

**UX2 – Grassland and Arable
HL10 – Restoration of Moorland
HR1 – Grazing Supplement for Cattle**

UX2 Upland grassland and arable requirements

You must comply with the following:

- Do not supplementary feed within 6 m of the top of a bank of a watercourse (as defined in the Glossary). This requirement must not overlap with the cross compliance requirement (within 1 m of the top of the bank of a watercourse).
- Do not apply any fertiliser, or boom spray herbicides, within 6 m of the top of a bank of a watercourse. Selective control of weeds is permitted using weed wipers and/or spot treatment. This requirement must not overlap with the cross compliance requirement (within 1 m of the top of the bank of a watercourse) and, within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), any NVZ requirements. The spreading of organic manures within 10 m of surface water is already restricted within the NVZ Action Programme and the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.
- Retain any traditional features such as stiles, sheep creeps and stone gateposts when any maintenance or restoration of dry-stone walls is undertaken, following the style characteristic of the local landscape and using appropriately shaped and sized local natural stone. Stone should not be taken from archaeological/historical features such as lime kilns, historic industrial sites, walls, hedgebanks, ruins or buildings. Where it is impractical to retain stone gateposts, wooden posts should be installed.
- Any maintenance, restoration and repair of hedgebanks must be carried out in the traditional materials used in the original construction, including appropriately shaped and sized local natural stone, following the style characteristic to the local landscape.
- Any management of hedgerows must be carried out in the style traditional to the local landscape.
- Do not supplementary feed in native woodland except when shelter is required during periods of extreme weather, where access to forage is severely restricted and the welfare of livestock might otherwise be compromised. Extreme weather is defined as more than 2 consecutive days of snow cover or continuous hard frost, prolonged drought or prolonged heavy rainfall. Native woodland, for the purpose of this requirement, is defined as a group of trees with overlapping canopies covering at least 0.1 ha (1,000 m²), at least half of which are native species.
- Retain existing areas of native scrub (except on archaeological features) by:
 - no supplementary feeding within or adjoining these areas;
 - no application of fertilisers or manures within these areas; and
 - no application of herbicides and pesticides except for the spot treatment of weeds as indicated under cross compliance (GAEC 11).
- Scrub is defined, for the purpose of this requirement, as areas greater than 100 m² dominated by native shrubs and tree saplings, usually less than 5 m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees. It includes juniper, willow, birch, elder, hazel, spindle, thorn and other native woody shrubs but excludes common gorse, broom and invasive non-native species including rhododendron and snowberry.
- The encroachment of scrub can be controlled beyond the existing areas by cutting and/or by spot treatment using approved herbicides in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Where scrub covers archaeological features, the ELS option ED4 Management of scrub on archaeological features can be used.
- Do not remove any boulders and rock outcrops. Boulders are often remnants of historic features and should be left undisturbed. Rock outcrops, including disused quarries, may also be historic features and often support valued plants and wildlife.
- Prevent the spread of bracken on land that allows the use of a conventional tractor with mower. You should regularly review the extent of bracken. It can be controlled by cutting and/or the application of an approved herbicide in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. In some circumstances, bracken areas do provide valuable wildlife habitats. However, the spread of bracken can reduce biodiversity, damage archaeological features and change the character of the landscape.
- Collect all plastic waste associated with farming activities from the banks of watercourses, including that which has arrived on the farm from elsewhere (eg from another farm in a storm).

HL10 – Restoration of Moorland

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management;

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

- Follow the requirements set out in the agreed stocking calendar, which gives the minimum and maximum numbers and types of livestock that can be grazed each month. This calendar will be subject to regular review and numbers of livestock may be changed if indicators of success are not being met.
- Supplementary feeding is confined to feeding sheep following the conditions agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser. Hay may be fed during storm conditions and in late pregnancy. Ring feeders and feeding racks must not be used. Mineral blocks may be fed to help prevent mineral and trace element deficiencies. . All feeding/mineral block sites should be moved regularly to minimise damage to soils and vegetation and care must be taken to avoid damage by vehicles. Feeding silage is not permitted and any discarded wrapping and unused food must be removed.
- There must be no new drainage or modification/improvement to existing drainage systems. Existing drains can be maintained.
- Do not plough, level, roll, re-seed or chain harrow.
- There must be no signs of burning
- Do not apply fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge).
- On Upland Calcareous Grassland and Limestone Pavement, supplementary feeding is not allowed at any time .
- Do not disturb or remove rock, scree and other minerals .
- On Upland Calcareous Grassland and Limestone Pavement, rabbits must be controlled. Where this is impractical due to the nature of the land, the numbers of grazing, livestock must be adjusted to take account of the rabbit grazing pressure. The conversion rate of 6 rabbits to 1 ewe should be used.
- To protect the historic features do not place anything likely to cause ground disturbance on or near the features such as fences, feeders, water troughs.
- Do not locate access routes on or near the features. If the feature is being damaged by the use of a PROW consult the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Do not allow the development of burrows.

