

- the parcel number(s) so that the data is linked to the relevant parcel (or parcels - when adjacent parcels are managed as one unit);
- the option code that applies to the parcel(s) so that the data is compared with the relevant requirement;

- the area of the relevant option within that parcel(s) so that livestock density calculations are carried out correctly; and
- present on the option parcel to show that grazing has taken place within the prescribed periods and (where appropriate) that the livestock density has been calculated correctly.

You may need to record the following information:

- the species, age bracket and number of livestock on each option parcel - if your agreement includes a minimum or maximum livestock density or a livestock calendar.
- the breed - if you have the native breeds supplement (SP8).

You only need to keep records for the livestock types set out in Annex 6C. You will need to consider the age of the livestock so that you can convert livestock numbers into Livestock Units. You can assess the age of the animals visually or use any other records available.

Your farm level records must include:

- livestock present on farm on the 15th of each month - to show that livestock density calculations are carried out correctly. You will need to record the species, age bracket and number of all the livestock on your farm. Making a record each month will mean you can calculate an annual stocking density. You only need to keep records for the livestock types set out in Annex 6C. You will need to consider the age of the livestock so that you can convert livestock numbers into Livestock Units. You can assess of the age of the animals visually or use any other records available; and
- area of farm - to make sure that livestock density calculations are carried out correctly, the area of your 'farm' is the agricultural area (the area of arable land, permanent grassland and permanent pasture, or permanent crops) of all agricultural land on the farm or production unit where the agreement is located (temporary grazing/ summer grass keep does not count towards the 'area of the farm').

You must read and meet the requirements detailed in this Annex as these are mandatory for all Mid Tier Agreement Holders.

Options with restrictions

You only need to keep parcel level livestock records for the period when the restrictions on grazing apply. You will find these periods in your option management prescriptions.

How often you should update your records

Options listed in 1A - Parcel level records of Annex 6A

Each time you move animals on or off a land parcel covered by an option listed in 1A - Parcel level records of Annex 6A, you should update your records to show the new total number, species and age bracket of the animals present.

Options listed in 2A - Parcel level records of Annex 6A

You should update your records to show when grazing periods start and stop. This will provide evidence that you are meeting the required numbers in the recommended management of the option.

Options listed in Annex 6B (options that require exclusion of livestock)

You will make an annual declaration on your Countryside Stewardship claim form that you have met the requirements of your agreement, which will be evidence that the exclusion has taken place.

Farm level records: update monthly

You do not need to record temporary changes in numbers, when removal and return of livestock happen on the same day, for example, cows at daily milking time. However, you should make sure that any maximum livestock density is not exceeded on a land parcel covered by an option.

Annex 6A: Countryside Stewardship livestock record keeping requirements

Countryside Stewardship options with a livestock calendar and/or a livestock density requirement.

1 - Countryside Stewardship options with a livestock calendar and/or a livestock density requirement

You can use the Parcel level [record-keeping template](#).

1A – Parcel level records

A limited number of Countryside Stewardship options may require you to keep a stocking record to show how you have complied with the stocking rate requirements of an option (e.g. minimum and maximum stocking rates by grazing animal type by month). For those options that include this requirement you will need to keep records that are detailed enough to identify the stocking density on the relevant parcels during these periods. If your option recommended management does not include this requirement then your records should follow the conditions set out below in 2 - Countryside Stewardship options with simple grazing requirements or 3 - Countryside Stewardship livestock exclusion options (whichever applies).

These options are:

- GS9 (Management of wet grassland for breeding waders)
- GS11 (Creation of wet grassland for breeding waders)
- SP5 (Shepherding supplement)
- SP6 (Cattle grazing supplement)
- SP7 (Introduction of cattle grazing on the Isles of Scilly)
- SP8 (Native breeds at risk supplement)
- UP2 (Management of rough grazing for birds)
- UP3 (Management of moorland)
- UP6 (Upland livestock exclusion supplement)

Your records must include the agreement reference number, Agreement Start Date, Agreement Holder's name, the calendar year and the date of each record.

