

Report of the Conservation Officer – Connecting the Coast

Subject: Connecting the Coast Grant Updates

Purpose of the report

To update the members on delivery and progress of Connecting the Coast grants in excess of £20,000, as approved by the Committee in January 2024.

1. Introduction

Through ‘Connecting the Coast’, a pilot land management scheme delivered through the ‘Sustainable Landscapes, Sustainable Places’ fund, the National Park aims to work with farmers and landowners within half a mile of mean high water to facilitate Nature Recovery. The key themes are habitat creation, management of existing habitats and greening of farmland.

Following publicity and a fixed period application in 2023, proposals were drawn up with landowner applicants and scored according to a set of fixed criteria. Proposals consisted of a mix of capital grants and Management agreements, details of which can be found in the scheme booklet (Appendix 1). Grant totals for seven of the largest commercial farms in the scheme exceeded £20,000 and these were scrutinised and passed by committee on 24th January 2024. These grant proposals were accepted by the landowners and implementation commenced during spring 2024.

This report details the progress made for each proposal, as of September 2024. Highlights of the scheme so far are also presented.

2. Key highlights

All grants approved by the committee are underway and on track to be delivered as planned.

A Connecting the Coast reception at the County show was very well attended, including by some of the landowners in this report, and several dignitaries and politicians. The reception celebrated the outcomes of the scheme to date for nature as well as the development of positive relationships between landowners and the National Park Authority.



Connecting the Coast reception at the County Show

The implementation of the management agreements has already delivered demonstrable value for nature recovery, particularly in relation to flowering grasslands and arable flora. These have been recorded and documented through our spring and summer monitoring visits where baseline recording has been undertaken. These gains are made through relatively simple measures such as controlling grazing and the creation of arable margins and offer an excellent value for money route to nature conservation.



Pastures in flower following implementation of Management agreement

The recording of notable, individual species has been a highlight of the first year and provides a vehicle for storytelling and reporting, both to landowners, other organisations and the wider public.



Chamomile, a rare plant across Wales, monitored as part of Connecting the Coast

Reciprocal learning between farmers and project officers has occurred as the project has developed and many landowners have become visibly more engaged in the scheme over time. Developing good relationships has underpinned the implementation of grant proposals and is proving to be a key part of the project's ongoing delivery.



Sharing thoughts and ideas during project delivery

3. Proposal summaries and updates

Site 1: CTC/01/PC

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Grant
Coastal Dairy farming operation with diversification	This proposal will facilitate the management of almost 10ha of coastal slope bisected by the National Trail and the creation of 7 ha of new hay meadow habitat on land directly adjacent to this coastal habitat. The scheme is also supporting the trialling of a simple herbal ley in a field adjacent to the coastal belt which will protect carbon in soils as well as reducing the need for nutrient inputs close to coastal habitat. Associated hedgerow restoration will support habitat, landscape and water management aims.	£31,618.53 Paid: £4075.50
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>All elements of scheme going ahead as per original proposal. Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and officer monitoring visit has taken place. Grassland was monitored using the DAFOR scale.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>Fencing for hedgerows and scrub clearance, with associated payments planned for autumn. Coastal slopes will be re-visited in September to make plans for fire break cutting</p>		

Site 2: CTC/02/DH

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Maximum grant
Coastal mixed arable and livestock farm	The proposal contains a significant provision for wildlife dependant on arable habitat which is in significant decline in Pembrokeshire and Wales as whole as well as support for managing a significant area of existing mixed Heathland and Purple moor-grass dominated habitats within the coastal belt. Associated hedgerow restoration will support habitat, landscape and water management aims.	£30,276 Paid: £4260.00
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and monitoring has taken place. Species specific surveys undertaken for chamomile and arable plants.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Heathland element of scheme required further consultation with CADW as farmed landscape is part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Discussions resulted in an altered but more extensive Management agreement. This did not incur an increased cost as funds were re-allocated within the proposal – please see Appendix 2 for original and updated proposal elements.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>Hedgerows and fencing, with associated capital grant payments are planned for autumn 2024.</p>		

