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Developing Indicators and Thresholds for Monitoring the Landscape Impacts of Environmental Stewardship at the National Character Area Scale

Assessments

Prepared by LUC in association with Julie Martin Associates

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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 27 YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Broadleaved woodland, confined to steeper slopes (including escarpments) and estates
Mature linear shelterbelts and shelter planting around farmsteads
Some in-field and hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	200	ha	4286.9	5	%	4.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1395	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Not bad uptake given that in-field and hedgerow tree cover is limited in this NCA. But mainly on grass - better uptake on arable would be good
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Scope for future uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	14	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Scope for future uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Large, regular Parliamentary enclosures
A combination of hedges and fences
Some stone walls also

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2465	km	3924	20	%	62.8	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	14.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	2	km	366	20	%	0.6	No	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	419	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 27 YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable farming
Some intensive livestock rearing
Rough grass on escarpment

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	4088	ha	89960.8	20	%	4.5	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3118	ha	9294.2	20	%	33.5	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	810	ha	4712.3	20	%	17.2	Yes	Reasonably high uptake although still below threshold

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Mainly brick and pantile buildings, but also some chalk

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	679.6	Approx number	722	10	%	94.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive evidence of prehistoric settlement and deserted medieval villages
Many village ponds
Large estates and parks from 18th century onwards

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	688	ha	4647.1	50	%	14.8	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 27 YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1146	ha	593.7	50 %	193	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	688	ha	497.2	50 %	138.4	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	132	ha	2355.3	10 %	5.6	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	50	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	Unusually high uptake level
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	36	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	Unusually high uptake level

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Remnants of unimproved or semi-improved chalk grassland in steep sided dry valleys
Remnant heath on fringes of area

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1582	ha	1313.2	20 %	120.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1073ha lowland calcareous grassland, 194ha lowland meadows, 113ha lowland dry acid grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	21	ha	66.3	20 %	31.7	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 29 HOWARDIAN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive broadleaved woodlands in valleys
Prominent hilltop trees, woodland blocks and plantations on plateaux
Alder woodland in damp valley bottoms
Field boundary trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	51	ha	1658.3	5	%	3.1	Yes	Low uptake for this key landscape feature
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	311	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Field boundaries mainly hedges with some fences
Stone walls in higher areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	357.2	km	841	20	%	42.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.7	km		10	km per NCA		No	Better uptake would help counter issue of hedgerow loss
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	6.6	km	106	20	%	6.2	No	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable cultivation
Some areas of pastures and improved grassland, especially on steeper slopes and damper valley bottoms

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	367	ha	13487.1	20	%	2.7	No	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 29 HOWARDIAN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1295	ha	5200	20	%	24.9	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	87	ha	699	20	%	12.4	No	Better uptake of these options would be good - wet grassland important to this landscape
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	126	ha	699	20	%	18	No	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Buildings in local limestone and sandstone with red pantile roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	132.8	Approx number	558	10	%	23.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric sites including Bronze Age and Roman

18th century country houses and associated designed landscapes

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	86	ha	114	50	%	75.4	Yes	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	153	ha	287.2	50	%	53.3	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	86	ha	82.2	50	%	104.6	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 29 HOWARDIAN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	48	ha	2421.6	10	%	2	No	Very low uptake for this key landscape element - better targeting needed

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Remnant semi-natural grassland

Remnant fen, bog and reedbed

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	67	ha	658.8	20	%	10.2	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	9	ha	494.1	20	%	1.8	No	Uptake very low given size of stock and key landscape role. Priority habitats: 414ha fens, 182ha floodplain grazing marsh, 38ha reedbeds

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 30 SOUTHERN MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive areas of estate woodland, plantation and game covert
Semi-natural/ ancient woodlands on ridge, hilltops and steeper slopes and along small valleys
In-field trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	172	ha	8906.2	5	%	1.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	23.5	km	2694.9	10	%	0.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2184	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	In-field trees protected mainly on grass; greater protection on arable would be good

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Low, flailed thorn hedges with few hedgerow trees
Hedges that follow landform, emphasising smooth, rolling form
Ditches in valley bottoms
Stone walls also common

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1655.9	km	4820	20	%	34.4	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	81.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	24.3	km	700	20	%	3.5	No	Uptake poor given amount of stone wall and importance in landscape

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mostly intensive arable
Distinctive small areas of permanent pasture on steeper slopes and in narrow valley bottoms

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 30 SOUTHERN MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1158	ha	82479.7	20	%	1.4	Yes	Greater uptake of F6 options could help diversify this mainly arable landscape
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2795	ha	21838.7	20	%	12.8	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	193	ha	4058.5	20	%	4.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 610ha floodplain grazing marsh. Although with careful targeting this may be having a positive effect, it is small compares to the limited impact under objectives C1 & C2 - hence the neutral score for the theme as a whole

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Creamy white Magnesian Limestone widely used locally, occasionally with brick or stone cobbles
Roofing material commonly red pantiles

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	283.9	Approx number	2872	10	%	9.9	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Roman influence of Ermine Street and Dere Street, basis of much of modern A1
Country houses and designed parklands along the ridge
Water features - unknown but possibly farm ponds or features within parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	152	ha	2959.9	50	%	5.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	467	ha	713.2	50	%	65.5	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 30 SOUTHERN MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	152	ha	338.3	50 %	44.9	Yes	ES options appear to be well-targeted but more use could be made of options D2 and D7
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	250	ha	6351.6	10 %	3.9	Yes	Mostly maintenance not restoration of parkland ie need more C13
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	34	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	61	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant limestone grasslands at risk from agricultural intensification
Remnant valley wetlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	371	ha	1067.6	20 %	34.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 904ha lowland calcareous grassland, 222ha lowland meadows
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	107	ha	1067.6	10 %	10	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	109	ha	1591.6	20 %	6.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 482ha fens, 246ha reedbed. More Q5 and Q8 (habitat creation) would be helpful

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 43 LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Scrub woodland on scarp face
Beech hanger woodland in dry valleys
Prominent tree clumps, shelterbelt and avenue plantings, often mature beech, on ridgetop
Ancient oak-ash woodland in south-east
Wet alder carr woodlands and tree-lined watercourses in south-west
Otherwise sparsely wooded

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	282	ha	3539.1	5	%	8	Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake to protect existing avenue plantings
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	30	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Potential for greater uptake to help renew avenue plantings
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	57	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Mainly large, rectilinear fields with hawthorn hedgerows
Also some areas of older enclosure with mixed hedgerows
Ditches in valley bottoms
Some localised dry stone walls on scarp

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2469	km	2965	20	%	83.3	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.7	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	288.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 43 LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES			104	20	%		Yes	No uptake at all for a small but vulnerable resource
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	791	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Considerable uptake although threshold is not met

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mostly arable and some mixed farming
Some pasture in valleys of south west
Rough pasture and scrub on the north-west scarp

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1505	ha	66832.9	20	%	2.3	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2489	ha	6707.4	20	%	37.1	Yes	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1635	ha	2867.9	20	%	57	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Diverse underlying geology reflected in buildings
Claxby Ironstone and Tealby Limestone in the north
Brick in the south

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	489.7	Approx number	742	10	%	66	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 43 LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich in archaeology including ancient trackways, tumuli, deserted medieval villages and moated sites
Historic manor parkland and estates

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	529	ha	2270.5	50	%	23.3	Yes	
E2	Retention and management of archaeology on arable as part of wider conservation objectives	% of archaeological resource on arable protected by 'other' ES options that have a positive impact on archaeology	48.2	ha	2270.5	25	%	2.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	511	ha	1198.8	50	%	42.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	529	ha	218.8	50	%	241.8	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	332	ha	2301.6	10	%	14.4	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

In the southwest valley marshes, acid mires and alder carr
Isolated chalk grassland and species-rich roadside verges

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	925	ha	1256.3	20	%	73.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 286ha lowland meadows, 157ha lowland calcareous grassland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	34.5	20	%	2.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 35ha fens

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 45 NORTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE WITH COVERSANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of conifer plantations and oak/birch woodlands on coversands
Shelterbelts and small woodlands
Some hedgerow trees in the north

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	70	ha	1813.7	5	%	3.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	52	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	25	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Large rectilinear fields with low thorn hedgerows on the northern edge
Large open fields with no hedgerows on the coversands
Some ditches and dykes in valley bottoms
Occasional discontinuous rubble limestone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	749.9	km	1747	20	%	42.9	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	212.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Good uptake given that ditches occur in only parts of this landscape

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 45 NORTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE WITH COVERSANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	0.4	km	99	20	%	0.4	No	Small but notable resource evidently not being targeted	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	317	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes		

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable with some field vegetables
Some rough grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	529	ha	36584.9	20	%	1.4	No		
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	443	ha	3442.2	20	%	12.9	Yes		
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	296	ha	1537.6	20	%	19.3	Yes	Mainly maintenance, not restoration or creation	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional farm buildings in local limestone and brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	147.4	Approx numbe	812	10	%	18.1	Yes		
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No		

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Considerable archaeological resource, especially on arable
Ancient trackways and Roman roads
Some parkland

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 45 NORTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE WITH COVERSANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	178	ha	1574.8	50	%	11.3	Yes	Low uptake, disappointing
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	56	ha	307.1	50	%	18.2	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	178	ha	146.8	50	%	121.2	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	89	ha	596.2	10	%	14.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open heath, bracken and gorse in mosaic with woodland on coversands
 Rare and distinctive inland dune systems
 Remnant calcareous grassland
 Remnant fen habitats

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	405	ha	274.6	20	%	147.5	Yes	Good uptake of K7 for restoration. BAP Priority Habitats: 131ha lowland calcareous grassland; 297ha lowland dry acid grassland
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	11	ha	242.1	20	%	4.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 52ha lowland heathland. Rated positive on this basis, but borderline
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	23	ha	201.7	20	%	11.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 363ha fens

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 47 SOUTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Fairly open with prominent individual oak and ash trees
Some small semi-natural oak/birch woodlands
Shelter plantings around villages, especially to east

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	34	ha	1588.2	5	%	2.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	321	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	12	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Potential for much greater uptake to renew and extend stock

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Mainly open, rectilinear arable fields
Fields enclosed by sparse hedgerows
Some limestone walls, and ditches on lower ground
More irregular fields for grazing (generally to east) have denser hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1183.4	km	1971	20	%	60	Yes	Good uptake
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.3	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	234.3	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	9.2	km	87	20	%	10.5	Yes	Uptake could be improved

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 47 SOUTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	468	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mostly arable fields
Some mixed pasture for grazing, especially to east

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1090	ha	45671.9	20	%	2.4	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1041	ha	5112.8	20	%	20.4	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional farm buildings in local limestone and brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	116.9	Approx number	932	10	%	12.5	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age landscape features and green lanes
Historic halls and associated parkland landscapes
Redundant airfields

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	120	ha	805	50	%	14.9	Yes	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	130	ha	407	50	%	31.9	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 47 SOUTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	120	ha	78.9	50	%	152.2	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	203	ha	1308.5	10	%	15.5	Yes	Mostly C13, restoration

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Limestone grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	79	ha	844.7	20	%	9.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 85ha lowland meadows, 49ha lowland calcareous grassland. Assessed as positive on this basis
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 74 LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover apart from wooded scarps and hills and Wreake valley
In valleys, small woods and streamside trees (willow and poplar) predominate
Mature hedgerow ash and oak, including old pollards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	46	ha	2727	5	%	1.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	19	km	798.4	10	%	2.4	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	5	ha	2727	1	%	0.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	952	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake, including some trees on arable land (C1) and ancient trees (C5), but still below threshold
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	20	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Scope for greater uptake to replace existing stock of mature hedgerow trees
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	36	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Scope for greater uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Rectilinear pattern bounded by low thorn hedges on the ridges
Irregular fields with well managed mixed hedgerows on lower slopes and in valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1299.4	km	2373	20	%	54.8	Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	365	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 74 LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open ridgetops in arable cultivation, mixed farming elsewhere
Unimproved pasture and wet meadows in valleys
Rough pasture on steeper slopes and scarps

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2538	ha	17106.1	20	%	14.8	Yes	Reduction in permanent pasture is an issue in this landscape
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	230	ha	1914.9	20	%	12	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 499ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	374	ha	1914.9	20	%	19.5	Yes	
C7	Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	422	Plot		500	per NCA			Relatively high uptake. Below threshold but nonetheless possibly having some negative impact in this rolling landscape

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Mainly red brick farmsteads with some ironstone and limestone buildings

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	121.9	Approx number	1329	10	%	9.2	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Deserted medieval settlements and extensive areas of ridge and furrow
Parkland on fringes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	108	ha	301.1	50	%	35.9	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 74 LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	416	ha	862.9	50	%	48.2	Yes
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	108	ha	55.1	50	%	196.1	Yes
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	295	ha	2366.5	10	%	12.5	Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Areas of unimproved grassland with wet flushes

Remnant areas of wetland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	163	ha	877.6	20	%	18.6	Yes	More than two-thirds of uptake is for restoration or creation (K7 and K8). BAP Priority Habitats: 379ha lowland meadows; 318ha lowland calcareous grassland; 58ha lowland dry acid grassland. Rated positive on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	5	ha	74.1	20	%	6.8	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 44ha fens

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 75 KESTEVEN UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Variety of ancient and commercial woodlands
Numerous medium-sized semi-natural and ancient oak/ash woodlands on higher land
Mature oak and ash trees
Bankside trees (unknown but probably willow pollards)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	71	ha	3993.6	5	%	1.8	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	4	ha	3993.6	1	%	0.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	859	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	16	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake needed to replace existing mature stock
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	1056	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Not previously identified as a key characteristic. Not enough on its own to justify positive rating for whole theme

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Variable hedgerows, mainly well managed
Some limestone walls in south in need of restoration
Ditches and dykes in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1974.6	km	2544	20	%	77.6	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 75 KESTEVEN UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	5 km		10 km per NCA		Yes
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	284.9 km		500 km per NCA		Yes
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	0.9 km	127	20 %	0.7	No Very limited uptake and for maintenance only whereas these distinctive walls are in need of restoration
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	716 ha		1000 ha per NCA		Yes Reasonable uptake although below threshold