For each parcel, your records must link together the parcel number with the Countryside Stewardship option code, the area of the Countryside Stewardship option within the parcel, the number, species and age bracket of livestock present, and the dates when they are present. These data will allow you to calculate the livestock density on each parcel and thereby determine how you have met your stocking requirements. For SP6, SP7 and SP8 these data will allow you to determine the ratio of cattle to sheep.

Your records will need to take into consideration the age of the livestock to allow livestock numbers to be converted into Livestock Units. For this purpose you can make a visual assessment of the age of the animals concerned or use any other records available.

Parcel level livestock records only need to be kept for the period when the restrictions on grazing, within the option, apply. You will find these periods in your option recommended management.

If you are managing parts of a parcel differently – for example by using temporary fencing to exclude grazing from a buffer strip - your records need to reflect the relevant requirements for each part parcel.

If you run several adjacent parcels together as one grassland unit, in a block or on rotation, you may keep one record for that grassland unit provided that any associated stocking limits (usually set out in a calendar), have been set for the unit or block as a whole.

If an option also has a stock exclusion period then your annual declaration on your Countryside Stewardship claim form (that you have complied with the provisions of your agreement) will be evidence that the exclusion has taken place (read 3A - Parcel level records).

If you have an option and a supplement(s) such as SP6 (cattle grazing supplement) on an area of GS10 (Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl) you will need to keep records that are relevant to both the underpinning option and the supplement on each parcel (or parcels if managed as a single unit).

1B - Farm level records

You can use the Parcel level [record-keeping template](#).

- GS9 (Management of wet grassland for breeding waders)
- GS11 (Creation of wet grassland for breeding waders)
- SP7 (Introduction of cattle grazing on the Isles of Scilly)
- SP8 (Native breeds at risk supplement)
- UP2 (Management of rough grazing for birds)
- UP3 (Management of moorland)

- UP6 (Upland livestock exclusion supplement)

'How to keep livestock records' above explains the maximum stocking density requirement for your farm. The maximum livestock density for your farm will be included in your Agreement Document.

Your records must demonstrate that you have kept within that limit. The methodology for calculating a farm livestock density is:

- The maximum livestock density is an annual average figure and should be calculated by adding together the density for each month of the calendar year and dividing by twelve.
- The monthly density must be calculated on the basis of the livestock present on your farm on the 15th of each month. Effectively each month will contribute one twelfth towards the annual figure.

This means that you could exceed the maximum at times during the calendar year as long as there are other times when you are sufficiently below the maximum.

Your records will need to include the age of the livestock on the farm or production unit where the agreement is located. You can then convert these livestock numbers into Livestock Units to calculate the livestock density. For this purpose you should make a visual assessment of the age of the animals concerned but you might find it easier to use other records that are available.

For calculating the livestock density on your farm the area of your farm is the agricultural area (the area of arable land, permanent grassland and permanent pasture, or permanent crops) of all agricultural land on the farm or production unit where the agreement is located.

2 - Countryside Stewardship options with simple grazing requirements

2A – Parcel level records

Some Countryside Stewardship options have simple grazing requirements that are not density specific. For example AB8 includes: 'cut (and remove if dense) or graze, 90% of the area between 15 August and 31 October' or GS6 which includes: "manage the grassland by grazing, hay cutting, or a mixture of both". If you choose to graze, then your records need to show evidence of when this took place. If you choose to manage the land without grazing then there is no need to keep a grazing record for the parcel (but you will need to meet the relevant control requirements which might apply).