Site 3: CTC/03/LF

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Grant
Mixed livestock and arable	The farmer has been managing this important area of coastal SSSI and adjacent semi-natural habitat for many years. The proposal will enable the continuation of this positive management through renewal of fencing and ongoing support and monitoring for the farmer. It also includes the addition of two invertebrate rich pastures (important for the local breeding chough population) also adjacent to the SSSI and a new area of coastal slope, supporting the new position of the coast path.	<p>£25,527.50</p> <p>Paid:</p> <p>£7533.50</p>
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and officer monitoring visit has taken place. Most of the fencing has been completed. Grasslands monitored using DAFOR scale.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>As of September 2024, small amount of fencing to complete and the landowner is awaiting advice from the NP planning team on development of the two ponds. Associated payments will be made on completion.</p>		

Site 4: CTC/04/SST

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Maximum grant
Coastal livestock	This proposal combines and supports the management of an extensive area of existing coastal slope and species rich pastures adjacent to the National Trail. In addition to the biodiversity predicted outcomes, this proposal brings significant access and experience benefits to users of the Coast Path.	£23,332.50 Paid: £12,718.50
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Capital coastal fencing work was delayed by 1 month but is now complete and the management agreement prescriptions have been implemented. Officer monitoring visit has taken place.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>On inspection it was agreed that one short stretch of fencing requires specialist contractors to complete safely, and this may require an increase in capital to complete.</p>		

Site 5: CTC/05/SPK

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Maximum grant
Estuarine livestock farm	This proposal secures the management of a precious ancient species-rich pasture, a very rare habitat within the County and a hay meadow adjacent to the estuary. The sowing of an enhanced herbal ley will extend the pollinator habitat further with similar leys in adjacent locations observed to be successful in providing productivity for agriculture as well as supporting pollinators such as bees. Associated hedgerow restoration will support habitat, landscape and water management aims.	£25,730 Paid: £1440.00
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and officer monitoring visit has taken place. Grasslands monitored using DAFOR scale.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>Hedgerow restoration, herbal ley and fencing is planned for the autumn. Associated payments will be made on completion.</p>		

Site 6: 06/CTC/SHF

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Maximum grant
Coastal Dairy Farm	The coastal options are located at prominent coastal honeypot site and will support the retreat of intensive agriculture from the tops of the coastal slopes. The proposal contains a novel measure to use precision agriculture techniques to programme out sensitive features from fertiliser application. The proposal contains a significant provision for wildlife dependant on arable habitat which is in significant decline in Pembrokeshire and Wales.	£25,150 Paid: £6950.00
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and officer monitoring visit has taken place. First herbal ley and bird food crop sown and established and monitored by officers. Grasslands monitored using DAFOR scale.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>Remaining enhanced herbal leys to be sown in the autumn.</p>		

Site 7: CTC/07/BIF

Farm type	Proposal Overview	Maximum grant
Coastal mixed arable and livestock farm	The farmer has been sympathetically managing an extensive area of coastal slope and adjacent hay meadows which form a valuable swathe of semi natural habitat across this much visited stretch of coastline. The management agreement will secure this habitat management and provide the farmer with ongoing support and monitoring through the project. The herbal leys will provide improved diversity in the more intensive areas of the farm, creating a buffer zone for insects and other wildlife.	<p>£30,624</p> <p>Paid:</p> <p>£6912.00</p>
<p>Work completed:</p> <p>Year 1 of Management Agreement implemented, and officer monitoring visit has taken place.</p> <p>A request was put to committee to increase the funding for species rich herbal leys in fields adjacent to the coastal slope. Committee granted the increase via email in January 2024. The details of this are listed in Appendix 3. Two thirds of herbal leys sown and established.</p> <p>Work outstanding:</p> <p>Remaining field of herbal ley to be sown in autumn.</p>		

Connecting the Coast

Investing in people, land and nature



Parc Cenedlaethol
Arfordir Penfro
Pembrokeshire Coast
National Park



Introduction

The communities, landscape and wildlife of the Pembrokeshire Coast are incredibly special. The land is an important food producing area, destination for visitors and home to some of the UK's most iconic coastal wildlife habitats and species. Connecting the Coast is a new project delivered by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, which will provide landowners along the coastal strip with advice and financial support to enhance and maintain our unique heritage for future generations.

What do we hope to achieve?

At the current time we are all aware of the pressures on our fragile ecosystems and the ongoing effects of climate change. Connecting the Coast will aim to:

- Increase resilience of our coastal ecosystems through healthier and better-connected habitats.
- Safeguard coastal biodiversity, including provision for some of our flagship species.
- Safeguard carbon stocks through appropriate protection and management.
- Support and enable farm biodiversity in the National Park through incentives for improved soil health, reduction of the impacts of nutrients on adjacent habitat and improved wildlife networks in farmed landscapes.
- Provide evidence to deepen the conversation with farmers and Welsh government on future support for sustainable farming and wildlife in the National Park.
- Enhance the ecological resilience of the National Trail and wildlife-rich experience of visitors to the National Park.