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Large arable fields on higher ground
River valleys provide grazing for cattle and sheep
Some wet floodplain grassland and rough grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	895 ha	52001.1	20 %	1.7	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1626 ha	7136.9	20 %	22.8	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	222 ha	2226.4	20 %	10	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 138ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	860 ha	2226.4	20 %	38.6	Yes	Significant uptake of K17 for semi-improved grassland creation
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	1233 Plot		500 per NCA			High uptake possibly having some negative impact in this rolling landscape but not enough to outweigh positive effects above. Take care in siting this option

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 75 KESTEVEN UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	1
Traditional buildings of honey-coloured limestone Yellow Collyweston slate roofs in south and red pantile in north	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	239.5	Approx number	1792	10	%	13.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment Score: 1

Key characteristics:	
An archaeologically rich area, containing ancient trackways Many well managed designed parklands	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	381	ha	1801.7	50	%	21.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	352	ha	612.3	50	%	57.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	381	ha	268.2	50	%	142.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	295	ha	2388.6	10	%	12.4	Yes	Mainly maintenance but also creation of 60ha of wood pasture

Semi-natural habitats Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	1
River valleys with species-rich meadows Species-rich grassland on wide enclosure road verges	

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	443	ha	633.9	20	%	69.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 222ha lowland calcareous grassland, 50ha lowland meadows
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 75 KESTEVEN UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	62	ha	633.9	10	%	9.8	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 76 NORTH WEST NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Significant areas of woodland and plantation in the west
Poplar shelterbelts and tree belts fringing parklands
Small areas of wet and birch woodland
Mature oak and beech hedgerow trees
Scots pine rows and belts forming striking boundary features

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	113	ha	5002.6	5	%	2.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	371	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Low uptake although many of these trees are key landscape features
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	No uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	No uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Large scale geometric 18th century landscape of large rectangular fields
Tall, well trimmed hawthorn hedges throughout
Fields sometimes enclosed rows of Scots pine
Ditches on lower ground

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2206.4	km	2989	20	%	73.8	Yes	Exceptionally high uptake
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	15.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	High uptake
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	262.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Positive on basis that ditches only occur in valleys

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 76 NORTH WEST NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1162	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive arable cropping
Some areas of mixed farming
More intimate, pastoral character in river valleys to west and north
Wet meadows in valley bottoms
Remnants of rough grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1562	ha	55745.4	20	%	2.8	Yes	Potential for much greater uptake
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2034	ha	12351	20	%	16.5	Yes	Reasonable uptake although below threshold
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	760	ha	1698.7	20	%	44.7	Yes	Appears well targeted. BAP Priority Habitat: 272ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	833	ha	1698.7	20	%	49	Yes	Appears well targeted

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Farmsteads on plateau built of local brick, flint, carstone and clunch

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	351.2	Approx number	1120	10	%	31.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 76 NORTH WEST NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric barrows, earthworks and tumuli
Many vast, well-managed estates with associated parklands
Small lakes (former gravel workings)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	272	ha	1274.2	50	%	21.3	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	183	ha	912.9	50	%	20	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	272	ha	132.5	50	%	205.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	555	ha	4218.4	10	%	13.2	Yes	Around 20% of uptake is for restoration and creation (C13 and C14)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	74	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Pockets of remnant lowland heath important to character
Meadows, calcareous grassland and dry acid grassland river corridors
Drainage ditches and wetlands with reeds and rushes

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	490	ha	372.4	20	%	131.6	Yes	Considerable restoration and creation (K7 and K8). BAP Priority Habitats: 80ha lowland meadows; 49ha lowland dry acid grassland; 112ha lowland calcareous grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	300	ha	199.6	20	%	150.3	Yes	More than 50% of uptake is restoration or creation. BAP Priority Habitat: 31ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	109	ha	556.4	20	%	19.6	Yes	Most uptake is for maintenance only. BAP Priority Habitats: 1835ha reedbeds; 1411ha fens

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 76 NORTH WEST NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 85 BRECKLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive plantation forest
Distinctive twisted and gnarled Scots pine shelterbelts along field boundaries
Some scrub, oak, thorn, pine and birch encroachment
Areas of deciduous tree cover in the river valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	178	ha	9076.1	5	%	2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	126	ha	18.5	10	%	682.8	Yes	Positive provided that it is not encroaching on heathland. Not enough to support positive result on theme as a whole
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	926	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Strong geometric field pattern defined by pine shelterbelts on plateau
Smaller fields lined by hedges and ditches in the river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1021.4	km	4043	20	%	25.3	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.7	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	167	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Rated positive as ditches characteristic of valleys only
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	662	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 85 BRECKLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Large scale arable landscape on plateau
Also outdoor pigs and intensive indoor poultry rearing
Lush, shallow, pastoral river valleys with wet meadow and unimproved pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1379	ha	47074.9	20	%	2.9	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2056	ha	15601.4	20	%	13.2	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	233	ha	8145.1	20	%	2.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1021ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1334	ha	8145.1	20	%	16.4	Yes	
C7	Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	955	Plot		500	per NCA			High uptake of fallow plots may have some adverse landscape impact where exposed to view in this gently undulating landscape

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional building materials of knapped flint, clunch and yellow brick

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	126.8	Approx number	1100	10	%	11.5	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 85 BRECKLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Relatively rich archaeological resource, especially on grassland
Abandoned, isolated churches and mills that form landmarks
Significant area of historic parkland (not mentioned in NCA description)
Many meres and lakes, including former gravel workings

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	181	ha	620.9	50	%	29.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	56	ha	1132.7	50	%	4.9	Yes	Very low uptake given scale and importance of resource
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	181	ha	196.2	50	%	92.2	Yes	Not enough uptake to swing the overall assessment to positive
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	48	ha	3621.7	10	%	1.3	No	Very low uptake. Roughly half and half maintenance (C12) and restoration (C13)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	229	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	68	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

One of the most extensive areas of sandy heathland in England
Fast-flowing chalk streams with areas of unimproved pasture and wet meadow
Meres and lakes fringed

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1788	ha	1041.1	20	%	171.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1350ha lowland meadows, 939ha lowland calcareous grassland, 6185ha lowland dry acid grassland
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 85 BRECKLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1038	ha	221.1	20	%	469.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2404ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	117	ha	6463.8	20	%	1.8		BAP Priority Habitats: 5622ha reedbeds, 841ha fens. Nearly all of uptake is for fens, including restoration and creation. Greater uptake for reedbed might benefit landscape

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 87 EAST ANGLIAN CHALK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

A distinctive, open, Chalk landscape that forms a continuation of the Chilterns
 Limited woodland cover comprising beech belts along roads and ash dominated copses and hilltop clumps
 Pine belts begin to take over from beech towards the Brecklands in the east
 Hedgerow trees uncommon in this open landscape, although important where present
 Hedgerow trees more numerous in the smaller and more enclosed landscape of the stud farms around Newmarket
 Old pollarded crack and white willows a significant feature along chalk streams

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	50	ha	3311.1	5	%	1.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	617	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	421	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	6	ha	93.2	5	%	6.4	Yes	Uptake is largely for the creation of new orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

This broad scale landscape has large, very late enclosure fields with low thorn hedge
 Around Newmarket the rectilinear landscape is subdivided to give a more closely geometric feel
 Where clay overlies the chalk fields bounded by ditches

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	867.5	km	3225	20	%	26.9	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 87 EAST ANGLIAN CHALK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	81.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	582	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

The large-scale rolling downland mainly arable
Grazing occurs in smaller fields within the tight river valleys and around Newmarket where the stud farms impose a distinctive, manicured character
Grazing marsh scattered along the chalk spring line supporting characteristic species

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	807	ha	58131	20	%	1.4	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1281	ha	15826.7	20	%	8.1	Yes	3% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input pasture
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	18	ha	1140.8	20	%	1.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 390ha coastal and grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	93	ha	1140.8	20	%	8.2	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	500	Plot		500	per NCA		No	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Mixture of brick, 'clunch' (building chalk) and timber-framed houses under thatched and tiled roofs

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 87 EAST ANGLIAN CHALK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	88.2	Approx number	3100	10	%	2.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Upland plateau and slopes, partitioned by linear earthworks and populated by hillforts and burial mounds, the latter most noticeable on Therfield Heath near Royston
 Ancient or Roman earthworks include Devil's Dyke, Fleam Dyke and Icknield Way
 Wealth of Romano-British and late Iron Age settlement remains (significant small towns existed at Great Chesterford and Baldock for example)
 15 Registered Parks and Gardens covering 649 ha

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	586	ha	2791.5	50	%	21	Yes	Majority of uptake for options for reduced depth of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	81	ha	815.5	50	%	9.9	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	586	ha	398.6	50	%	147	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	9	ha	1209	10	%	0.7	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Remnants of chalk grassland remain
 Lowland meadow found on unimproved loamy soils
 in the east a mosaic of habitats with calcareous and acidic species growing in close proximity reflecting the chalky and sandy soil mix
 Reedbeds and fen have developed on alkaline fen peat in the vicinity of springs that issue a constant supply of lime-rich water

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 87 EAST ANGLIAN CHALK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	229	ha	29.8	20	%	767.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1276ha lowland calcareous grassland, 338ha lowland meadows. As indicated by the BAP Priority Habitats, the stock is greater than that identified by LCM, as a result the threshold is not met. Uptake roughly split between the maintenance and restoration / creation of species-rich grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	15	ha	29.8	10	%	50.3	Yes	Again the stock is greater than that indicated by LCM
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	38	ha	372.4	20	%	10.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 215ha fen, 158 ha reed bed. 25ha pf uptake for the maintenance of reed bed, remainder for the maintenance and restoration of fen

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 92 ROCKINGHAM FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Much ancient woodland/ coppice on high ground/ boulder clay
Linear woodlands on scarp slopes to north
Tree cover also associated with frequent large historic parks
Mature in-field and hedgerow trees
Streamside willow pollards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	27	ha	5417.9	5	%	0.5	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	9	km	1063.4	10	%	0.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1722	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Most uptake is on grassland. Greater uptake on arable land (C1) would be good
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	263	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Low hedgerows and intermittent trees on arable land
West of Peterborough both hedges and stone walls in distinctive rectilinear pattern of parliamentary enclosures
Smaller scale hedged fields in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1141.8	km	1901	20	%	60.1	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	6.8	km	100	20	%	6.8	Yes	Greater uptake would be good

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 92 ROCKINGHAM FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	409	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Large arable fields on thinner soils
Mixed farmland west of Peterborough
Wet floodplain pastures in river valleys

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	147	ha	30108.4	20	%	0.5	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2593	ha	8313.1	20	%	31.2	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	27	ha	1526.7	20	%	1.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 347ha floodplain grazing marsh. Low uptake suggests that characteristic wet valley grasslands are not being well-targeted. More uptake of HK9-14 would help

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional stone farm buildings in the east of creamy-grey limestone roofed with Collyweston Slate and in the west of ironstone
Brick common on the fringes of Peterborough

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	85.2	Approx number	1537	10	%	5.5	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Former royal hunting forest
Frequent large historic parks such as Rockingham, Deene, Drayton and Boughton
Ridge and furrow on the fringes of settlements

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 92 ROCKINGHAM FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	58	ha	805.2	50 %	7.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	256	ha	698.4	50 %	36.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	58	ha	77.4	50 %	74.9	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	177	ha	4072.2	10 %	4.3	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Species-rich unimproved grasslands within woodland and on former quarry sites and as remnants in river valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	329	ha	170.4	20 %	193.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 382 ha lowland calcareous grassland, 253 ha lowland meadows;
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	109	ha	170.4	10 %	64	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	3	ha	47.7	20 %	6.3	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 43ha fen. As indicated under Agriculture may be a case for greater support of wetland habitats

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 93 HIGH LEICESTERSHIRE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

The area's well wooded character derives largely from hedgerow trees, copses, spinneys and small ridgetop woodlands

The cluster of oak/ash woodlands on the undulating land around the Eye Brook and River Chater survive from Leighfield Forest and are largely ancient

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	122	ha	1997.5	5	%	6.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	7.9	km	600.3	10	%	1.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	679	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Given the very great importance of hedgerow trees in the landscape much higher levels of uptake required
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	As above

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Rectilinear field patterns with intact hedgerows

NCA has a long tradition of hedgerow management, resulting from its historic use as hunting country but more recently localised neglect and loss of hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1542.4	km	2091	20	%	73.8	Yes	This is a very high level of hedgerow uptake. 8% of uptake for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	435	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 93 HIGH LEICESTERSHIRE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed farming with open arable land concentrated on ridge tops and the wider valley bottoms.