HR1 – Grazing Supplement for Cattle

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management;

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

- Cattle will be the main grazing species from 1 June to 31 October. They will comprise at least 70% of the livestock unit grazing days on the parcel. Please refer to the stocking calendar.

UX3 – Moorland

UD13 - Maintaining Visibility or Archaeological Features on Moorland

HL10 – Restoration of Moorland

HR1 – Grazing Supplement for Cattle

UX3 – Moorland

You must comply with the following:

- Avoid overgrazing and undergrazing and, in any case, maintain a minimum stocking rate of 0.05 livestock units (LU) per hectare for a period of 4 months between 1 June and 30 September. Grazing livestock can include cattle, sheep and ponies but all stock must be acclimatised to the conditions of the moor. Sheep must consist of hardy native breeds and/or their crosses.
 - The minimum level of grazing as specified above equates with 0.5 ewe/ha plus lambs at foot based on livestock unit conversion factors as shown at Appendix 5. The list of recognised hardy native breeds of sheep is shown at Appendix 6.
 - The minimum level of grazing must be maintained throughout the period 1 June to 30 September except when stock are removed for routine husbandry operations such as lambing, calving, dipping and clipping.
 - Where the moorland consists of a number of parcels, not necessarily grazed at the same time, calculate the number of livestock units based on the number of animals that will graze all of the parcels.
 - The Environmental Information Map for your farm will indicate any areas of deep peat (defined as 50 cm or more) or blanket bog and areas that lie above 600 m. A level of stocking at or above 0.05 LU per hectare on this ground could be damaging. Therefore, moorland grazing units that are dominated (more than 75 per cent by area) by blanket bog and/or mountain grazing above 600 m are likely to benefit from more refined grazing management and are a high priority for Higher Level Stewardship – please contact your Natural England Adviser in these circumstances.
- Maintain wetlands including peat bogs, other mires and hillside flushes. Where you have the legal right to control land drainage, do not install any new land drainage or modify any existing drainage that would increase run-off. The maintenance of existing working field drains is permitted, except on areas of deep peat (> 0.5 m), provided that its capacity is not increased beyond the initial installation. Where there are areas of deep peat, do not maintain existing grips/drains except along tracks or boundaries. Allow drain blocking (that might, for example, be undertaken by the landowner). If, as a result, increasingly wet ground conditions develop, additional shepherding may be required to prevent animal welfare concerns.
- Manage any supplementary feeding sensitively to avoid damaging habitats such as blanket bog, heather, bilberry and other heath, species-rich grassland and mires. Move all feeding sites regularly to minimise damage to vegetation and soils. Do not supplementary feed using silage but the feeding of haylage (as defined in the Glossary) is permitted, provided that the plastic is removed from the feeding sites. Do not feed on or next to archaeological features, steep slopes, footpaths or watercourses.
- The practice of supplementary feeding may be restricted under the terms of a statutory designation eg SSSI. It may also be restricted on common land by the landowner or by custom as declared by a Commoners Association/group.
- Where you have the legal right to carry out burning, and intend to do so, you must follow the Defra Heather and Grass Burning Code. You may obtain a copy of The Heather and Grass Burning Code (Defra, 2007) from your Natural England regional office or download it at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/countryside/uplands/hg-burn2007.pdf>
- Do not apply fertilisers or manures. ■
- Do not plough, cultivate, re-seed or harrow. Controlling bracken by harrowing is permitted, although this operation may be restricted by the landowner on common land. Bracken harrowing may be carried out every year as long as it is done after 30 June. Where it is necessary to harrow prior to 30 June, you may only do so every other year.
- Retain and protect native woodland. Do not supplementary feed in native woodland except during periods of extreme weather, where access to forage is severely restricted and the welfare of livestock might otherwise be compromised. Extreme weather is defined as more than 2 consecutive days of snow cover or continuous hard frost, prolonged drought or prolonged heavy rainfall. Native woodland, for the purpose of this requirement, is defined as a group of trees with overlapping canopies covering at least 0.1 ha (1,000 m²), at least half of which are native species.