How will we do it?

The scheme will meet its aims through four key objectives:

- **Focus on location** - The project area extends to a half-mile strip inland from the mean high-water mark, on land within the National Park. If your land or part of your land (where the remainder of the land is contiguous with this) falls within this strip, then you are eligible to apply for the scheme.
- **Focus on existing habitats** - Where landowners already have important coastal habitat such as coastal slopes, traditional boundaries or species rich farm habitats such as hay meadows, we can assess these areas and support you with ongoing management to maximise the biodiversity value.
- **Focus on habitat creation** - are there opportunities to create more space for nature on your land? Could we widen the coastal slope, create a woodland corridor, species rich grassland or a pond in a marshy corner? Do you have some habitat creation ideas that you've thought of for some time and would like to discuss?
- **Focus on farmland** - We can provide both capital and ongoing financial incentives for greening of agriculture including (but not limited to), creation of hay meadows, flower rich pastures, planting and maintaining of herbal leys and a variety of arable options, such as unsprayed fallow margins.

Who can join?

Anyone who owns land within a half-mile of the Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail will be eligible to apply to join including farmers, tourism businesses and anyone else. The scheme will also include tenants although your landlord's permission will be required.

What is the process?

- Following your expression of interest, a chat and site visit from one of our team will be the first step in the process.
- Following the site visit, a suggested plan, including management advice and where appropriate, financial options will be drawn up. We can then discuss the options with you to finalise the proposal.
- Due to a high level of interest this is a competitive scheme, and we will score applications based on the priorities outlined above. You can apply under just one of the measures outlined, but schemes which support multiple aims will score the highest and are more likely to be funded. For larger proposals you should be looking to support more than one priority:
 - ✓ Supporting coastal habitats and species
 - ✓ Managing existing habitats
 - ✓ Creation of new habitats
 - ✓ Wildlife on intensively managed land
- We hope to make formal grant offers in Autumn 2023.

Pilot

This scheme is in a pilot phase, and we are therefore keen to learn more and welcome further discussion on any element of the scheme or process. If there are options you would be interested in that are not presented here then let us know.



How will we support you?

Advice

It may be that advice is all that you require to kick start your habitat creation or biodiversity enhancements. Once you are accepted into the scheme, we will be on hand to guide you and will also include monitoring visits to see how you're getting on and survey for changes in species occurrence over time.

Financial support

A detailed schedule of payments will be provided separately but broadly, financial support is available for:

Capital costs - for example, fencing, trees, seed mixes and pond creation.

Management agreements - annual payments for landowners to manage and maintain habitats such as species-rich grassland or arable margins (available from five to ten years).

Special projects grant - the scheme is simple, but we know that one size never fits all, so we also have a 'Special Projects' grant which will allow you to put your idea to us and is ideal for funding a more ambitious or unique project.

Practical support

Practical tasks such as fencing, scrub or bracken clearing may be undertaken by our Warden or Ranger teams, or we can help in finding a contractor. We can also help to source grazing animals through the Pembrokeshire Grazing Network.

Monitoring

Monitoring visits by our team will be built into the timeline of the project. We will assess the biodiversity value of the land both before and after management changes and enhancements. Where necessary and with permission of the landowner, local experts may be invited to come along and look for priority species. Training for landowners is also planned such as courses on herbal leys and monitoring wildlife on your land.



Habitat creation and management of existing habitats

Coastal habitats

The coastal slopes and maritime grasslands of Pembrokeshire are one of our most iconic habitats and are home to a very special array of beautiful wildflowers, fascinating insects, secretive reptiles and breathtaking birds. These include species such as thrift, the county flower of Pembrokeshire, the nationally threatened shrill carder bee and internationally important numbers of choughs, which breed and rear their young along our coastal strip. Our first two Connecting the Coast options relate directly to land adjoining the National Trail and supporting these maritime habitats.

Option 1: Coastal Buffer Strip

Widening this belt increases the extent of these special coastal habitats, allowing species more opportunity to flourish and increasing connectivity for wildlife on the coast. Reversing fragmentation of habitats is essential to build healthy populations of plants and animals and resilience of wildlife to other pressures such as climate change.