- AB8 (Flower-rich margins and plots)
- BE4 (Management of traditional orchards)
- BE5 (Creation of traditional orchards)

- CT1 (Management of coastal sand dunes and vegetated shingle)
- CT2 (Creation of coastal sand dunes and vegetated shingle on arable land and improved grassland)
- CT6 (Coastal vegetation management supplement)
- GS1 (Take small areas out of management)
- GS4 (Legume and herb-rich swards)
- GS6 (Management of species-rich grassland)
- GS16 (Rush infestation control supplement)
- GS17 (Lenient grazing supplement)
- HS7 (Management of historic water meadows through traditional irrigation)
- LH1 (Management of lowland heathland)
- LH2 (Restoration of forestry and woodland to lowland heathland)
- OP4 (Multi species ley)
- SP1 (Difficult sites supplement)
- SP3 (Bracken control supplement)
- SW13 (Very low nitrogen inputs to groundwaters)
- UP1 (Enclosed rough grazing)
- WD7 (Management of successional areas and scrub)
- WD8 (Creation of successional areas and scrub)
- WT12 (Wetland grazing supplement)

If you have managed the option land by grazing then you need to keep parcel level livestock records. These must include the agreement reference number, Agreement Start Date, Agreement Holder's name, the calendar year and the date of each record. For each parcel the dates, between which grazing took place and the numbers of stock grazing, should be recorded.

If an option has a stock exclusion period then your annual declaration on your Countryside Stewardship claim form (that you have complied with the provisions of your agreement) will be evidence that the exclusion has taken place (Read Section 3 below - Countryside Stewardship livestock exclusion options).

Parcel level Livestock Records only need to be kept for the period when the restrictions on grazing, within the option, apply. You will find these periods in your option recommended management.

2B – Farm level records

If your agreement allows you to graze at some point in the year and you choose to graze you will need to keep a livestock record for your farm, as set out in 1B - Farm level records. This will show that you have complied with the maximum stocking density for your farm and that you therefore have not intensified livestock production.

If you do not graze this land at all during the calendar year you do not need to keep farm level records unless another option in your agreement requires that these records should be kept. If you use grazing in some years to manage your options, but not in others, your requirement to keep farm level records might change from year to year.

- BE4 (Management of traditional orchards)
- BE5 (Creation of traditional orchards)
- CT1 (Management of coastal sand dunes and vegetated shingle)
- CT2 (Creation of coastal sand dunes and vegetated shingle on arable land and improved grassland)
- CT6 (Coastal vegetation management supplement)
- GS1 (Take small areas out of management)
- GS6 (Management of species-rich grassland)
- GS17 (Lenient grazing supplement)
- HS7 (Management of historic water meadows through traditional irrigation)
- LH1 (Management of lowland heathland)
- LH2 (Restoration of forestry and woodland to lowland heathland)
- SP1 (Difficult sites supplement)
- SW13 (Very low nitrogen inputs to groundwaters)
- UP1 (Enclosed rough grazing)
- WD7 (Management of successional areas and scrub)
- WD8 (Creation of successional areas and scrub)
- WT12 (Wetland grazing supplement)

Annex 6B: Options that require exclusion of livestock

Includes options that require exclusion of livestock for a part or the whole of the year. Also explains when to keep parcel level livestock records and farm level records.

3 - Countryside Stewardship livestock exclusion options

3A – Parcel level records

There is a group of options which require the exclusion of livestock for a part or the whole of the year.

- AB1 (Nectar flower mix)
- AB6 (Enhanced overwinter stubble)
- AB7 (Whole crop cereals)
- CT3 (Management of coastal saltmarsh)
- CT4 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable land)
- CT5 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat by non-intervention)
- CT7 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on intensive grassland)
- GS3 (Ryegrass seed-set as winter food for birds)
- GS7 (Restoration towards species-rich grassland)
- GS8 (Creation of species-rich grassland)
- GS10 (Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl)
- GS12 (Creation of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl)
- GS13 (Management of grassland for target features)
- GS14 (Creation of grassland for target features)
- GS15 (Haymaking supplement)
- LH3 (Creation of heathland from arable or improved grassland)