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	189	ha	32448.8	20	%	0.6	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5046	ha	19422.9	20	%	26	Yes	23% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	44	ha	1763.4	20	%	2.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 445ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh mainly found in the valley of the River Welland in the south and east of the NCA
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	409	ha	1763.4	20	%	23.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Buildings typically ironstone, limestone and/or brick

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	58.9	Approx number	1366	10	%	4.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Frequent and very prominent ridge and furrow and sites of deserted Medieval villages
 Iron Age hill fort remains at Burrough on the Hill
 Field ponds are notable local features
 fine country houses such as Quenby and Noseby set within parkland on sheltered sites
 Remnants of ancient hunting forest

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 93 HIGH LEICESTERSHIRE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	65	ha	257.6	50	%	25.2	Yes	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	951	ha	1517	50	%	62.7	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	65	ha	90.2	50	%	72	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	181	ha	640.1	10	%	28.3	Yes	This is a high percentage level of uptake compared to other NCAs. Uptake fairly evenly split between maintenance and restoration / creation of parkland / wood pasture
E8 Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	7	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Main semi-natural habitat associated with ancient woodland and the remaining areas of wet grassland

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	161	ha	199.3	20	%	80.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 29ha Lowland calcareous grassland, 20ha lowland meadows. Half of total uptake is for the restoration/creation of species-rich grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	101	ha	199.3	10	%	50.7	Yes	Compared to other NCAs this is a high percentage uptake

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 95 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Small broadleaf woodlands, copses and shelterbelts along streams and steeper slopes
In-field and hedgerow trees suggest a well-treed landscape in pastoral areas (though woodland cover is low)
Many prominent hilltop copses

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	75	ha	2553.1	5	%	2.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	37	km	952.2	10	%	3.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1389	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	286	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Regular rectilinear hedgerow pattern
Hedges sparse and well trimmed in arable areas
Hedges dense (and treed) around pastures

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1975.6	km	3695	20	%	53.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	6.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	804	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 95 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable predominant on shallow slopes
Pasture on undulating land
wet grassland on valley floors

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	222	ha	54911.4	20	%	0.4	No	Very little uptake
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8564	ha	34087.5	20	%	25.1	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	230	ha	4014.8	20	%	5.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 925ha floodplain grazing marsh. With careful targeting the area of uptake may be benefiting this BAP habitat. Over 90% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grassland (HK9-14)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Distinctive local ironstone used with red brick, creamy-grey limestone and cob in traditional buildings throughout

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	99.8	Approx number	3082	10	%	3.2	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Outstanding, extensive examples of ridge and furrow and deserted villages on pasture throughout area
Impressive mansions and designed landscapes eg Althorp Hall, Canons Ashby, Cottesbrooke, Harlestone and Holdenby

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	235	ha	1810.6	50	%	13	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 95 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1685	ha	4526.3	50	%	37.2	Yes	Greater uptake of D5 would be beneficial as archaeology on grass is a very important characteristic of this area
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	235	ha	355.6	50	%	66.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	164	ha	2800	10	%	5.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Semi-natural habitats fragmented and small scale

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	378	ha	310.7	20	%	121.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 394ha lowland meadow, 247 ha lowland calcareous grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	180	ha	310.7	10	%	57.9	Yes	High uptake compared to many other NCAs
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	16	20	%	6.2	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 21ha reed bed. Greater uptake of these options would be good

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 107 COTSWOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Characteristic scarp slope beech woodlands
Other woodlands on upper valley and flat plateau tops
Parkland estates with significant blocks of woodland and infield trees
Well-treed hedgerows in the valleys
Tree-lined watercourses with alder and willow carr
Traditional orchards around farmsteads and in valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	672	ha	23910.1	5	%	2.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	174.1	km	6907.6	10	%	2.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	7619	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	12	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	553	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	45	ha	358.1	5	%	12.6	Yes	Of total uptake 71% relates to restoration and creation of traditional orchards (HC20/21)

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Local honey-coloured limestone walls on higher land / the plateaux
Hedges also common, particularly in valleys and on the dip slope

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	4235.6	km	9900	20	%	42.8	Yes	14% of uptake for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and (HB11/12). Plus 61 km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 107 COTSWOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	12.5	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	62.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Although below target uptake likely to be significant in the river valleys
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	379.3	km	1510	20	%	25.1	Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	2197	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Arable land on high ground of plateaux
 Pasture in valleys and steeper slopes, including areas of rough pasture
 Parkland grazing
 Wet meadows in valley bottoms

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	4124	ha	141544.9	20	%	2.9	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	17017	ha	83101.8	20	%	20.5	Yes	35% of uptake for EK3 pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	213	ha	25797.1	20	%	0.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1225 ha of floodplain grazing marsh, 14ha rush pasture and purple moor grass. Taking these figures of stock, uptake does not meet the threshold. Of the total area of uptake 65% is for the restoration of wet grassland and the remainder for its management (HK9 - 13)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1892	ha	25797.1	20	%	7.3	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 107 COTSWOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C6 Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	3	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	2520	Plot		500	per NCA			While beneficial for birds, can create an 'Advent Calendar' effect when on slopes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional buildings of Cotswold stone from local quarries, giving strong sense of unity

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	320.8	Approx number	16821	10	%	1.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Iron Age hillforts and Roman roads form prominent features

Ancient earthworks often at risk from agriculture

Parkland estates very characteristic, mature trees in need of renewal

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	1840	ha	4317.2	50	%	42.6	Yes	23% of uptake relates to the removal of archaeology from cultivation (ED2/HD7)
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2332	ha	4762.8	50	%	49	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	1840	ha	719.9	50	%	255.6	Yes	23% of uptake relates to the removal of archaeology from cultivation (ED2/HD7)
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	701	ha	15174.5	10	%	4.6	Yes	Significantly higher levels of uptake potentially required in this landscape where estate landscapes are a central characteristic

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 107 COTSWOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Unimproved limestone grassland/ commons on ridgetop
Wide range of calcicole shrubs and ground flora
Valley bottoms including species-rich grassland and grazed water meadows
Marshes and wet meadows vulnerable to drainage

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	4260	ha	1217.4	20	%	349.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,984ha calcareous grassland, 654ha lowland meadow. 67% of uptake for restoration / creation of species-rich grassland (HK7/8). Uptake likely to relate to areas of limestone and wet grasslands
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	183	ha	1217.4	10	%	15	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	10	ha	137.7	20	%	7.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 50ha reedbed, 26ha fen. Uptake relates to fen and reedbed

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 110 CHILTERNs

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive beech woodlands on plateau and 'hanging' woods
Small ancient woodlands and hedgerow and in-field trees on farmland
Pollarded willows, alders and other trees along river courses
Traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	234	ha	21505.9	5	%	1.1	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	109	ha	52.7	10	%	206.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1479	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	17	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	61	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	2	ha	353.7	5	%	0.6	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Network of small fields with ancient hedges on steep ground
Larger, more regular hedged fields in other areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1527.7	km	5010	20	%	30.5	Yes	16% of uptake for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and HB11/12. Plus 40 km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	6.7	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Needed where hedgerows have become very gappy

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 110 CHILTERN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	585 ha		1000 ha per NCA		Yes

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open, intensively farmed arable fields in many areas

Arable landscape affected by loss of winter stubble

Pasture along river corridors

Areas of rough pasture associated with steeper slopes and commons

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1219 ha	65403.4	20 %	1.9	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5310 ha	44590.1	20 %	11.9	Yes	39% of uptake for pasture with very low inputs (EK3)
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	95 ha	7435.1	20 %	1.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 341ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. The area of BAP Priority Habitat suggests that with careful targeting the area of uptake may be benefitting the most important areas of wet grassland
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	833 ha	7435.1	20 %	11.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Farmsteads, some of medieval origin, traditionally of flint, brick and clay tiles

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	119	Approx number	6900	10 %	1.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements				Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 110 CHILTERNs

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Network of ancient green lanes and tracks, including the Ridgeway
 Numerous archaeological sites
 Grand country houses and designed landscapes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	328	ha	2985.6	50	%	11	Yes	15% of uptake relates to options that take archaeology out of cultivation (ED2/HD7)
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	242	ha	2040.6	50	%	11.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	328	ha	392.5	50	%	83.6	Yes	15% of uptake relates to options that take archaeology out of cultivation (ED2/HD7)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	343	ha	10582.7	10	%	3.2	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Chalk grassland and downland on escarpment and valley sides (often invaded by scrub)
 Remnant acid grassland on semi-open common land on plateau
 Small outliers of heathland and acid grasslands on commons
 Small areas of flower-rich wet meadows in river valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1540	ha	653.9	20	%	235.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1192 ha calcareous grassland, 161ha lowland meadow. 58% of uptake for restoration/creation of species-rich grassland (HK7/8)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	13	ha	653.9	10	%	2	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	20	ha	49.5	20	%	40.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 51ha lowland acidic grassland, 14ha lowland heathland. Total uptake for restoration of lowland heathland (HO2)

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 110 CHILTERNs

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	18	ha	68.6	20	%	26.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats : 52ha fen, 16ha reedbed. Majority of uptake relates to fen (HQ6/7), remainder to reedbeds (HQ3/4)

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 116 BERKSHIRE AND MARLBOROUGH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Generally no woodland on open chalk downs except for characteristic beech clumps
Woodland blocks on clay-with-flints on lower dip slope
Remnant royal hunting forest at Savernake Forest (ancient trees and historic parkland)
Areas of remnant wood pasture where clay with flints overlies the chalk
Occasional hedgerow trees in river valleys
Wet woodlands in river valleys (alder, poplar, willow pollards)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	66	ha	6858.1	5	%	1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	35	km	1812.4	10	%	1.9	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	16	ha	54.9	10	%	29.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1086	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	342	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Very large geometric fields enclosed by fencing on open downs
In lower areas, hedgerow and shelterbelt boundaries
Small hedged fields in river valleys
Localised drainage ditches on valley floors
brick and flint walls around major estates

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 116 BERKSHIRE AND MARLBOROUGH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1010.3	km	3476	20	%	29.1	Yes	30% of uptake for more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and HB11/12, plus 23 km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	9.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Important where hedgerow lengths have become very gappy
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	42.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Although below target likely to be a significant length of ditch under option within the river valleys
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	879	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly intensive arable farmland
Areas of pasture and rough grazing associated with valleys and scarps
Dairying in valleys
Remnant traditional water meadows

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	2401	ha	70248.4	20	%	3.4	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4670	ha	24528.9	20	%	19	Yes	55% of uptake under more beneficial EK3 pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	206	ha	5052.4	20	%	4.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 302ha grazing marsh. This area of BAP Priority Habitat suggests that with careful targeting current uptake should be positive for the landscape even if the overall threshold is not achieved. But uptake not enough to influence overall theme score. Over 90% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for over-wintering waders) HK10, 12, 14.

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 116 BERKSHIRE AND MARLBOROUGH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	600	ha	5052.4	20	%	11.9	Yes	
C6 Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Diverse historic building materials including brick, knapped flint, weathered chalk, locally occurring Sarsen stones, weatherboard, cob, tile and thatch

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	81.6	Approx number	3193	10	%	2.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Savernake Forest former royal hunting forest
 Extensive historic parkland/ deer parks
 Numerous barrows and other prehistoric earthworks
 Ridgeway ancient chalk track; chalk-cut white horses
 Network of green lanes and drove roads

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	4312	ha	2035.5	50	%	211.8	Yes	5% of uptake under E/HD2 for taking archaeology out of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1430	ha	1676.4	50	%	85.3	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	4312	ha	757	50	%	569.7	Yes	5% of uptake under E/HD2 for taking archaeology out of cultivation.
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	75	ha	3634.4	10	%	2.1	Yes	Significantly greater uptake required

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 116 BERKSHIRE AND MARLBOROUGH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Grazed chalk grassland on scarps and steep slopes of dry valleys
Floodplain grazing marsh in the river valleys with associated fen / marsh / carr vegetation
Chalk rivers with watercress beds and wetland habitats

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2413	ha	865.6	20	%	278.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,334 ha calcareous grassland, 108ha lowland meadows. 59% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland (HK7)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	87	ha	36.8	20	%	236.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 14ha reed bed/ fen. Uptake for reed beds (HQ3/4) and fens (HQ6 / 7)

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 119 NORTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

A wooded chalk landscape with ancient woodland
Oak-ash woodland and scrub on scarp and higher ground
Beech/ash/maple on valley sides
Sweet chestnut coppice on dip slope in Kent
Extensive areas of yew with box woodland on scarp in Surrey
Thick wooded shaws define many fields on valley sides and in the Kent Downs
Hedgerow trees on valley sides
Meandering tree-lined water courses in the river valleys
Traditional orchards in river valleys and at the foot of the downs in Kent

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	619	ha	22213	5	%	2.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	159.3	km	4957.2	10	%	3.2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	156	ha	83.5	10	%	186.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2552	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	40	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	48	ha	400.1	5	%	12	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 119 NORTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Thick woodland shaws and mixed bushy hedges on slopes
Denuded and often gappy hedgerows around arable land
Historic parish boundaries that take in downland, scarp foot and chartland
Walls associated with the boundary of major estates
Drainage ditches on valley floors

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1091.5	km	3880	20	%	28.1	Yes	Of total uptake 9% is for (EK3) enhanced hedgerow management, plus 11km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	25.4	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	One of the few NCAs to have a significant length of new hedgerow planting
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	29.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Characteristic of valley floors
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	691	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Some open unenclosed downland grazing
Plateau and dip slope characterised by large arable fields
Areas of permanent and rough pasture on steeper slopes and in the mid-Surrey Hills
Wet pasture and meadows on the valley floors

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1430	ha	54499.6	20	%	2.6	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4923	ha	37374.9	20	%	13.2	Yes	43% of uptake for EK3 management of permanent pasture with very low inputs

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 119 NORTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	220	ha	4613.2	20	%	4.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 62ha of floodplain grazing marsh, suggesting that the level of uptake, of which 55% is for the restoration / creation of wet grassland, is exceeding the threshold

C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1078	ha	4613.2	20	%	23.4	Yes	
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Local building materials that include flint and Wealden bricks
Tile hung oast houses especially in the Kent Downs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	57.5	Approx numbe	4226	10	%	1.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments					Yes	

Historic environment Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Drove roads and ancient tracks including North Downs Way and Pilgrim's Way
Rich archaeological resource on the downs
Many historic parklands

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	302	ha	463.2	50	%	65.2	Yes	31% of uptake relates to the more beneficial ED2/HD7 taking archaeology out of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	111	ha	450.1	50	%	24.7	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	302	ha	178.3	50	%	169.4	Yes	31% of uptake relates to the more beneficial ED2/HD7 taking archaeology out of cultivation
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	284	ha	6200.2	10	%	4.6	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 119 NORTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Unimproved chalk grassland on scarp slope and dry valleys
Localised patches of heathland and chalk heath on the sandy soils on top of the Downs, notably in Surrey
Remnant wet pasture and reed beds on the valley floors
Localised areas of calcareous flushes at the foot of the scarp slope

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2787	ha	372.4	20	%	748.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,559ha lowland calcareous grassland. 54% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	129	ha	31.1	20	%	414.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 35 ha lowland heathland, 26ha lowland acidic grassland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	51	ha	53.7	20	%	95	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 5ha reedbed. Uptake for management of reed bed (HQ3) and HQ6/7 management and restoration of fen

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Distinctive chalk cliffs at Dover (the White Cliffs of Dover)
Wetland complex in the Medway gap sustained by the tidal river, including intertidal mudflats and grazing marsh

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	51	ha	11	10	%	461.9		of which 26ha. is for the restoration of salt marsh (HP6)
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 125 SOUTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive broadleaved and mixed woodland (mainly beech and ash) on steep scarp (hangers) and broad dip slopes of western downs
 Scattered copses forming prominent skyline features
 Isolated yew forest
 Hedgerow trees common on the Western Downs
 Lines of trees often mark the outer extent of the floodplain of the main river valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	800	ha	15144.3	5	%	5.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	159	km	2960.3	10	%	5.4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	212	ha	124.9	10	%	169.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1581	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	36	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	362	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Thick hedgerow enclosures on the Western Downs
 Few hedgerows on open Eastern Downs
 Straight reed-filled drainage ditches on river floodplains
 Brick and flint walls bounding large estates such as Cowdray Park