Support offered:

Advice

Capital grant for initial costs

Annual payment

Practical assistance

In this option, the new areas of coastal corridor could be managed by light grazing (see also option 2 below) or left unmanaged and allowed to establish over time. The new strip will usually be a minimum of 6 metres wide.

Yes

New coastal area can be managed by traditional methods e.g. light grazing, cutting, burning, with guidance from National Park Authority (see option 2)

New coastal area can be left to regenerate.

No

Addition of any chemicals.

Ploughing or seeding

Tree planting

Cutting or topping other than as agreed with National Park Authority.



Option 2: Manage existing coastal slope

Many of our important coastal species such as choughs and small pearl bordered fritillary butterfly, rely on a mosaic of different vegetation. When management practices are removed, the vegetation changes, often becoming dominated by gorse or bracken and biodiversity of both plants and animals declines as a result. Re-introducing traditional practices such as grazing, controlled burning and cutting can bring coastal habitats back to more favourable conditions, enhancing the area for both wildlife and humans! This option provides assistance to re-introduce traditional management practices and open up areas of coastal slope which have become scrubbed over.

Support offered:

Capital grant

Annual management payment

Practical support with vegetation management

All sites will be considered on an individual basis but guidelines for coastal slopes may include:

Yes

New coastal area managed by traditional methods e.g. light grazing, cutting burning, with guidance from National Park Authority.

No

Addition of any chemicals.

Ploughing or seeding

Tree planting

Cutting or topping other than as agreed with National Park Authority



Species rich grassland

Species-rich grasslands provide opportunities for a diversity of flowers and grasses which were once common across the landscape to flourish. These grasslands provide habitat for an array of species including pollinating insects, seed-eating birds and bats. After decades of loss there is an increasing tendency for the restoration and creation of these habitats as their benefits for carbon sequestration, drought tolerance and animal health are being increasingly recognised. Connecting the Coast provides a number of options to help you manage your existing meadows as well as creating new ones.

Option 3: Management of existing hay meadow

Option 4: Creation of new hay meadow

A traditional hay meadow is allowed to flower and set seed during the late spring and summer, with a hay or haylage crop taken in late summer, followed by autumn/winter grazing if appropriate. Even a relatively species poor meadow will increase local biodiversity and provide habitat for many invertebrates, birds and mammals. Over time, plant diversity is likely to increase as the cutting regime helps to reduce soil fertility and allows flower species to establish in amongst the grasses.

It is not always necessary or preferable to sow wildflower seed but options to 'boost' the process with locally sourced seed or green hay may be considered.

Support offered:

Advice

Capital grant (e.g. for fencing)

Annual management payment



All sites will be considered on an individual basis but guidelines for flower-rich grazed grassland include:

Yes

Existing hay meadows (relatively species rich):

Close off for grazing, from late March to September.

A late summer cut (mid July - September) is required and all cuttings removed regardless of whether they are used for hay.

Graze from at least 4 weeks after hay cut to maintain a low sward height. (Where grazing is not possible, a spring cut may be beneficial).

Field corners, strips or margins could be left uncut on a rotational basis to leave cover for hibernating mammals, insects, etc.

For creation / restoration of hay meadows from species poor or agriculturally improved grassland.

As above but:

Several cuts per season may be required in the first few years to speed up nutrient depletion.

Locally sourced wildflower seed or green hay application may be considered to boost species diversity.

No

No addition of any chemicals or other fertilisers. Farmyard manure may be appropriate with prior discussion.

No ploughing

No tree planting

No cutting or topping during summer other than as agreed with NP to control specific troublesome weeds.

No grazing until at least 4 weeks after cut.

No drainage.

No supplementary feeding.

Option 5: Management of existing flower-rich grazed grassland

Option 6: Creation of flower-rich grazed grassland

Where a grassland is relatively species-rich, cutting for hay may not be necessary and an ongoing light grazing regime with a summer break may be sufficient to maintain the habitat with very good biodiversity value.

Support offered:

Capital grant

Annual management payment

Depending on our initial assessment of the grassland, a 'restoration' phase may be required where either hay meadow management (see above) or seeding may be required to reduce the fertility and to introduce new species.