UD13 - Maintaining Visibility or Archaeological Features on Moorland

- For this option, you must comply with the following:
- Obtain current, dated, photographs of the feature as evidence of its condition when you joined the scheme, retain these photographs and submit a copy with your application.
- Maintain the visibility of the archaeological feature.
- Do not allow poaching or other activities that result in bare ground or ground disturbance on the feature.
- Do not cause damage to the feature, for instance creating ruts by driving or allowing anyone else to drive over undamaged parts of the archaeological feature with any vehicle, including quad bikes and ATVs (All Terrain Vehicles).
- Do not supplementary feed on or next to the feature.
- Do not allow any scrub or bracken growth on the feature. If scrub is present, ELS option ED4 Management of scrub on archaeological features will be more appropriate.
- Do not cut vegetation between 1 March and 31 August to avoid the nesting season. Remove cuttings and brash from the site. Cutting by hand may be necessary to prevent damage

HL10 – Restoration of Moorland

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management;

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

- Follow the requirements set out in the agreed stocking calendar, which gives the minimum and maximum numbers and types of livestock that can be grazed each month. This calendar will be subject to regular review and numbers of livestock may be changed if indicators of success are not being met.
- Supplementary feeding is confined to feeding sheep following the conditions agreed in writing with your Natural England adviser. Hay may be fed during storm conditions and in late pregnancy. Ring feeders and feeding racks must not be used. Mineral blocks may be fed to help prevent mineral and trace element deficiencies. . All feeding/mineral block sites should be moved regularly to minimise damage to soils and vegetation and care must be taken to avoid damage by vehicles. Feeding silage is not permitted and any discarded wrapping and unused food must be removed.
- There must be no new drainage or modification/improvement to existing drainage systems. Existing drains can be maintained.
- Do not plough, level, roll, re-seed or chain harrow.
- There must be no signs of burning
- Do not apply fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge).
- On Upland Calcareous Grassland and Limestone Pavement, supplementary feeding is not allowed at any time .
- Do not disturb or remove rock, scree and other minerals .
- On Upland Calcareous Grassland and Limestone Pavement, rabbits must be controlled. Where this is impractical due to the nature of the land, the numbers of grazing, livestock must be adjusted to take account of the rabbit grazing pressure. The conversion rate of 6 rabbits to 1 ewe should be used.
- To protect the historic features do not place anything likely to cause ground disturbance on or near the features such as fences, feeders, water troughs.
- Do not locate access routes on or near the features. If the feature is being damaged by the use of a PROW consult the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Do not allow the development of burrows.

HR1 – Grazing Supplement for Cattle

Management Prescriptions; the dos and don'ts of management;

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

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HL10 – Restoration of Moorland
HR1 – Grazing Supplement for Cattle

UX2 Upland grassland and arable requirements

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- Do not apply any fertiliser, or boom spray herbicides, within 6 m of the top of a bank of a watercourse. Selective control of weeds is permitted using weed wipers and/or spot treatment. This requirement must not overlap with the cross compliance requirement (within 1 m of the top of the bank of a watercourse) and, within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), any NVZ requirements. The spreading of organic manures within 10 m of surface water is already restricted within the NVZ Action Programme and the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.
- Retain any traditional features such as stiles, sheep creeps and stone gateposts when any maintenance or restoration of dry-stone walls is undertaken, following the style characteristic of the local landscape and using appropriately shaped and sized local natural stone. Stone should not be taken from archaeological/historical features such as lime kilns, historic industrial sites, walls, hedgebanks, ruins or buildings. Where it is impractical to retain stone gateposts, wooden posts should be installed.
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- Retain existing areas of native scrub (except on archaeological features) by:
 - no supplementary feeding within or adjoining these areas;
 - no application of fertilisers or manures within these areas; and
 - no application of herbicides and pesticides except for the spot treatment of weeds as indicated under cross compliance (GAEC 11).
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- The encroachment of scrub can be controlled beyond the existing areas by cutting and/or by spot treatment using approved herbicides in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Where scrub covers archaeological features, the ELS option ED4 Management of scrub on archaeological features can be used.
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HL10 – Restoration of Moorland

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- Do not locate access routes on or near the features. If the feature is being damaged by the use of a PROW consult the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Do not allow the development of burrows.

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UX3 – Moorland
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