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 125 SOUTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	753.1	km	2774	20	%	27.1	Yes	Of total uptake 15% under Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) or Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12). A further 5% covers capital items associated with hedgerow restoration
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	7.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	76.1	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Although below target this is likely to be a significant length of ditches under option within the river valleys
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	840	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Open grazed downland with some areas of rough pasture
Dip slope mainly arable fields in large-scale geometric pattern
More mixed, pastoral character in some river valleys with areas of wet grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	3152	ha	35710.9	20	%	8.8	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	6456	ha	37580.9	20	%	17.2	Yes	Good that 46% of uptake relates to more beneficial EK3 Management of permanent pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1319	ha	3321.2	20	%	39.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1339ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh including important river valley habitats. All but 9ha of this uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for overwintering and breeding waders) HK9 - 14
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	3590	ha	3321.2	20	%	108.1	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 125 SOUTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Use of flint common in walls, buildings, churches and barns

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	128.5	Approx number	3871	10 %	3.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	6	No of agreements				Yes	Ranked 3rd amongst all NCAs indicating a high level of uptake

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Rich archaeological resource of international importance on the Downs including prominent Iron Age hillforts and Bronze Age barrows running along the crest line

Drove roads and ancient routes along downland tops

Highly characteristic designed parkland and major estates on the more wooded Western Downs

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	2774	ha	285.7	50 %	970.9	Yes	81% of uptakes relates to reduced depth of cultivation (ED3)
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2311	ha	838	50 %	275.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	2774	ha	705.7	50 %	393.1	Yes	81% of uptakes relates to reduced depth of cultivation (ED3)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	414	ha	4909.9	10 %	8.4	Yes	greater uptake would be beneficial
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	24	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	Probably forming part of designed parkland

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 125 SOUTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Semi-natural chalk grassland on scarp slopes and combes (lack of grazing may lead to scrub invasion)
Chalk valley wetlands - ponds, marsh and meadows subject to frequent flooding
Largest areas of rare chalk heath in Britain

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	6319	ha	1243	20	%	508.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 574ha of calcareous grassland, 85ha lowland meadow. Uptake likely to cover both chalk grassland and flood plain grazing marsh. Of total uptake 76% is for restoration of species-rich grassland (HK7)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	46	ha	1243	10	%	3.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	121	ha	41.8	20	%	289.3	Yes	74ha of uptake is for the maintenance of lowland heathland and 47ha for its restoration
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	21	ha	345.1	20	%	6.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 330ha fen, 17ha reed beds. Uptake largely relates to reed bed and fen management and restoration. Greater uptake of fen options would be beneficial

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Iconic white cliffs of the Seven Sisters and Beachy Head at eastern end of the South Downs
Other habitats largely confined to the Cuckmere estuary, including salt marsh, vegetated shingle, mudflats and saline lagoons.

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	4	ha	60.3	10	%	6.6	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			11.4	10	%		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 127 ISLE OF WIGHT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient coppiced woodland, small copses, mainly in north
Ancient hangar woodlands, mainly in south
Ancient oak woodland along coast
in the north wood pasture and hedgerow oaks
Plantation woodlands throughout
Some orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	336	ha	3767.7	5	%	8.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	48.3	km	1017.5	10	%	4.7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	35	ha	83.9	10	%	41.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	445	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	1	ha	43.4	5	%	2.3	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Hedgerows throughout
Large rectilinear fields across much of the island but small areas of irregular medieval enclosure, especially on the south coast
Parklands bounded by brick or brick and flint walls

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 127 ISLE OF WIGHT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	527.9	km	979	20	%	53.9	Yes	34% of uptake under more beneficial Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/HB12). Under the remainder (EB1/2) reduced flail cutting will also help
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	In areas of parliamentary enclosure many hedgerows extremely gappy and replanting required

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly permanent grassland in north, including some coastal grassland
Remnant wet grasslands in river valleys
Intensive arable in south
Horticulture in east
Rough grazing on the chalk ridge and high downs

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1682	ha	12297.3	20	%	13.7	Yes	Roughly 54% of all uptake relates to more beneficial EK3
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	432	ha	2125.4	20	%	20.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 578 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. The majority of the uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands with small areas of rush pasture management
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	617	ha	2125.4	20	%	29	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional buildings mainly in local limestones and sandstones or brick
Some ancient buildings roofed with limestone slabs and tile upper courses

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	40.5	Approx numbe	1929	10	%	2.1	Yes	
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 127 ISLE OF WIGHT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Features include prehistoric burial mounds
Former medieval deer parks and Victorian country houses and parklands (including Osborne House) are a particular feature

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	110	ha	28.6	50	%	384.9	Yes	60% of uptake relates to options removing archaeology from cultivation (eg ED2)
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	19	ha	75.7	50	%	25.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	110	ha	64.5	50	%	170.5	Yes	60% of uptake relates to options removing archaeology from cultivation (eg ED2)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	37	ha	895.8	10	%	4.1	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	27	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	67	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Heathland over sandy outcrops
Remnant chalk downland
Unimproved meadows and grasslands
Wetland landscapes (marsh, bog and wet meadows)
Reedbeds at the head of the estuaries of the north coast

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 127 ISLE OF WIGHT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1386	ha	622.4	20	%	222.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 655ha of calcareous grassland, 215ha of lowland meadows. 57% of uptake for the restoration and creation of species-rich grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	57	ha	622.4	10	%	9.2	Yes	
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	24	ha	112.6	20	%	21.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 121 lowland acidic grassland, 65ha lowland heathland
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	118	ha	235.6	20	%	50.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 149ha reedbeds, 87ha fens. Uptake, 71% for fens (HQ7/8/9) and 29% for reedbeds (HQ3/4)

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

A highly varied and dramatic coastline strongly influenced by geology
 Steep chalk cliffs in the south and west (e.g. St Catherine's Head) and dramatic chalk stacks (the Needles)
 Sandstone cliffs in the east
 On south coast Greensand and chert topped cliffs tower above series of terraces running down to low coastal cliffs
 Sand dunes at the mouth of Newtown Creek and at St Helen's
 Small areas of salt marsh associated with the estuaries of the north coast

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	13	ha	116.4	10	%	11.2	Yes	
G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			13.6	10	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 13ha coastal sand dunes. ES uptake may be beneficial

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 130 HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Wooded valleys and slopes with ancient semi-natural oak woodland and hazel coppice
 Distinctive beech copses on higher chalk knolls
 Wood-pastures and plantations
 coniferous shelterbelts characteristic north of Winchester
 Mature poplar plantations in valley bottoms
 Alder, sallow and willow trees fringing water courses, with willows often pollarded

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	454	ha	15689.9	5	%	2.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	90.7	km	4038.3	10	%	2.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2917	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	554	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Fields generally large and rectilinear with hedgerows
 Trackways with wide verges also often form field boundaries
 Coniferous shelterbelts and fences may also bound fields
 Ditches in the valley bottoms which are largely devoid of hedgerows
 Brick and flint walls define the pale of major estates

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2131.1	km	4300	20	%	49.6	Yes	23% of uptake for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12). Even EB1/2 bring considerable benefit as hedgerows are often tightly flailed
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	8.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Many hedgerows extremely gappy - replanting required

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 130 HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	24.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1226	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	
Agricultural land use										Score: 0.5
Key characteristics:										
Mainly intensive arable production Small proportion of grazing land Unimproved wet grasslands and water meadows and remnant traditional watercress beds in Test and Itchen valleys										
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	2650	ha	86874	20	%	3.1	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4415	ha	31107	20	%	14.2	Yes	Of total uptake 2190 ha (50%) under options for very low input grassland (E/HK3). Could reflect transfer of pasture out of the Test Valley ESA
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	264	ha	2891.8	20	%	9.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 533ha of floodplain grazing marsh, 34ha Purple moor grass & rush pasture. Over 80% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for overwintering waders) HK10/12. Uptake identified as positive as BAP Priority Habitat extent likely to be the more accurate measure of stock
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	882	ha	2891.8	20	%	30.5	Yes	
C6	Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	6	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	Very important features of Test and Itchen Valleys - higher uptake desirable

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 130 HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional buildings of brick, chalk cob or brick with flints
Thatch common in the river valleys
Timber frame barns a common feature

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	146.6	Approx number	4887	10	%	3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Iron Age hillforts and Bronze Age burial mounds
Roman roads
Parklands and estates with wood pastures and plantations
Ponds in river valleys

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	2092	ha	570.8	50	%	366.5	Yes	Of total uptake 5% is the more beneficial (ED2/HD7)) removal of archaeology from cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	395	ha	567	50	%	69.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	2092	ha	911.5	50	%	229.5	Yes	Of total uptake 5% is the more beneficial (ED2/HD7)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	150	ha	4865	10	%	3.1	Yes	Significantly greater uptake required as these are highly characteristic features - brings overall assessment for this theme down to 'positive'
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	24	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 130 HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Unimproved species-rich chalk grassland
Reedbeds, fen, marsh in the valleys of the Test and Itchen and other valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1462	ha	1496.3	20	%	97.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 764ha of calcareous grassland, 189ha of lowland meadow. Uptake may also cover areas of grazing marsh
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	167	ha	1196.5	20	%	14	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1, 448ha fen. Uptake primarily for the restoration of fen

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 132 SALISBURY PLAIN AND WEST WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Scattered copses, clumps and shelterbelts on high downs
Woodlands confined mainly to valleys and steep slopes
Extensive ridge top ancient oak woodlands at Grovely Wood and Great Ridge
Field trees associated with areas of estate plantings
Wet woodland and lines of willow and poplar along watercourses

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	278	ha	8727.7	5	%	3.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	75.3	km	2425.2	10	%	3.1	Yes	Important around tree clumps
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	746	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	37	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Large arable fields with very few hedges, may be bounded by tracks with wide verges
Ditches in valley bottoms
Brick and flint walls define the pale of major estates

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	822.9	km	3610	20	%	22.8	Yes	Of the total only 12% relates to the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) with the majority of uptake being options EB1 and EB2. These bring considerable benefits though, as in these landscapes hedgerows are usually tightly flailed
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	In these landscapes many hedgerows extremely gappy -replanting required to make good major gaps

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 132 SALISBURY PLAIN AND WEST WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	27.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	638	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Important options in these large scale sweeping landscapes

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable cultivation dominant except on Salisbury Plain where significant area of rough grassland
Dry pastures on lower valley slopes, with meadows and damp pasture on valley floors
Unimproved water meadows and remnant traditional watercress beds in valleys of Avon and tributaries

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	2398	ha	53808.5	20	%	4.5	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	6087	ha	24163.3	20	%	25.2	Yes	Of the total area of uptake, roughly 30% of uptake relates to the more beneficial management with very low inputs (EK3)
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	256	ha	3361	20	%	7.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,594ha of floodplain grazing marsh. Roughly 80% of uptake for management of wet grasslands (HK10 - 12). Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	974	ha	3361	20	%	29	Yes	
C6 Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	48	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	Higher levels of uptake would be very beneficial as water meadows are one of the defining characteristics of the Avon Valley

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Traditional agricultural buildings largely of brick and flint with timber-framed barns common

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	65.5	Approx numbe	3252	10	%	2		
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 132 SALISBURY PLAIN AND WEST WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration					

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Outstanding prehistoric ritual landscape with widespread prominent earthworks and monuments including Stonehenge World Heritage Site
Locally distinctive features chalk-cut white horses
Large parkland and estate landscapes particularly in valleys

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	2847	ha	1285.6	50	%	221.4	Yes	84% of uptake relates to options for reduced depth of cultivation (E/HD3) rather than more beneficial option (E/HD2) to take archaeology out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	6878	ha	3097.2	50	%	222.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	2847	ha	1439.9	50	%	197.7	Yes	84% of uptake relates to options for reduced depth of cultivation (E/HD3)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	171	ha	1810	10	%	9.4	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	13	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Associated with the designed landscapes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Salisbury Plain has one of the largest remaining areas of calcareous grassland in north west Europe
Valley bottom wetlands and grasslands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2675	ha	26938.1	20	%	9.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 16,667ha and 424ha of lowland meadows. Higher uptake needed
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	18	ha	421.6	20	%	4.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 24ha of reedbeds. The limited uptake is for the maintenance and restoration of fen. Significantly higher areas of relevant uptake would be good

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 132 SALISBURY PLAIN AND WEST WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 134 DORSET DOWNS AND CRANBORNE CHASE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Woodlands, shelterbelts of beech, ash and sycamore, clumps and copses containing ancient hazel coppice
Hill top copses (mainly beech) are a feature
Few trees on the dip slope, but woodland increases towards the lowlands
Hedgerow trees in the chalk valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	363	ha	8739.2	5	%	4.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	88.9	km	2352	10	%	3.8	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	47	ha	113.8	10	%	41.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2180	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	3	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	Increased uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	4	ha	32	5	%	12.5	Yes	Uptake spread between maintenance, restoration and creation of traditional orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Largely characterised by large Parliamentary enclosures with straight, narrow hawthorn hedges

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1884.1	km	3490	20	%	54	Yes	10% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality. Overall unusually high levels of uptake compared to other NCAs
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 134 DORSET DOWNS AND CRANBORNE CHASE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	2.5 km			10 km per NCA			Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	693 ha			1000 ha per NCA			Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open, mainly arable, downland on the dip slope
 Pasture and smaller scale fields within valleys
 Rough grasslands on some valley sides
 water meadows in river valleys along with cress beds (as in the Chalke Valley)

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	2555	ha	65570.6	20	%	3.9	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	7750	ha	34222.7	20	%	22.6	Yes	37% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	166	ha	5348.9	20	%	3.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,323 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, 60ha Purple moor grass & rush pasture
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	938	ha	5348.9	20	%	17.5	Yes	
C6	Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	A significant missed opportunity not to have uptake for the management and restoration of traditional water meadows

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Low, rendered buildings are common
 Flint with brick dressing, clunch and thatch are traditional materials reflecting the lack of a consistent supply of building stone