Following the restoration phase (or straight away if the grassland is diverse enough) a light grazing regime with a summer break will be instigated. These coastal grassland habitats are critically important for breeding birds such as skylarks and feeding grounds for chough. Where appropriate, a site may be identified as important for one or more of these priority species.

All sites will be considered on an individual basis but guidelines for flower-rich grazed grassland include:

Yes

Close off the pasture in summer to allow flowering. Timing and duration will depend on livestock type and density, local conditions and priority species. A typical break may be for 3 months eg May, June and July.

Manage by low intensity grazing to maintain a grassland with a varied sward height.

Some years it might be beneficial to take a hay cut after mid July in order to control dominant or troublesome species.

No

No hay or silage cut (unless required initially to reduce fertility or periodically to control weeds)

No addition of any chemicals.

No ploughing

No tree planting

No cutting or topping other than as agreed with NP to control specific troublesome weeds.

No rolling or harrowing

No drainage

No supplementary feed



Option 7: Management/creation of other habitats

We can also help with the management and/or creation of other habitats on your land where appropriate, including

- Lowland heathland
- Sand dune
- Marshy grassland
- Wood pasture and scattered scrub
- Bogs, mires and fens

Annual payment rates will be in line with the creation of grassland habitats, establishment grants will vary and will be agreed in advance.



Wildlife on intensively managed land

Option 8: Arable options

This option is aimed at supporting species that rely on arable land, for example farmland birds such as yellowhammers and skylarks as well as declining arable plants such as corn marigold and corn spurrey. These species have shown a dramatic decline in recent years, particularly in West Wales where once common plants and birds are on the verge of disappearing altogether.

Support available:

Capital grant

Annual management payment

Options can be mobile

There are several options which support important arable flowers and their associated wildlife. All margins will be unfertilised and unsprayed.

- Cultivated unsown margins
- Unharvested cereal margins
- Harvested cereal margins
- Wildlife cover crop for birds and / or pollinators (in margins or blocks)



Option 9: Herbal Ley

Herbal leys have attracted attention in recent years as an interim land cover option with multiple potential benefits. The exact species mix will depend on soil type and required function, but potential benefits include nitrogen fixing (leading to decreased need for nitrogen fertilisers), better soil health and drought resistance (deep rooted herbs can alleviate compaction), increased nutritional value and reduced parasite load in livestock and increased biodiversity, in particular for pollinating insects and farmland birds. For more detail on establishing and maintain herbal leys, see this blog on the DEFRA Farming Blog: <https://defrafarming.blog.gov.uk/create-and-maintain-herbal-leys/>

Due to the diversity of seed mixes available and varying functions of herbal leys, the most appropriate mix will need to be tailored to your site. When talking to your agronomist or seed supplier you will want to consider

- Site conditions
- Biodiversity
- Productivity
- Longevity/rotation
- Purpose (cutting or grazing)

Support available:

Seed and establishment grant
Management payments for species-rich leys with biodiversity management.

Simple Ley

Grant offered towards seed and establishment cost of a simple ley which contains at least two species of grass, two species of legume and three species of herb.

Enhanced ley

Grant offered towards seed and establishment costs of an enhanced ley which contains at least five species of grass, four species of legume and five species or herb or wildflower. The established sward must be at least one third legumes and herbs.

Funding for an advanced ley will require management of the ley to maximise its biodiversity value by maintaining a cutting and/or grazing regime which allows flowering.

Specific maintenance and follow up monitoring will be agreed on a site-by-site basis but some general guidelines for enhanced herbal leys are summarised here. In some cases we may offer a 5 year management agreement on an enhanced herbal ley.

Yes

Cut or graze lightly 6-8 weeks after sowing to control weeds and allow plants to bush out.

Once established maintain by grazing and/or cutting.

To allow flowering, allow a minimum gap of 6 weeks if cutting for silage.

If grazing, graze rotationally or strip graze ensuring grazing breaks of 4-6 weeks to allow flowering. Do not overgraze and maintain a minimum sward height of 8cm.

Keep the ley for a minimum of three years after sowing but ideally up to 5 years. Farmyard manure permitted.

No

Nitrogen fertilisers.

No pesticides.

No herbicides (An approved herbicide may be used to spot treat problematic weeds).



Option 10: Corners and buffers

Field margins and other suitable 'pockets' of land within a more intensive system can provide relatively simple opportunities for improving farm biodiversity. There are several ways to achieve this and as with our other options, discussions on an individual basis will be essential to find the best way for you and your system. Locating these to help protect other habitats from nutrient run-off can also provide a double benefit.