- OP1 (Overwintered stubble)
- SW3 (In-field grass strips)
- SW4 (12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land)
- SW7 (Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input)
- SW8 (Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse)
- SW9 (Seasonal livestock removal on intensive grassland)
- SW10 (Seasonal livestock removal on grassland in SDAs next to streams, rivers and lakes)
- SW11 (Riparian management strip)
- SW12 (Making space for water)
- WD4 (Management of lowland wood pasture and parkland)
- WD5 (Restoration of lowland wood pasture and parkland)
- WD6 (Creation of lowland wood pasture)
- WD9 (Livestock exclusion supplement - scrub and successional areas)
- WT7 (Creation of reedbed)
- WT9 (Creation of fen)

If you have complied with the exclusion requirements then you do not have to keep parcel level livestock records. Instead, the annual declaration on your Countryside Stewardship claim form (that you have complied with the provisions of your agreement) will be evidence that the exclusion has taken place. If your agreement allows you to graze at some point in the year and you choose to graze then you need to keep parcel level livestock records as set out in 2A - Parcel level records.

3B – Farm level records

If your agreement allows you to graze at some point in the year and you choose to graze you will need to keep a livestock record for your farm, as set out in 1B - Farm level records. This will show evidence that you have complied with the maximum stocking density for your farm and that you therefore have not intensified livestock production.

If you do not graze this land at all during the calendar year you do not need to keep farm level records unless another option in your agreement requires that these records should be kept.

If you use grazing in some years to manage your options, but not in others, your requirement to keep farm level records might change from year to year.

- AB1 (Nectar flower mix)
- AB6 (Enhanced overwinter stubble)
- AB7 (Whole crop cereals)
- CT3 (Management of coastal saltmarsh)
- CT4 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable land)
- CT5 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat by non-intervention)
- CT7 (Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on intensive grassland)
- GS3 (Ryegrass seed-set as winter food for birds)
- GS7 (Restoration towards species-rich grassland)
- GS8 (Creation of species-rich grassland)
- GS10 (Management of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl)
- GS12 (Creation of wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl)
- GS13 (Management of grassland for target features)
- GS14 (Creation of grassland for target features)
- GS15 (Haymaking supplement)
- LH3 (Creation of heathland from arable or improved grassland)
- OP1 (Overwintered stubble)
- SW3 (In-field grass strips)
- SW4 (12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land)
- SW7 (Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input)
- SW8 (Management of intensive grassland adjacent to a watercourse)
- SW9 (Seasonal livestock removal on intensive grassland)
- SW10 (Seasonal livestock removal on grassland in SDAs next to streams, rivers and lakes)

- SW12 (Making space for water)
- WD4 (Management of lowland wood pasture and parkland)
- WD5 (Restoration of lowland wood pasture and parkland)
- WD6 (Creation of lowland wood pasture)
- WD9 (Livestock exclusion supplement - scrub and successional areas)
- WT7 (Creation of reedbed)
- WT9 (Creation of fen)

Annex 6C: Convert livestock numbers into Livestock Units

Use the table in this annex to convert livestock numbers into Livestock Units.

Animal numbers are converted into livestock units as follows:	LUs
Cattle over 2 years	1.0
Cattle over 6 months to 2 years	0.6
Lowland ewe and lamb; ram	0.12
Store lamb, hill ewe and lamb; hogg; teg	0.08
Horse	1.0
Pony / Donkey	0.8
Goat	0.12

Annex 7: Integrated pest management

Integrated pest management (IPM) emphasises the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms.

The following options can form part of an IPM approach to prevent the establishment of pests, weeds and diseases. If successful, appropriate and within proximity of cropped areas, these may limit the need for the use of Plant Protection Products and enhance wildlife and biodiversity on your holding. More information on IPM can be found at [AHDB](#) and [LEAF](#).