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	141.9	Approx number	2823	10	%	5		
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 134 DORSET DOWNS AND CRANBORNE CHASE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments					No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Prominent and vast hillforts and other prehistoric features crown the highest ridges above the steep scarp slope
Neolithic earthworks, long barrows and burial mounds on the chalk uplands
Ditch and bank earthworks and cross-ridge dykes
Strip lynchets (ancient field systems) close to medieval villages
Estate parklands a highly characteristic feature of this NCA

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	2223	ha	1207.2	50	%	184.1	Yes	14% of uptake is for the removal of features from cultivation while the remainder is for reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2071	ha	2505	50	%	82.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	2223	ha	1041.8	50	%	213.4	Yes	14% of uptake is for the removal of features from cultivation while the remainder is for reduced depth of cultivation
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	195	ha	5065.2	10	%	3.8	Yes	This is a missed opportunity as parklands are highly characteristic of this NCA although it is possible that much of this resource is being managed through private means. Two-thirds of uptake is for the maintenance of parkland and one-third for the restoration of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Scarp slopes support species-rich calcareous grassland
Remnant grazing marsh and wetland habitats in river valleys
Heathlands along the boundary with the Dorset Heaths

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	3387	ha	781.2	20	%	433.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2855ha lowland calcareous grassland, 298ha lowland meadows. Over half of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 134 DORSET DOWNS AND CRANBORNE CHASE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows			781.2	10	%		No	Hay meadows traditionally characteristic of the river valleys
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	183	ha	71.3	20	%	256.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 72ha lowland dry acid grassland, 47ha lowland heathland. All uptake is for the restoration of heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	44	ha	127.6	20	%	34.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat; 18ha reedbeds. The majority of uptake is for the restoration of fen

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 136 SOUTH PURBECK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Belts of ancient woodland (oak and beech) on northern edge of chalk ridge on steep slopes
Large copses of trees and small woodlands and dense hedgerow tree cover on the slopes of the limestone ridges
Largely treeless limestone plateau to the south

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	84	ha	701.7	5	%	12	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	5.5	km	217.5	10	%	2.5	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	20	ha	22.9	10	%	87.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	123	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial where hedgerow trees are common
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Hedgerows on the lower slopes of the chalk ridge, around Kimmeridge, and enclosing irregularly shaped small fields in the Corfe Valley of great historic importance
On limestone plateau hedgerows replaced by dry stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	215.5	km	401	20	%	53.7	Yes	Of uptake 16% is for hedgerow enhancement (EB3 Enhanced hedgerow management) and some 10 km of capital works for hedgerow restoration and laying
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 136 SOUTH PURBECK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	12.1 km	69	20 %	17.5	Yes
B7 Minimal negative landscape impact from deer fencing	Length of ES deer fencing	5.7 km		5 km per NCA		

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed agriculture dominated by arable and improved pasture
Areas of rough grazing in the Corfe Valley

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1453 ha	4943.1	20 %	29.4	Yes
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	223 ha	840.5	20 %	26.5	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Many traditional buildings of Purbeck or Portland Stone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	20	Approx number	662	10 %	3	Yes
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements				Yes

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Significant historical interest including early settlements, medieval industrial sites and Corfe Castle
Strip fields and lynchets characteristic features of valley sides and along coast
Important areas of parkland

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	35 ha	100.9	50 %	34.7	Yes
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 136 SOUTH PURBECK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	251	ha	602.2	50	%	41.7	Yes
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	35	ha	100.5	50	%	34.8	Yes
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	190	ha	776.2	10	%	24.5	Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Chalk grasslands and scrubby slopes on chalk ridge
 Calcareous grasslands along dramatic rolling cliff tops
 Acid grassland on Corfe Common
 Small areas of heathland as outliers of the Dorset heaths
 Remnant meadows on damper soils of the valleys
 Reedbeds and other wetland habitats along seepage lines

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1427	ha	658.9	20	%	216.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 861 ha lowland calcareous grassland, 69 ha lowland meadows. 65% of uptake for restoration and creation of these habitats
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	89	ha	21	20	%	423	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 79ha lowland acidic grassland, 30ha lowland heathland. Nearly half of uptake is for the creation of heathland on arable land
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	4	ha	1558.3	20	%	0.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 15ha fens and 51ha reedbeds. Current uptake is for fens - greater uptake for the management of reedbeds would be beneficial. The stock data for this NCA is likely to be misleading

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 137 ISLE OF PORTLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Minimal tree cover Small valley woodlands in the west					
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A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES			27.1	5	%		No	
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Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Small fields, enclosed by regular pattern of stone walls					
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B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES			8.6	20	%		No	Some uptake for the management of the characteristic walls would be beneficial
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Agricultural land use						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Arable dominates higher ground Pasture on steeper slopes and in valley bottoms					
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C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES			137.3	20	%		No	Some uptake of these options would be beneficial
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Traditional farm buildings						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Buildings of local Portland Limestone					
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D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES			191	10	%		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
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Historic environment						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Medieval terraced arable strips survive in cultivation					
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 137 ISLE OF PORTLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable			18.7	50	%		No	Uptake of relevant options would be beneficial. Although stock covers a small area - medieval arable strips are an important characteristic of this small NCA
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			29	50	%		No	Uptake of relevant options would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Unimproved limestone grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES			29.5	20	%		No	Uptake of the relevant options would be beneficial
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 138 WEYMOUTH LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Majority of the area is treeless
Blocks of deciduous woodland on valley sides, primarily in the west
Distinctive tree groups around settlements and individual farmsteads
Hedgerow trees around Osmington

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	27	ha	533.6	5	%	5.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	41	km	186.8	10	%	21.9	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	46	ha	29.5	10	%	155.8	Yes	Assumed that this is associated with maintaining a balance of scrub on the chalk downland
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	34	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Open landscape with sparse hedgerows on the ridgetops
Straight low hedgerows forming a broad patchwork on shallow slopes
On the steeper slopes, especially around Osmington, there is more substantial hedges and hedgerow trees
Stone walls are used in parts (Bride Valley)

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	137.3	km	435	20	%	31.6	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial in areas where hedgerows are becoming gappy

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 138 WEYMOUTH LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	7.8	km	56	20	%	14	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable dominates the higher ground
Pasture on valley sides and within floodplains
Remnant areas of wet grasslands
Horse pasture around settlements

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	897	ha	4982.4	20	%	18	Yes	Over half of the uptake is for the more beneficial very low input pasture management
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	46	ha	764.1	20	%	6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 72 ha Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh. Probable that the stock of wet grassland is less than that indicated in the database and that the uptake is therefore more beneficial than that indicated by the figures
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	234	ha	764.1	20	%	30.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Older buildings are a mixture of materials – grey limestone and brick widely used with thatch a traditional roofing material near the coast

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	1.6	Approx number	929	10	%	0.2	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Iron age hillfort ramparts and Neolithic barrows.

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 138 WEYMOUTH LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	55	ha	453.3	50	%	12.1	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Coastal grasslands with gorse and bramble scrub and remnant calcareous grassland
Significant reed beds behind Chesil Beech and along the coast

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	359	ha	194.1	20	%	185	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 195ha lowland calcareous grassland; 25ha lowland meadows. The majority of this uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grasslands
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	105	ha	624.1	20	%	16.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 521ha reedbeds. The BAP data from the NCA Profiles suggest that this threshold is being met. Nearly all of the uptake is for the maintenance of reed beds

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Coastal grassland on indented, low coastline

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			142.5	10	%		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 140 YEOVIL SCARPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Small woods including semi-natural ancient woodlands, copses and scrub frequent on steep ridges and in deep combes
Scattered small coniferous plantations
Remnant orchards with poplar shelter belts
hedgerow trees found on the limestone hills and on the Yeovil Sands
Streamside willow pollards and alder, predominately in the vales

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	608	ha	3037.4	5	%	20	Yes	This is an unusually high indicator result for the management of small woodlands across the NCAs. For this reason and because of the high results also for 'in-field' trees and orchards the overall effect for this theme is identified as strongly positive
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1898	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Suspected that this option has, in fact, been applied to hedgerow trees
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	45	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	60	ha	507.3	5	%	11.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Hedges non-existent or low in the south west
Thick hedgerows with substantial earthbanks elsewhere
On limestone ridges scattered areas of dry stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1439.6	km	2919	20	%	49.3	Yes	High levels of uptake for hedgerow options but low levels for characteristic walls and earthbanks
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 140 YEOVIL SCARPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	4.3	km	403	20	%	1.1	No	Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial	
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	1.6	km	200	20	%	0.8	No	Higher lengths of uptake might be beneficial	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed farming with arable
Grassland is the dominant land cover with improved pastures in valley bottoms and rough pasture on steep hillsides
Tributaries of the Brue, Parrett and Yeo form an intricate pattern of valleys with remnant wet grasslands

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4373	ha	30955.4	20	%	14.1	Yes	36% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	42	ha	4536.7	20	%	0.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 926ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial. 665 of current uptake for the management of rush pasture	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	608	ha	4536.7	20	%	13.4	Yes		

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Building materials are varied
Local Ham Hill stone most characteristic
Other construction materials include cream and pink limestones, sandstones, timber, thatch and, more recently, brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	77.6	Approx numbe	4322	10	%	1.8	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 140 YEOVIL SCARPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prominent prehistoric hill forts of South Cadbury and Ham Hill
Houses such as Montacute, Barrington Court, Sherborne Castle, and Dillington House built from the Elizabethan period onwards, with surrounding parklands of lime, oak and beech forming conspicuous features in the landscape

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	39	ha	754.3	50	%	5.2	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	282	ha	1170.3	50	%	24.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	39	ha	120.6	50	%	32.4	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	381	ha	2356.1	10	%	16.2	Yes	Majority of uptake for the maintenance of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

1

Remnant areas of lowland meadows
Along the most southerly edge of the NCA chalk escarpments support remnant areas of calcareous grasslands
Remnant areas of fen in river valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	416	ha	745	20	%	55.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 394ha lowland meadows, 248ha lowland calcareous grassland. Roughly 60% of uptake is for the maintenance of species-rich grassland and 40% for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	52	ha	745	10	%	7	Yes	Higher uptake would be beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	42	ha	310.5	20	%	13.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 290ha fens. Uptake is for the restoration of fens

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 141 MENDIP HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Plateau and hilltops largely treeless except for old ash pollards and wind-shaped shelterbelts
Slopes and valleys with wide range of woodlands in mosaic with other land uses
Damp woodland in valley bottoms
Small groups of willow in the Yeo floodplain
Hedgerow trees more common in the east
Orchards on the outskirts of Loxton

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	202	ha	2976.1	5	%	6.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	20.1	km	766.2	10	%	2.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	92	ha	32.3	10	%	284.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	521	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	7	ha	56.1	5	%	12.5	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Hedgerows are main field boundary type, often outgrown on the south western slopes
Limestone walls on the plateau and some of the eastern slopes defining rectilinear fields
Floodplain areas divided by ditches and hedgerows including irregular fields

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 141 MENDIP HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	269	km	1224	20	%	22	Yes	Noted that of total length of uptake, only 17% relates to the more beneficial options of EB3 Enhanced hedgerow management and HB11/12 for Management of hedgerows of very highly environmental quality
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	6.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Combined hedge and ditch management makes up a further 6km of uptake
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	46.9	km	77	20	%	60.8	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly improved pasture with some pig rearing on plateau
Areas of rough grazing on the plateau and Bleadon Hills
Some horticulture in south west (the Strawberry Belt)
Floodplain under intensive arable cultivation

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2885	ha	14370.6	20	%	20.1	Yes	Of total uptake, 28% relates to the more beneficial options for very low fertiliser inputs (EK3) as opposed to EK2 which is the dominant option
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	29	ha	2277.7	20	%	1.3	Yes	163 ha of floodplain grazing marsh. Higher uptake of relevant options would be good
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	215	ha	2277.7	20	%	9.4	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

1

Limestone and conglomerate in buildings give a unified character
Most older buildings in rough, exposed stone with little detailing

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	16.6	Approx numbe	1200	10	%	1.4		
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Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 141 MENDIP HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration					

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Many relics of past lead, coal and cloth industries
Outstanding prehistoric features such as burial mounds and hillforts on plateau
Historic parkland with mature trees

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	99	ha	311.5	50	%	31.8	Yes	60% of total uptake relates to the more beneficial options that remove archaeology from cultivation (ED2)
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1150	ha	1243.8	50	%	92.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	99	ha	132.9	50	%	74.5	Yes	60% of total uptake relates to the more beneficial options that remove archaeology from cultivation (ED2)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	54	ha	436.9	10	%	12.4	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

1

Unimproved limestone grassland and karst features on plateau
Open heathland/ moorland in north
Marshy land in valley bottoms, including some neutral unimproved meadows
'Gruffy ground' left from the lead industry which has revegetated to form important semi-natural habitats

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1632	ha	142.9	20	%	1142	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 763ha limestone grassland, 352ha lowland meadows. Uptake possibly relating to both the areas of unimproved limestone grasslands and remaining areas of unimproved neutral meadows
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	82	ha	142.9	10	%	57.4	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 141 MENDIP HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	333	ha	256.4	20	%	129.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 397ha lowland heathland, 356ha lowland acidic grassland. 94% of uptake for the restoration of heathland (HO2)

Eastern Arable: 1 NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Tree and woodland cover generally limited to clumps near settlement
Some river valley woodlands
Occasional shelterbelts and blocks of coniferous trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	46	ha	881.2	5	%	5.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	67	km	356.7	10	%	18.8	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	4	ha	875.4	1	%	0.5	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES			25	10	%		No	Untapped potential to regenerate coastal scrub and degraded river courses

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Large rectilinear fields enclosed by low-cut thorn hedges with few trees or fences
Sandstone walls in parts

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	581.5	km	886	20	%	65.6	Yes	Excellent uptake level
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.7	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Uptake could be improved. Hedgerow loss is an issue
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	60.6	km	523	20	%	11.6	Yes	Greater uptake of stone wall options would be good as walls are important in landscape
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	470	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Potential for greater use of buffer strips especially along degraded watercourses

Eastern Arable: 1 NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Some permanent pasture in valleys and coastal fringes
Inland, open, mixed and arable landscape