- Uncut grass margins within intensively managed fields (these are left unfertilised and uncut but can be grazed with the aftermath)
- Rough grassland corners and margins
- Species rich buffer strip or plot (established along with the ley)
- Pollinator plots

In general, for creating and maintaining more biodiverse margins and corners:

No

Addition of any chemicals.

Addition of fertilisers

Over grazing.

Using margins as a track.

Support available:

Advice

Costs of establishment and other capital costs e.g. fencing

Annual management payment

Monitoring feedback



Option 11: Trees and shrubs in the coastal landscape

Although most of our coastline is not suited to large scale tree planting, we are still keen to support more trees and shrubs in our Connecting the Coast area.

Support available:

Capital grant

Planting hedges, scattered field trees, pockets of coastal woodland and wizened, windswept coastal thorns are all ways we can introduce trees into our Pembrokeshire landscape, without compromising the unique nature of the open maritime habitats, such as species-rich grassland or coastal heath. Working on the principle of 'the right tree in the right place', our team will help you work out which options might be best for you and the conditions on your land. There will also be opportunities to support the restoration and creation of traditional boundaries, such as the Pembrokeshire hedgebank. These beautiful structures support a wealth of wildlife including maritime wildflowers and many insects, birds and reptiles.



Option 12: Bespoke project

This is a special category which will allow you to develop your ideas around habitat creation and apply for funding to support them. We will offer money for specialist advice and support as well as ecological surveys. You can apply for capital funding as well as on-going maintenance payments.

Support available:

Capital grant

Annual management payment

Specialist services



Appendix 2 - Original and updated proposal elements for CTC/02/DH

1. Original proposal costings

Proposal code	Type	Rate	Annual total (MA only)	Total
DH MA Arable margins	Management Agreement	1ha @ £1500 per annum	£1500	£7500
DH MA Maintain habitat	Management Agreement	6.66ha @ £150 /ha/annum	£999	£4995
DH MA Maintain habitat	Capital	1530m @ £6 per m	NA	£9180
DH MA Maintain habitat	Capital	£150 per item	NA	£150
Field C Gapping up and fencing hedgerow	Capital	574m @ £6/m	NA	£3444
Field C Gapping up and fencing hedgerow	Capital	287m @ 287	NA	£1291.50
Field D Gapping up and fencing hedgerow	Capital	514m @ £6/m	NA	£3084
Field D Gapping up and fencing hedgerow	Capital	257 @ £4.50 per metre	NA	£1156.50
			Total	£30,801

2. Updated proposal costings

Proposal code	Type	Rate	Annual total (MA only)	Total
DH MA Arable margins (8 unharvested)	Management Agreement	1ha @ £1500 per annum	£1500	£7500
DH MA Maintain habitat (7 triangle)	Management Agreement	10ha @ £150 /ha/annum	£1500	£7500
DH MA Special project setaside	Management Agreement	7ha @ £180/ha/annum	£1260	£6300
Fencing hedgerow	Capital	574m @ £6/m	NA	£3444
Gapping up hedgerow	Capital	287m @ £4.50/m	NA	£1291.5
Fencing hedgerow	Capital	514m @ £6/m	NA	£3084
Gapping up hedgerow	Capital	257m @ £4.50/m	NA	£1156.5
			Total	£30,276

Appendix 3 - Original and updated proposal elements for CTC/07/BIF

1. Original proposal costings

Proposal code	Type	Rate	Annual total	Total
BI MA Coastal slope	Management Agreement	28 ha @ £150/ha/annum	£4200	£21000
Fencing	Capital	200 m @ £6/m	NA	£1200
Herbal ley	Capital	6Ha @ 240/Ha	NA	£1440
			Total	£23,640

2. Updated proposal costings

Proposal code	Type	Rate	Annual total	Total
BI MA Coastal slope	Management Agreement	28 ha @ £150/ha/annum	£4200	£21000
Fencing	Capital	200 m @ £6/m	NA	£1200
Fencing	Capital	712m @ £6/m	NA	£4272
Herbal ley	Capital	6Ha @ 240/Ha	NA	£1440
Herbal ley	Capital	5.3ha @ 240/ha	NA	£1272
Herbal ley	Capital	6Ha @ 240/Ha	NA	£1440
			Total	£30,624