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
AB1	Nectar flower mix	£579/ha
AB2	Basic overwinter stubble	£58/ha
AB3	Beetle banks	£636
AB6	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£493/ha
AB7	Whole crop cereals	£554/ha
AB8	Flower-rich margins and plots	£628/ha
AB9	Winter bird food	£640/ha
AB10	Unharvested cereal headland	£640/ha
AB11	Cultivated areas for arable plants	£544/ha
AB14	Harvested low input cereal	£236/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
AB15	Two year sown legume fallow	£569/ha
AB16	Autumn sown bumblebird mix	£608/ha
BE1	Protection of in-field trees on arable land	£475/ha
BE2	Protection of in-field trees on intensive grassland	£260/ha
BE3	Management of hedgerows	£9/100m for 1 side of a hedge
GS1	Take field corners and small areas out of management	£333/ha
GS2	Permanent grassland with very low inputs (outside SDAs)	£132/ha
GS4	Legume and herb-rich swards	£358/ha
GS5	Permanent grassland with very low inputs in SDAs	£71/ha
GS6	Management of species-rich grassland	£182/ha
OP2	Wild bird seed mixture	£640/ha
OP3	Supplementary feeding for farmland birds *4 for every 2 ha of wild bird seed mixture	£756/tonne *4
OP4	Multi species ley	£115/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
OP5	Undersown cereal	£233/ha
OR1	Organic conversion – improved permanent grassland	£150/ha
OR2	Organic conversion – unimproved permanent grassland	£76/ha
OR3	Organic conversion – rotational land	£256/ha
OR4	Organic conversion – horticulture	£602/ha
OR5	Organic conversion – top fruit	£960/ha
OT1	Organic land management – Improved permanent grassland	£20/ha
OT2	Organic land management – unimproved permanent grassland	£31/ha
OT3	Organic land management – rotational land	£109/ha
OT4	Organic land management – horticulture	£380/ha
OT5	Organic land management - top fruit	£960/ha
OT6	Organic land management – enclosed rough grazing	£48/ha
SW1	4-6m buffer strip on cultivated land	£419/ha
SW2	4-6m buffer strip on intensive grassland	£213/ha

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
SW3	In-field grass strips	£624/ha
SW4	12-24m watercourse or nitrogen sensitive terrestrial habitat buffer strip on cultivated land	£578/ha
SW5	Enhanced management of maize	£159/ha
SW6	Winter cover crops	£124/ha
SW11	Riparian management strip	£480/ha
WD3	Woodland edges on arable land	£376/ha
WD7	Management of successional areas and scrub	£83/ha
WT1	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in improved grassland	£275/ha
WT2	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	£563/ha
WT3	Management of ditches of high environmental value *5 for the management of both sides of the ditch	£42/100m *5
BN11	Planting new hedges	£11.60/m
TE4	Supply	£1.28/tree
WB1	Small wildlife box	£28.50 per box
WB2	Medium wildlife box	£39 per box

Code	Option Name	Option Payment Rate
WB3	Large wildlife box	£100 per box

Annex 8: Contact details

Contact details for the Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier.

Visit our website

www.gov.uk/rpa

For more information about the Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier scheme, go to www.gov.uk/rpa/cs

Look on our website for information about when the Rural Payments service may not be available.

Email

ruralpayments@defra.gov.uk

Quote your single business identifier (SBI) and agreement number for all enquiries

Call us

03000 200 301 (Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5pm, except bank holidays)

Write to us

Rural Payments Agency (CS)
PO Box 324
WORKSOP
S95 1DF

Pre-populated application forms

To request a Mid Tier application form or apply online, you can use the [Rural Payments service](#).

To request an application form, you can also email or call us using the details above.

Completed Countryside Stewardship application forms

Send your completed Countryside Stewardship application forms for the Mid Tier, including supporting evidence for Wildlife Offers by email or post using the details above.

To contact Natural England

Natural England County Hall,
Spetchley Road
Worcester
WR5 2NP

email: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk

telephone: 0300 060 3900

To contact Historic England

You must contact your Historic England [local office](#).

To contact Catchment Sensitive Farming

You can find a list of [Catchment Sensitive Farming contacts](#) on GOV.UK.