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2527	ha	8979.4	20	%	28.1	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	715	ha	1922.8	20	%	37.2	Yes	Target to river valleys and coastal grazing marsh. BAP Priority Habitat: 205ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	356	ha	1922.8	20	%	18.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings are generally of sandstone with pantile or slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	124.3	Approx number	957	10	%	13	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	6	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Features include prominent medieval castles, fortifications and structures, and religious buildings
Complex early field systems

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	70	ha	82.6	50	%	84.7	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1424	ha	271.9	50	%	523.8	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 1 NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	70	ha	37.6	50	%	186.3	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Semi natural acid and neutral grassland, heath and scrub on coastal fringes
Rare whinstone grasslands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	356	ha	236.8	20	%	150.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 205ha floodplain grazing marsh
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	59	ha	236.8	10	%	24.9	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			81.8	20	%		No	No uptake despite mention as a key landscape characteristic. BAP Priority Habitat: 316ha lowland heathland

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Saltmarshes, intertidal mudflats and sand dunes
Patches of coastal grazing marsh

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	32	ha	145.3	10	%	22	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	544	ha	949.2	10	%	57.3	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 13 SOUTH EAST NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Coast open, largely treeless and windswept
Broadleaved woods on steeper valley sides and in estate parkland
Blocks of mixed and coniferous woodland on colliery sites

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	84	ha	1730.9	5	%	4.9	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	1	ha	1730.9	1	%	0.1	No	Woodland creation is a key objective for this landscape, where a new character needs to be created
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Key objective

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Large, open, regular fields
Reclaimed land is simple and relatively featureless
Fields bounded by post and wire fences or by hedgerows which are generally low and gappy
Also some walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	394.4	km	1318	20	%	29.9	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted				10	km per NCA		No	Uptake would be very beneficial to landscape
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	0.4	km	479	20	%	0.1	No	Significant resource of walls but almost no uptake
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	186	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be good

Eastern Arable: 13 SOUTH EAST NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Large, open, regular arable fields
Arable interspersed with pastures grazed by sheep and cattle
Pony paddocks on the poorer, reclaimed soils

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	132	ha	20755.5	20	%	0.6	No	These options could add interest to this largely arable landscape
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1233	ha	8635.2	20	%	14.3	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	159	ha	1032.1	20	%	15.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 254ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis (but not enough to make whole theme positive)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Buildings generally of red brick and slate

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	28.1	Approx number	608	10	%	4.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Large, scattered country houses and estate parklands
Open water and wetland in former mined areas

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	16	ha	245.3	50	%	6.5	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	242	ha	148.6	50	%	162.8	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 13 SOUTH EAST NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	16 ha		24.8	50	%	64.5	Yes	Very small area concerned
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture			426.8	10	%		No	No uptake at although this is a key landscape feature
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	8 Number			20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	14 Number			20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Restored semi-natural wetland habitat

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	70 ha		709.6	20	%	9.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 68ha lowland meadows, 54ha lowland dry acid grassland. Rated positive on this basis but not enough to justify strongly positive for theme as whole
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	43 ha		146.2	20	%	29.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 111ha reedbeds, 25ha lowland raised bog

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Mudflats and saltmarshes along river estuaries

Beaches and sand dunes

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES		32.2	10	%		No	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	31 ha		215.4	10	%	14.4	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 14 TYNE AND WEAR LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Ancient oak woodland on valley sides, bluffs and historic estates
Hedgerow oak, ash, sycamore and beech in valleys
Otherwise tree cover generally sparse

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	144	ha	3095.6	5	%	4.7	Yes	Uptake should be higher as woodland management is a key objective
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	237	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Relatively good uptake but could improve further

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

16th and 17th century irregular field patterns
Patterns enlarged in places in 20th century
Fields divided by low hawthorn hedges, fences or strips of conifer plantation
Also some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	311.9	km	1015	20	%	30.7	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.8	km		10	km per NCA		No	Opportunity to restore degraded/overmanaged hedgerows
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	9.6	km	513	20	%	1.9	No	Significant resource; greater uptake needed

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixture of improved pastures and arable cropping, especially on floodplain
Pasture for sheep grazing on reclaimed land and steeper slopes

Eastern Arable: 14 TYNE AND WEAR LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1389	ha	8920	20	%	15.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional farm buildings of local sandstone with roofs of red clay pantile or slate
Also some Victorian brick and slate

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	30.3	Approx number	2139	10	%	1.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Rich cultural heritage and landmark buildings
Remnant rigg and furrow
Parkland estates surrounding castles and country houses often sited along rivers

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	0	ha	199.2	50	%	0	No	No uptake at all
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	176	ha	98.2	50	%	179.2	Yes	Not enough on its own to justify positive assessment on theme when other objectives have no uptake at all
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	0	ha	36.1	50	%	0	No	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			1552.4	10	%		No	No uptake at all although parkland is perhaps the key historic landscape feature

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Fragments of lowland heath and mire

Eastern Arable: 14 TYNE AND WEAR LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	125	ha	628.2	20	%	19.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 33ha lowland meadows; 29ha lowland dry acid grassland. Positive on this basis
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	76	ha	107.1	20	%	70.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 410ha lowland heathland

Eastern Arable: 15 DURHAM MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover
Ancient ash, oak, wych elm and yew woods in steep-sided limestone denes
Some broadleaved estate woodlands
Generally few hedgerow trees
Coastal scrub of blackthorn, hazel and juniper

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	15	ha	2125.2	5	%	0.7	No	Very low uptake
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	29	ha	5.6	10	%	518	Yes	Positive but uptake tiny in absolute terms so little effect overall
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	205	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake low and mostly on grassland not arable
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	20	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Large, regular fields bounded by low, clipped hawthorn hedges
Fragmented hedgerow network
Some dry stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	569.2	km	1186	20	%	48	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	5.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	More uptake would help counter fragmentation
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	8.1	km	477	20	%	1.7	No	Very low uptake given significant resource

Eastern Arable: 15 DURHAM MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	177	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Scope to improve uptake

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly open arable with occasional improved pasture
Urban fringe land used for pony paddocks and allotments
Rough coastal grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	285	ha	19735.7	20	%	1.4	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1068	ha	9768	20	%	10.9	Yes	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	170	ha	1672.1	20	%	10.2	Yes	May be positive if focused on coast but no information on this

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional, local stone-built houses
Later Victorian red-brick buildings

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	33.3	Approx number	696	10	%	4.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant field ponds and rigg and furrow
Ornamental parklands
More recent legacy of coal mining and limestone quarrying

Eastern Arable: 15 DURHAM MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	91	ha	122.9	50 %	74.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	162	ha	118.8	50 %	136.4	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	91	ha	58.8	50 %	154.9	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			515.6	10 %		No	No uptake at all although parkland is a key landscape feature
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	12	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake but does not meet threshold

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Remnants of Magnesian Limestone grassland on escarpment
Limestone plant communities in old quarries

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	133	ha	666.4	20 %	20	Yes	Uptake considered neutral only in light of BAP Priority Habitat figures. BAP Priority Habitats: 504ha lowland calcareous grassland, 336ha lowland meadows, 250ha lowland dry acid grassland
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Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Sand dunes with varied flora

G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			18.7	10 %		No	No uptake at all
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Eastern Arable: 23 TEES LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Narrow riparian woods of willow and alder, also ancient oak woods on steep river banks
Semi-natural estate and small farm woodlands
Hedgerow trees of oak, ash and sycamore
Orchards historically important south of River Tees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	51	ha	3054.2	5	%	1.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	918	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake on arable land would be beneficial
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	129	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	1	ha	18.4	5	%	5.4	Yes	Although positive, both resource and uptake are very tiny

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Semi-regular patterns of old enclosures fragmented by field amalgamation
Other field boundaries hawthorn hedges, usually low-cut
Ditches and dykes in areas of fen and carr (Skerne Carrs)
Some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1564.4	km	3384	20	%	46.2	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial as fragmentation is an issue

Eastern Arable: 23 TEES LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	75.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Positive as ditches are characteristic of part of the NCA only
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	29	km	625	20	%	4.6	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial as there is a significant stock of walls
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	337	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Open arable and mixed farmland to the west
Permanent pasture in the north
Mixed farming in the south
Wet floodplain grazing close to mouth of Tees

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	335	ha	49325.1	20	%	0.7	No	Options appear under-utilised
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3270	ha	24541.4	20	%	13.3	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	240	ha	2647.6	20	%	9.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 786ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings are generally of sandstone or brick with red pantiles

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	305.5	Approx number	2044	10	%	14.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Eastern Arable: 23 TEES LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Roman roads and fortifications
Deserted medieval villages and relic ridge and furrow especially around the carrs
Heavily wooded parkland and estates

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	106	ha	112.5	50	%	94.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	764	ha	583.9	50	%	130.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	106	ha	219.9	50	%	48.2	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	49	ha	1543.3	10	%	3.2	No	Uptake could be improved

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Flat, peaty fenland and carrs with frequent watercourses (Skerne Carrs area)

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	56	ha	293.6	20	%	19.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 786ha floodplain grazing marsh, 268ha reedbeds
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Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive mud flats, saltmarshes, wetlands, beaches and dunes at mouth of River Tees

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			205.9	10	%		No	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			238.3	10	%		No	

Eastern Arable: 24 VALE OF MOWBRAY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Tree cover generally sparse
Small copses, woodlands and parklands, especially in the east
In-field and hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	10	ha	1415.8	5	%	0.7	No	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			1415.8	1	%		No	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1227	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Most fields medium sized, but larger in the south and west
Low hedges or post and wire fences
Ditches in valley bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1182.2	km	2225	20	%	53.1	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.4	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	67.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 24 VALE OF MOWBRAY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	11.3	km	533	20	%	2.1	No	Greater uptake would be good as there is significant stock
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	164	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Arable and mixed dairy and cropping
Some poultry and pig rearing
More intensive in the south and west
Some wet grasslands along river corridors

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	449	ha	36517.9	20	%	1.2	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2502	ha	18381.2	20	%	13.6	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	59	ha	1183.2	20	%	5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 338ha floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Buildings mainly in local brick with pantile roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	298.2	Approx number	844	10	%	35.3	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Eastern Arable: 24 VALE OF MOWBRAY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment	Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Few historic sites due to 18th and 19th century enclosures and drainage
Some parklands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	29	ha	116.8	50	%	24.8	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	576	ha	478.3	50	%	120.4	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	29	ha	160.3	50	%	18.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	33	ha	848.7	10	%	3.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

2
Semi-natural habitats are limited
Areas of riparian rough grazing

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	2	ha	158	20	%	1.3	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 338ha floodplain grazing marsh, 139ha fens
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Eastern Arable: 26 VALE OF PICKERING

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland cover limited in lower lying eastern part of the Vale
In western areas, copses, riparian trees and carr woodlands
Field boundary trees (oak, ash and holly) especially in west

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	26	ha	760.7	5	%	3.4	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	10	km	297.7	10	%	3.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	614	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Large rectilinear fields
Fields mainly bounded by low hedges, stone walls, with drainage ditches and dykes in lowest areas
Fences where hedges have declined/disappeared

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	784.8	km	1599	20	%	49.1	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.3	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	81.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake given that this is a small NCA with ditches only in some areas

Eastern Arable: 26 VALE OF PICKERING

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	8.5	km	359	20	%	2.4	No	Targeting for stone walls appears to be poor
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	173	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Limited uptake even though this is a mainly arable landscape

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable farming dominates in east, with pastures along river floodplains
Mixed farming in west with a higher proportion of pastures

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	465	ha	30078.9	20	%	1.5	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1756	ha	8296.9	20	%	21.2	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	293	ha	1065	20	%	27.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,688ha floodplain grazing marsh. Assessed as neutral on this basis
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	334	ha	9361.9	20	%	3.6	Yes	Traditionally this landscape would have had mixed stock grazing but this seems to be in decline now - greater uptake would be good

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Buildings of brick or sandstone from uplands
Most historic buildings roofed with pantiles

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	208.2	Approx number	788	10	%	26.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Eastern Arable: 26 VALE OF PICKERING

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich prehistoric features, often preserved in waterlogged conditions
 Medieval sites including castles, fortified manors, churches and medieval strip fields
 Historic linear springline settlements and burgage plots
 17th and 18th century country houses and designed landscapes
 History of 18th and 19th century drainage and enclosure

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	356	ha	235	50	%	151.5	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	344	ha	131.7	50	%	261.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	356	ha	33	50	%	1080	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	8	ha	243.2	10	%	3.3	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Watercourses and floodplains marked by riparian trees
 Remnant grazing marsh, fen and reedbed

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	17	ha	356.8	20	%	4.8	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 3,688ha floodplain grazing marsh, 197ha fens, 160ha reedbeds
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Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Cliffs, beaches and short coastal stream valleys

G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			14.3	10	%		No	
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Eastern Arable: 28 VALE OF YORK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Scattered small woods
Some larger ancient semi-natural woods
Riparian trees marking river courses
Scattered field boundary trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	94	ha	2422.6	5	%	3.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1181	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for future uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	5	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Potential for future uptake
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	1	ha	39.9	5	%	2.5	Yes	Very limited uptake

Field patterns and boundary types						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Medium to large sized fields
Low, flailed and intermittent hedges or drainage ditches
Floodplain areas largely unenclosed

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1711.3	km	3772	20	%	45.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	4.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 28 VALE OF YORK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	85	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	14.2	km	842	20	%	1.7	No	Almost no uptake even though there is a significant stock of walls
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	458	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly in arable cultivation
Floodplain areas traditionally grazed (often communally) but some now improved

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1512	ha	62549.2	20	%	2.4	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3149	ha	22521.5	20	%	14	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	556	ha	2825.2	20	%	19.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,368ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	619	ha	25346.8	20	%	2.4	No	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Historic buildings mainly of mottled brick with pantile roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	358.3	Approx numbe	2352	10	%	15.2	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 28 VALE OF YORK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree-ments			Yes

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Floodplain management dating back to Roman period
Parliamentary enclosure landscape
Parkland and estates
Water features (unknown)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	173	ha	908.4	50	%	19	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	410	ha	431.8	50	%	95	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	173	ha	107.8	50	%	160.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	153	ha	1096.3	10	%	14	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	33	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	28	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Wetlands, washlands and hay meadows along river floodplains
Remnant heaths on moraines

