

## Report of the Conservation Team, Nature Recovery

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### **Subject: Connecting the Coast**

#### **Purpose of Report**

To provide members with a review of the Connecting the Coast land management scheme and how this is enabling nature recovery and collaboration with landowners in the coastal zone of the National Park. As the project is due to end in March 2025, this report provides details of progress up to November 2024.

#### **Introduction/Background**

The Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places fund runs from 2022 to 2025, supporting action across the eight designated landscapes in Wales. It is focussed on four areas:

- Accelerating decarbonisation
- Promoting Biodiversity and Nature Recovery
- Supporting Resilient and Green Communities
- Delivering Sustainable Tourism

Connecting the Coast is delivering the Biodiversity and Nature Recovery element through a land management scheme working with National Park landowners, primarily those within a half mile of the mean high-water mark. Despite the perception of coastal Pembrokeshire being a haven for wildlife, many areas of habitat are in poor ecological condition and the area faces significant pressure from intensification of farming, climate change and high visitor numbers.

Connecting the Coast was launched with an emphasis on habitat creation, restoration and connectivity, particularly in farmland adjacent to the coastal strip. Drawing on the success and experience of Conserving the Park, the project was developed as a National Park-led, agri-environment scheme with officer support for landowners and flexibility at its core.



**Photo:** Advice was offered alongside grants.

## **Activities undertaken**

### **Project launch and proposal development (2023)**

The scheme was launched via press release, social media and leaflet drops inviting landowners to apply during a 6 week window in June/July 2023. Following consultations, 39 sites went through to the next phase. The Scheme booklet is provided (see link in background documents).



Approximately two thirds of sites are commercial farms with the remainder being smaller scale private landowners. The spread of sites around the coast and into the Cleddau estuary is indicated in Figure 1.

All sites are within the Buglife Beelines network and within, adjacent to or within 500m of a designated site e.g. SSSI or SAC. This underlines the importance of Connecting the Coast as a habitat connectivity project.

### **Figure 1** Locations of Connecting the Coast sites

Conservation officers and landowners worked together to draw up 'packages' of conservation measures based on capital grants and 5 year management agreements – please see scheme booklet and payment schedule – background documents.

A robust scoring process was developed, based on our key criteria to draw up final packages for each landowner. A typical proposal consists of a mix of elements, for example:

Item	Scoring code / Scheme option	Map point	Units	Amount	Rate	Capital total cost	MA annual cost
Management agreement	PCN A SSSI coastal heath (2)	A	Ha	5.4	150	0	810
Management agreement	PCN B & C hay meadow (3)	B & C	Ha	3.62	150	0	543
Management agreement	PCN E species rich pasture (5)	E	Ha	1.4	150	0	210
Capital	Fencing repairs	A	m	551	4.5	2479.5	0
Capital	Scrub clearance (Coastal Slope & piggy field)	A & D	Day	1	600	600	0
Capital	Interpretation campsite field	F	Item	1	300	300	0
<b>Totals</b>						<b>3379.5</b>	<b>1563</b>

**Table 1: Example grant package for single landowner**

Grants for any one landowner range from very small capital grants of a few hundred pounds to our seven biggest grants providing a mix of capital and management agreements between £20,000 and £30,000 over 5 years. All grants over £20,000 were approved by the Grants Committee.

### Implementation and Monitoring (2024)

Landowners were supported by Conservation officers to implement both the capital elements and to comply with the requirements of the management agreements. Officers provided tailored, individual support which has led to very positive relationships with our scheme participants. In some cases, this has resulted in landowners adding value to the scheme by making positive decisions on other parcels of land in response to their increased knowledge and understanding. Currently (as of November 2024) officers are working to ensure that the remaining capital funding is utilised on winter conservation jobs such as hedge planting.

Connecting the Coast Grant offer summary as of 22/11/24		
Management Agreements	Coastal Slope	76ha
	Hay meadow	41ha
	Permaenant grazed pasture	60.3ha
	Arable Margins	2.7ha
	Other habitats	20.5ha
Capital grants	Basic herbal ley	98.11ha
	Enhanced herbal ley	52ha
	Fencing	18484.48m
	Scrub clearance	16 days
	Ponds	8
	Hedgerows	2621m
	Field trees	36 trees
	Woodland planting	950 trees
	Special projects	13
	Gates	39
	Water troughs	8
	Interpretation	3

Ecological monitoring has taken place at all sites where management agreements have been implemented. Several sites have already yielded quite spectacular results for example where unimproved pastures have been given a grazing break through a management agreement, relatively high floral diversity has been recorded.

Monitoring will continue over the four remaining years of management agreements with plans to develop protocols for volunteer and landowner-led monitoring currently being developed.

**Table 2: Key project outputs as of November 2024**



**Photo:** *Restoration of hay meadows at Newgale, July 2024*

### **Communications (August – November 2024)**

One of the aims of Connecting the Coast was to *‘Provide evidence to deepen the conversation with farmers and Welsh government on future support for sustainable farming and wildlife in the National Park’* (Scheme booklet, background documents).

To gather this evidence, we are currently planning our formal evaluation activities, and they will cover two key areas:

- Outcomes for biodiversity
- Outcomes for landowners

The Connecting the Coast Project officer is using 2024 monitoring data and initial outcomes of the project to start raising awareness of the scheme and its achievements so far. Highlights have included a reception at the Pembrokeshire County show which attracted over 60 guests, including scheme participants, local councillors and Welsh MPs. The Deputy first minister also held a meeting with our Farm Conservation Officer to specifically discuss the scheme. A very well received press release went out across South and West Wales in November 2024, celebrating the achievements of the project and our Connecting the Coast Project Officer has delivered presentations at a Wales wide level, including to Welsh Government staff.