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	392	ha	2197	20	%	17.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 301ha lowland meadows; 604ha lowland dry acid grassland. Positive on this basis
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Eastern Arable: 28 VALE OF YORK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	316	ha	604.5	20	%	52.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 735ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	30	ha	1812.7	20	%	1.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 103ha fens. Rated positive on this basis

Eastern Arable: 39 HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Generally limited woodland cover
Remnant oak and birch woodland and conifers on sandy soils to north and south
Localised areas with mature hedgerow oaks eg Isle of Axholme

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	160	ha	5749.7	5	%	2.8	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	29	ha	36.5	10	%	79.4	Yes	Both uptake and stock small, so not very significant
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1171	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Fields usually divided by dykes with few hedges or field trees (remaining hedges often degraded)
Localised areas with small, thickly hedged fields eg Isle of Axholme

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1498.9	km	5990	20	%	25	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	5	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake of hedgerow planting (PH) would be beneficial to counter degradation
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	423.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake of capital items would be good as this is an important landscape element

Eastern Arable: 39 HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly intensively farmed for root crops, cereals and livestock (pigs, poultry, beef and dairy)
Some areas of small scale pastoral agriculture eg Isle of Axholme

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1886	ha	123050.9	20	%	1.5	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2640	ha	15369.1	20	%	17.2	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1235	ha	4418.4	20	%	28	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 6,058ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Nearly all uptake relates to the management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9-14)
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	444	ha	4418.4	20	%	10	Yes	
C7	Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	804	Plot		500	per NCA			Locate fallow plots with care in landscape to avoid negative effects (may not be too prominent though in this relatively flat landscape)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings of red 'Barton' brick and red pantiles (or slate in north)

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	411.2	Approx numbe	1541	10	%	26.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	No agreements at all

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Many features associated with drainage of the marshes 17th century onwards
Remnants of ridge and furrow and parklands with old trees in Isle of Axholme

Eastern Arable: 39 HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	87	ha	4751.2	50 %	1.8	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	319	ha	879.1	50 %	36.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	87	ha	67.8	50 %	128.4	Yes	ES options appear well-targeted
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	43	ha	953.2	10 %	4.5	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	80	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	28	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Areas of neutral grassland on clay soils
Important wetlands (alluvial flood meadows or ings)
Remnant raised mires on peat deposits
Remnant heathlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	242	ha	3703.8	20 %	6.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 877ha lowland meadow. Assessed as positive on this basis
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	121	ha	3703.8	10 %	3.3	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	194	ha	739.6	20 %	26.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 734ha lowland acidic grassland, 487ha lowland heathland

Eastern Arable: 39 HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	323	ha	10501.7	20	%	3.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 3,103ha lowland raised bog, 2,032ha reed beds, 512ha fen. Rated neutral on this basis. Uptake covers fen (mainly) reedbeds and lowland raised bog

Eastern Arable: 40 HOLDERNESS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Woodland limited Most woodland of recent origin (shelterbelts and farm woodlands) Some ancient woodland Hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	39	ha	1202.4	5	%	3.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	696	Tree		1500	per NCA		No	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	6	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

2 Large regular fields, with smaller enclosures around settlements Fields divided by ditches on floodplain Hedges on higher ground, affected by loss and deterioration Some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	948.8	km	2318	20	%	40.9	Yes	Good uptake
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	148.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 40 HOLDERNESS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	16	km	1094	20	%	1.5	Yes	Very low uptake although there is a significant resource
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	428	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable farmland
Some pasture and floodplain grazing marsh
Intensive indoor pig rearing

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	550	ha	68814.3	20	%	0.8	No	Very low uptake
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1724	ha	7723.8	20	%	22.3	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	287	ha	1564	20	%	18.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3106ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Local buildings of brick and pantile with some limestone
Near coast distinctive Holderness 'cobbles'

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	468.8	Approx number	1301	10	%	36	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Eastern Arable: 40 HOLDERNESS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

History of 18th century drainage
Much land enclosed prior to Parliamentary enclosure
Meres
Some parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	88	ha	1221.3	50	%	7.2	Yes	Very poor uptake on arable
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	426	ha	429.8	50	%	99.1	Yes	Good uptake
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	88	ha	188.9	50	%	46.6	Yes	Reasonable uptake
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	86	ha	892.2	10	%	9.6	Yes	Fairly good uptake
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	50	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Excellent uptake

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Fragments of marshland and mere
Some unimproved neutral grassland on the boulder clays

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	216	ha	1900	20	%	11.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 50ha lowland meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	28	ha	478	20	%	5.9	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 40 HOLDERNESS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Low boulder clay cliffs, rapidly eroding into the sea
Some salt marsh

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			50.5	10	%		No	No uptake at all
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Eastern Arable: 41 HUMBER ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover
Some blocks of medium sized, regularly shaped deciduous woodland

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	7	ha	328.5	5	%	2.1	No	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	91	ha	5.7	10	%	1590	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Dykes, drains and embankments
Some hedges

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	98.9	km	632	20	%	15.7	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	96.3	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake given that the NCA is small
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	39	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Arable with some grassland and rough grassland grazed by cattle

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	129	ha	16206.6	20	%	0.8	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	193	ha	1297.6	20	%	14.9	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 41 HUMBER ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	99	ha	544.5	20	%	18.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 813ha coastal floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	181	ha	544.5	20	%	33.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings of soft red brick and red pantiles
Sometimes cobbles near to the coast

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	53.8	Approx number	628	10	%	8.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Historic coastal reclamation with drainage channels, enlarging watercourses, flood protection berms and sluice and pumping systems

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	26	ha	293.9	50	%	8.8	Yes	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	23	ha	102.6	50	%	22.4	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	26	ha	35.5	50	%	73.2	Yes	Not enough uptake to swing the neutral assessment for the theme overall

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Reedbeds and other wetland vegetation around disused clay pits
Remnant species-rich grassland

Eastern Arable: 41 HUMBER ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2	ha	72.7	20	%	2.8	No	Uptake tiny. BAP Priority Habitats: 233ha lowland meadows; 96ha lowland dry acid grassland
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	78	ha	1286	20	%	6.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 483ha reedbeds, 213ha fens

Coast

Score: **1**

Key characteristics:

Historical coastal reclamation
Spurn peninsula is a sand and shingle spit
Relict areas of salt marsh, marshy grassland and mudflats

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	274	ha	444.3	10	%	61.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 813ha coastal floodplain grazing marsh; 56ha mudflats
G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	9	ha	57.6	10	%	15.6	Yes	
G3 Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	No uptake

Eastern Arable: 42 LINCOLNSHIRE COAST AND MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover
Small woodlands inland at foot of Wolds
Shelter plantings around buildings and settlements
Some in-field and hedgerow trees in inland areas

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	47	ha	1510.4	5	%	3.1	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			1510.4	1	%		No	No uptake at all
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	641	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake considering trees occur only in west
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	62	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Regular rectilinear fields
Occasional hedgerows in the west, but issue of hedgerow loss
Brackish drainage ditches in the east

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1122.6	km	2134	20	%	52.6	Yes	Good uptake
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.8	km		10	km per NCA		No	Very little uptake
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	740	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Very good uptake

Eastern Arable: 42 LINCOLNSHIRE COAST AND MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	546 ha		1000 ha per NCA		Yes Reasonable uptake

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed arable farmland, including cereals, to the west
Drained pasture with some vegetable crops to the east
Occasional wet pastures

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	226 ha	65636.4	20 %	0.3	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1461 ha	8085.3	20 %	18.1	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	463 ha	1911.3	20 %	24.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 172ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	175	Approx number	964	10 %	18.2	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements				Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Traces of ridge and furrow
Evidence of ancient salt works
Water features unknown (possibly related to salt works)

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	73 ha	1423.1	50 %	5.1	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 42 LINCOLNSHIRE COAST AND MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	197	ha	1064.4	50 %	18.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	73	ha	111.3	50 %	65.6	Yes	Not enough uptake to swing the neutral assessment for the theme overall
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	32	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Fragments of species-rich grassland and reedbed

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	114	ha	1170.8	20 %	9.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 39ha lowland meadows, 38ha lowland calcareous grassland. Rated as positive on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	12	ha	378.1	20 %	3.2	Yes	Very low uptake. BAP Priority Habitat: 349ha reedbeds

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Ancient calcareous dune system
Extensive dunes and saltmarshes

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	591	ha	952.3	10 %	62.1	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	171	ha	502.4	10 %	34	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 44 CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE VALE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Little woodland on clays
Conifer blocks on coversands
Large blocks of ancient lime woodland between Wragby and Bardney
Remnant carr woodland, copses and willows
Hedgerow trees often important

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	125	ha	3759.4	5	%	3.3	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	52	ha	7.3	10	%	714.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	901	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake of C1 for protection for trees on arable land could be improved
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for future uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	49	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	30	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Regular, medium sized rectilinear fields
Mainly hawthorn hedgerows
Some older mixed hedgerows
Ditches and dykes in lower lying areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1746.1	km	2575	20	%	67.8	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 44 CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE VALE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	390.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Good uptake given that ditches are not characteristic of whole NCA
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	672	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable
Wet and rough pasture and meadows on areas of heavy clay

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1172	ha	63716.6	20	%	1.8	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1806	ha	6800.8	20	%	26.6	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	395	ha	1746.4	20	%	22.6	Yes	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	583	ha	1746.4	20	%	33.4	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings in brick and limestone from the adjoining Lincolnshire Edge

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	223.2	Approx number	692	10	%	32.2	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 44 CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE VALE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agree ments					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich in ridge and furrow and deserted medieval villages
Some parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	264	ha	1214.6	50	%	21.7	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	313	ha	845.9	50	%	37	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	264	ha	160.1	50	%	164.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Remnants of lowland heath, with acid grassland and gorse
Occasional wetlands on the fen borderlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	342	ha	1895	20	%	18	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 170ha lowland meadows; , 60ha lowland dry acid grassland. Rated positive on this basis
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	97	ha	215	20	%	45.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 736ha lowland heathland. Rated neutral on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	28.5	20	%	3.5	No	Fen appears rare although mentioned as a key characteristic

Eastern Arable: 46 THE FENS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover
Occasional avenues and shelterbelts including willow and poplar, often along watercourses
Isolated trees of marked significance
Numerous orchards in Wisbech area

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	169	ha	3095.1	5	%	5.5	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	74	ha	4.5	10	%	1637	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1536	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	69	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Potential for greater uptake
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	292	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	13	ha	498.3	5	%	2.6	Yes	More C20 restoration and C21 creation of traditional orchards would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Strong rectilinear geometric pattern of rivers, drains and ditches, often embanked
Few hedges except in pockets of enclosed fenland and furthest inland areas (but still significant stock)

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1095.4	km	7970	20	%	13.7	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	3731.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 46 THE FENS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	6.5	km	930	20	%	0.7	No	Earth banks are quite characteristic of this landscape and greater uptake of these newish options (B12 and B13) would be good	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	3592	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes		

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich agricultural use including cereals, roots, vegetables, bulbs, glasshouses and livestock
Grazing and grassland traditionally along embankments and around settlements

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	3402	ha	322232.3	20	%	1.1	Yes	Overwintering stubbles could be applied much more widely	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3592	ha	27996.9	20	%	12.8	Yes	Reasonable uptake	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	3706	ha	5054.2	20	%	73.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 5042ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1422	ha	5054.2	20	%	28.1	Yes		
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	3556	Plot		500	per NCA			Significant uptake but unlikely to be intrusive in this flat and intensively farmed landscape	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional brick-built farmsteads

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	383.2	Approx number	3367	10	%	11.4	Yes		
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Eastern Arable: 46 THE FENS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration					No

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remains from a range of periods
Early settlement, historic drainage systems, sea defences and salterns
Water features

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	564	ha	4636.6	50	%	12.2	No	
E2	Retention and management of archaeology on arable as part of wider conservation objectives	% of archaeological resource on arable protected by 'other' ES options that have a positive impact on archaeology	24.2	ha	4636.6	25	%	0.5	No	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	202	ha	792.7	50	%	25.5	No	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	564	ha	466.4	50	%	120.9	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	48	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	20	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Remnant wetland areas - wet fenland and wash grasslands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	197	ha	1959.3	20	%	10.1	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 4,086ha lowland meadows, 49ha lowland calcareous grassland
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Eastern Arable: 46 THE FENS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	555	ha	4591.9	20	%	12.1	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 5,789ha fens, 1,249ha reedbeds

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Tidal salt marshes and mudflats adjacent to the Wash

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	1455	ha	2795.5	10	%	52	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 196ha mudflats; 5,042ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
G3 Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake of options P7-P9

Eastern Arable: 48 TRENT AND BELVOIR VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Generally few woodlands, many poorly managed
Many small linear ancient oak-ash woodlands along streams and on ridges to the west
Hedgerow trees provide main tree cover in vales
Riparian trees including willow pollards in Trent washlands
Localised traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	251	ha	5407.6	5	%	4.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1004	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	76	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Uptake of this option would be beneficial
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	8	ha	168.1	5	%	4.8	Yes	Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Rectilinear field patterns
Sparse and well trimmed hedgerows in large-scale arable areas
Smaller fields and denser hedgerows in pastoral areas
Ditches in the vales

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	3758.7	km	6010	20	%	62.5	Yes	15% of uptake under the more beneficial options for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3, HB11/15). Plus 27km under capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 48 TRENT AND BELVOIR VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	421.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1324	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly open, arable or mixed farmland
More permanent pasture on heavier clays of vales at risk of drainage and improvement

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	912	ha	125919.5	20	%	0.7	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4298	ha	22799.4	20	%	18.9	Yes	30% of uptake under more beneficial EK3 for pasture under very low inputs (E(H)K3) - helpin retain the areas of permanent pasture
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	465	ha	3987.6	20	%	11.7	Yes	2,421 ha floodplain grazing marsh. Nearly all uptake is for the management/ restoration of wet grasslands (HK9-14)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	925	ha	3987.6	20	%	23.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Red brick houses roofed with pantiles

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	475.1	Approx number	3261	10	%	14.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Eastern Arable: 48 TRENT AND BELVOIR VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Remnant open fields
Prominent historic ridge and furrow at risk from agricultural intensification
Country house parks and gardens (some with medieval deer parks)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	294	ha	2571.1	50	%	11.4	Yes	Significantly higher levels of uptake required
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	409	ha	1134.5	50	%	36.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	294	ha	328.9	50	%	89.4	Yes	85% of uptake relates to the more beneficial ED2 for removal of archaeology from cultivation. Not enough uptake to swing the neutral assessment for the theme overall
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	111	ha	1119.3	10	%	9.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Remnant species-rich grasslands, especially in washlands
Localised remnant acid grasslands and heaths