**Photo:** *Connecting the Coast* reception at the Pembrokeshire Show, August 2024 (L-R: Tegryn Jones, Di Clements, Roger Mathias, Clare Flynn, Arwel Evans)

### **Comparisons**

Connecting the Coast is built on over 25 years of experience in delivering land management, through the very successful schemes, Conserving the Coastal Slopes and Conserving the Park.

<https://pcnpa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=7dc63f47f72f4182929ad0173401e8a0>

We are the only National Park in Wales to run such a scheme.

### **Financial considerations**

The SLSP grant fund does not cover the ongoing costs of maintaining and monitoring the management agreements. A defined purpose fund has been created which will fully meet existing obligations for management agreement payments and a grant application has been made to the Heritage Lottery fund which, if successful, will cover the cost of monitoring.

### **Risk considerations**

Recovering nature requires management of land on a long-term basis. Over the medium to longer term the Authority will be unable to sustain or increase the reach of these scheme without continuing to invest resources on an on-going basis. If we are unable to sustain the approach, then gains already made may be lost. The extent to which the new Sustainable Farm Scheme may be able to fill that gap is currently unclear.

## **Compliance**

The project contributes to the delivery of all four of the Well-being goals in the following ways:

*Conservation:* The project is a step change increase in the reach of our conservation land management scheme which contributes to flourishing nature at a landscape scale.

*Climate:* Changes in land management contribute to destination net zero through safeguarding soils from carbon loss and increasing land-based sequestration.

*Communities:* The project makes a direct contribution to vibrant rural communities and their economies through the provision of grant aid and work to Pembrokeshire based SME's including farms and land based contracting businesses.

*Connection:* Our existing volunteer service has been able to provide support for the delivery of actions such as tree planting, monitoring and ragwort management.

## **Human rights/Equality issues**

None.

## **Biodiversity implications/Sustainability appraisal**

Enhancement of biodiversity is a key outcome of the project.

## **Welsh Language statement**

The scheme was delivered bi-lingually.

## **Recommendation**

To receive and comment on the report.

## **Background documents**

Connecting the Coast Scheme Booklet

Connecting the Coast Payment Schedule

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# Connecting the Coast

Investing in people, land and nature



**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 of 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





# Connecting the Coast

## Proposed Payment Rates 2023 - 2025

### Capital Grant

	Unit	Grant	Notes
Fencing	Metre	Up to £6	100% funding may be available for some options. We will advise you where this applies.
Simple herbal ley seeds	Ha	£240	See booklet for mix requirements
Enhanced herbal ley, seeds and establishment	Ha	£400	See booklet for mix requirements
Bird/pollinator/meadow seed mix	Ha	£250	Mix to be agreed with advisor
Gates	Per item	£150	You pay for fittings and installation
Trough and pipe	Per item	£200	You pay for installation
Scrape/Pond	Per item	50% of cost up to a max of £1000	With the exception of opening up existing ponds or scrapes new ponds may need planning permission. You will be responsible for securing permission.
Scrub management /bracken management	Per job	50-100% of cost	As agreed with your advisor
Hedge planting	Metre	£4.50 (4-6 plants)	Protective fencing will be paid at £6 per metre. This includes replanting existing boundary as well as creating new hedgerows and planting new hedgerows. Trees should be given adequate protection and maintenance.
Woodland planting	Per 100 trees	£75	Protective fencing will be paid at £6 per metre unless otherwise agreed. Trees should be given adequate protection and maintenance.
Field tree guard	Per guard	£80	
Field Tree/hedge tree/Fruit tree	Per tree	£20	
Earth bank restoration	Per job	75% of cost	Based on a quote, as agreed with your advisor.
Restoration of stone faced bank	Per job	Up to 100%	Based on a quote, as agreed with your advisor
Restoration of drystone wall	Per job	Up to 100%	Based on a quote, as agreed with your advisor.
Restoration of hedge through coppicing or laying	Metre	£5	



## Annual Management Grant

These are primarily aimed at commercial sites where income is derived from the land. However, there may be exceptions where these can be considered for other landowners, in discussion with your advisor.

Option (refer to booklet)		Unit	Rate per annum through Management Agreement
Option 1	Coastal Buffer Strip	Hectare	£400
Option 2	Manage existing coastal slope	Hectare	£125/£150
Option 3	Manage existing haymeadow	Hectare	£125/£150
Option 4	Creation of haymeadow	Hectare	£300 (£400 if directly adjacent to coastal slope habitat)
Option 5	Manage existing flower-rich grazed grassland	Hectare	£125/£150
Option 6	Creation of flower-rich grazed grassland	Hectare	£300 (£400 if directly adjacent to coastal slope habitat)
Option 7	Management of other habitats	Hectare	£125/£150
Option 7a	Creation of other habitats	Hectare	£300
Option 8	Arable options (all unfertilised and unsprayed)		
	Cultivated unsown margins		£1200 per hectare
	Unharvested cereal margins		£1500 per hectare
	Harvested cereal margins		£500 per hectare
Option 9	Enhanced herbal ley managed for wildlife	Hectare	£150
Option 10	Corners and buffers managed for wildlife	Hectare	£300
Option 11	Trees in the landscape		Capital payments – see previous table.
Option 12	Bespoke project	Hectare	To be agreed with your advisor