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	315	ha	3593.5	20	%	8.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 226ha lowland meadows, 49ha of calcareous grassland. Rated as positive on this basis. Of total uptake 73% for the restoration and creation of species-rich grassland.
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	193	ha	3593.5	10	%	5.4	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	41	ha	213.4	20	%	19.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 119ha of lowland heathland. Rated positive on this basis

Eastern Arable: 48 TRENT AND BELVOIR VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator		Uptake		Stock		Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES		2	ha	262.8		20	%	0.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 20ha of reed bed

Eastern Arable: 49 SHERWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive woodland cover, particularly secondary oak-birch broadleaved woodland and pine plantation
Ancient stag-headed oaks
Alder and willow carrs in the river meadowlands
Few hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	264	ha	5045.2	5	%	5.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	143	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Probably potential for greater uptake of options C5 and C6 for ancient trees
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Large rectilinear fields devoid of trees and enclosed by trimmed thorn hedgerows
Some smaller enclosures in east

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	706.2	km	1708	20	%	41.3	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.7	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	208	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable farming
Narrow pastoral floodplains

Eastern Arable: 49 SHERWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	574	ha	24414.4	20 %	2.4	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	434	ha	5588.3	20 %	7.8	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	36	ha	1497.2	20 %	2.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 167ha floodplain grazing marsh. Borderline positive if this is used as stock but left as neutral as area is so small
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	124	ha	1497.2	20 %	8.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Local buildings of sandstone, red brick and pantile

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	48.7	Approx number	1465	10 %	3.3	Yes	Very poor uptake, possibly due to proximity to large urban areas
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive historic estates with ornamental parklands throughout
Narrow man-made lakes along river valleys
Remnants of the coal industry evident

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	54	ha	2444.7	50 %	2.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland			276.3	50 %		No	

Eastern Arable: 49 SHERWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	54	ha	34.8	50	%	155.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	409	ha	5679.2	10	%	7.2	No	Significantly greater uptake needed given the importance of parkland
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	3	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Extensive areas of unenclosed heath, with bracken, gorse and broom

F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	391	ha	590.9	20	%	66.2	Yes	Mainly options O2 and O3 for heathland restoration. BAP Priority Habitat: 993ha lowland heathland
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Eastern Arable: 77 NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland largely confined to enclosed valleys and streamsides

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	2 ha	65.2	5 %	3.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES		31.2	10 %		No	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Low, gappy hawthorn hedges and drainage ditches (with associated reeds) define field boundaries

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	23.7 km	75.1	20 %	31.5	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	28 km		500 km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Some small areas of arable and pasture where land has been reclaimed

C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	704 ha	185.9	20 %	378.8	Yes	943 ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, suggesting that LCM figure is an under-estimate of the area of wet grasslands. All uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for waders) HK9-11 & 13
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	94 ha	185.9	20 %	50.6	Yes	This is mainly HK15 and HK17

Eastern Arable: 77 NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:	2
Distinctive brick and flint villages with landmark flint churches Occasional windmills along the coast road	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	19.5	Approx number	238	10	%	8.2	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:	
Historic use of the coastal marshes Some intertidal features such as wrecks and fish traps and early timber quays and jetties Archaeological resource under grassland	

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland			128.2	50	%		No	Uptake needed
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	36	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	2
Reedbeds Freshwater grazing marshes	

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	8	ha		20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 890ha lowland meadow. Significantly greater uptake would be good
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	87	ha	2965.6	20	%	2.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 92ha fen, 23ha reed bed. Identified as positive on this basis. Uptake focuses on the maintenance of reed bed

Eastern Arable: 77 NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Great variety and texture – intertidal mudflats, sand dunes, shingle banks, saltmarsh, tidal creeks and harbours

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	67	ha	1771.9	10	%	3.8	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	53	ha	533.3	10	%	9.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 593ha sand dunes
G3	Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES	76	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 78 CENTRAL NORTH NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive mixed woodland on valley slopes
Pasture woodlands of oak and beech on heavier soils; conifers on lighter sands
Poplar plantations on valley floors
Some areas with hedgerow oaks

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	328	ha	5813.3	5	%	5.6	Yes	Almost 20% of uptake is for restoration (C8)
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	540	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Variable field size
Irregular early enclosures, enlarged and more regular particularly in the west
Dense mixed hedgerows in some areas, notably Cromer ridge
Ditches and dykes on valley floors

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1488.2	km	1948	20	%	76.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	11.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	148.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Positive on basis that ditches are characteristic of valley floors only

Eastern Arable: 78 CENTRAL NORTH NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	609 ha		1000 ha per NCA		Yes

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Formerly mixed agriculture, with cattle on heavier land and sheep on lighter land
Now mainly arable cereal farming with break crops of sugar beet and oilseed rape
River valleys traditionally wide, lush and pastoral

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	799 ha	42434.2	20 %	1.9	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1588 ha	12504.2	20 %	12.7	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	158 ha	2479	20 %	6.4	Yes	Apparently no coastal and floodplain grazing marsh BAP Priority Habitat
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1008 ha	2479	20 %	40.7	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	515 Plot		500 per NCA			Possible negative landscape impact as landscape is rolling and plots may be visible, disrupting landscape patterns

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional farm buildings of red brick and flint with pantiled or peg tiled roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	306	Approx number	1733	10 %	17.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						No	

Eastern Arable: 78 CENTRAL NORTH NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Significant archaeological resource, mainly on arable land
Notable amount of parkland on country estates
Water features unknown (probably former gravel workings)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	47	ha	903.3	50	%	5.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	26	ha	308.9	50	%	8.4	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	47	ha	12.7	50	%	369.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	382	ha	3837.3	10	%	10	Yes	Around a third of uptake is for restoration (C13)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	45	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Tracts of heathland particularly on lighter sandier soils towards the coast
Meadows with reed-filled dykes on valley floors

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	391	ha	371.2	20	%	105.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 205ha lowland meadows
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	191	ha	371.2	10	%	51.4	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	347	ha	179.8	20	%	193	Yes	Uptake mainly for restoration (O2 and O3). BAP Priority Habitat: 870ha lowland heathland

Eastern Arable: 78 CENTRAL NORTH NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator		Uptake		Stock		Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES		75	ha	694.7		20	%	10.8	No	Uptake mainly relates to fen. Greater uptake of reed bed options (Q3 and Q4) would be good. BAP Priority Habitats: 396ha fens, 298ha reedbeds

Eastern Arable: 79 NORTH EAST NORFOLK AND FLEGG

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland scarce apart from the blocks of woodland and copses on the Broads margin
Prominent mature hedgerow trees in inland areas, including oak, beech and pine

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	28	ha	852.5	5	%	3.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	282	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake given relatively small NCA size
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	10	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Small to medium fields
Fields inland irregular with high hedges and some ditches in valleys
Fields in coastal areas and more open and enclosed by soil banks
Extensive post-war rationalisation

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	295.4	km	585	20	%	50.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	106.3	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Rated positive although below threshold as ditches occur only in valleys
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	0.9	km	64	20	%	1.5	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial as these banks are a distinctive characteristic of the area

Eastern Arable: 79 NORTH EAST NORFOLK AND FLEGG

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Among the most fertile farming areas in the country
Both arable and pastoral land
Some wet and rough pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	432	ha	18058.8	20	%	2.4	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	503	ha	2396.8	20	%	21	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	104	ha	472.7	20	%	22	Yes	Mainly restoration and creation (K11, K12 and K14)
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	103	ha	472.7	20	%	21.8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Buildings of flint and red brick with thatch or pantiles roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	77.8	Approx number	602	10	%	12.9	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Significant archaeological resource (mainly on arable land)
Historic coastal defences and sea walls including Roman and WWII anti-invasion defences
Some parkland

Eastern Arable: 79 NORTH EAST NORFOLK AND FLEGG

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	2 ha		933.3	50	%	0.2	No	Almost no uptake
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	2 ha		0	50	%	9584	Yes	Positive - but almost no stock or uptake so not given great weight
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture			436.3	10	%		No	No uptake at all

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant species-rich grasslands and wetlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	23 ha		66.5	20	%	34.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 109ha lowland dry acid grassland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	8 ha		115.2	20	%	6.9	Yes	Uptake mainly for fen, including restoration (Q7) but very small area. BAP Priority Habitats: 161ha reedbeds, 131ha fens

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Extensive dunes systems
Some areas of coastal marsh

G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes			130.4	10	%		No	No uptake at all
G3	Creation of new coastal habitats				100	ha per NCA		No	Planned coastal inundation could be appropriate here

Eastern Arable: 80 THE BROADS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Broadleaved woodland copses and plantations in upper valley reaches
Alder carr woodland and scrub in wetter areas/ undrained fen
Willow pollards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	166	ha	4932.5	5	%	3.4	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	0.6	km	1267.2	10	%	0.1	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	98	ha	6.9	10	%	1410	Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	793	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Reed-fringed ditches/ dykes in a rectilinear pattern
Hedgerows in upper valley reaches
Field gates a feature

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	614.4	km	1140	20	%	53.9	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	868.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Lowland livestock grazing interspersed with arable cropping
Mainly pasture (drained grazing marsh) with areas of rough grazing
Improved grass leys or pastures in upper valley reaches
Areas of uniform texture and colour associated with arable

Eastern Arable: 80 THE BROADS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	697	ha	23237.8	20 %	3	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2126	ha	18578.6	20 %	11.4	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	4145	ha	2084.6	20 %	198.8	Yes	11,563 ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, suggesting that LCM wet grassland may be a significant under-estimate. Over 90% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for waders) HK9-14
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1056	ha	2084.6	20 %	50.7	Yes	All uptake under HK13-15
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	82	ha	20663.2	20 %	0.4	No	Surprisingly low uptake of K5 options, more would be good to reinforce pastoral character

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Main area of Norfolk reed thatch in East Anglia

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	118.4	Approx number	1234	10 %	9.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements				Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Former peat workings, dykes and windpumps
Some parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	82	ha	878.9	50 %	9.3	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 80 THE BROADS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	51	ha	426	50 %	12	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	82	ha	23.5	50 %	349.6	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	125	ha	809	10 %	15.5	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	21	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive areas of fresh and saline open water - flooded former peat workings (broads)
Mosaic of species-rich fen, reed beds and marsh

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	152	ha	127.4	20 %	119.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 866 ha lowland meadow. On this basis identified as neutral
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1390	ha	10343.7	20 %	13.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 6,277ha reedbeds, 4,116ha fen. 80% of uptake is for fen and 20% for reed bed

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Coastal sea defences
Sand dunes

G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			291.7	10 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 297 ha sand dune. Uptake would be good
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Eastern Arable: 82 SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of heathland, woodland and farmland on Sandlings
Woodland along the river valley and estuary slopes
Farm woodlands
Riparian willow and poplar
Hedgerow trees (diminished in past by Dutch Elm disease)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	42	ha	5955	5	%	0.7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	40	ha	51.9	10	%	77	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	245	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	6	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Higher uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	232	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	2	ha	33	5	%	6.1	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Enclosure mainly by hedges, creating a small scale landscape
Some areas have been subject to hedgerow removal creating extensive open landscapes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	818.3	km	1977	20	%	41.4	Yes	20% of uptake relates to more beneficial options for enhanced hedgerow management (E/HB3,HB11/12). Plus 23km covered by capital items for hedgerow restoration
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Eastern Arable: 82 SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	9.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	241.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Associated with low lying areas and grazing marsh

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable cultivation on much of Sandling
Open air pig farming
Soils light and sandy often resulting in wind erosion
Use of large scale irrigation equipment common
Traditional pastoral landscapes in river valleys

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1566	ha	15030.5	20	%	10.4	Yes	Notable that 76% of uptake is for the more beneficial pasture with very low inputs (EK3) - one of the highest percentages across all NCAs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1079	ha	3925.5	20	%	27.5	Yes	3,209 ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. All uptake relates to the management and restoration of wet grassland (HK9 - 14 - for waders)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional rural buildings in soft-hued red brick with thatch or pantiles
Some buildings rendered and painted (often in 'Suffolk Pink')

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	154.1	Approx number	2297	10	%	6.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Eastern Arable: 82 SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Redundant military infrastructure along coast, including gun emplacements and pill boxes
Significant archaeological resource under arable cultivation
Historic houses in designed landscapes characteristic of estuaries and river valleys

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	46	ha	1016.2	50	%	4.5	Yes	Significantly higher levels of uptake required
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	20	ha	315.6	50	%	6.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	46	ha	79.1	50	%	58.2	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	333	ha	1532.5	10	%	21.7	Yes	82% of uptake is for the management of parkland (HC12)

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Heathland creates a distinctive lowland coastal landscape
Marshes and wetlands (some drained), including reedbeds, characteristic of estuaries and valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	133	ha	270.6	20	%	49.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 193 ha lowland meadows. Uptake is for species-rich grassland management and restoration (HK6/7)
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1206	ha	786.6	20	%	153.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,347 ha lowland heath, 2,163 ha lowland dry acidic grassland. 54% of uptake is for the restoration of heathland (HO2/3) heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	368	ha	1533.5	20	%	24	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,089ha reedbeds; 444ha fen. 79% of uptake relates to maintenance of reed beds (HQ3) and 19% to maintenance of fen (HQ6)

Eastern Arable: 82 SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Low lying coast with shingle beaches (including Orford Ness spit)
Eroding clifflines
Intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh characteristic along estuaries
Areas where flood defences have been abandoned, recreating marshes and mudflats

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	9	ha	731.6	10	%	1.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,209 ha floodplain coastal grazing marsh. Uptake primarily for maintenance of salt marsh (HP6)
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			382.3	10	%		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 606 ha coastal vegetated shingle, 25ha coastal sand dunes. Uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
G3	Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	

Eastern Arable: 83 SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Generally limited woodland
Some areas of ancient woodland, small copses/game coverts and tree clumps near farmsteads
Trees along lanes and in hedgerows (mature oaks)
Bankside trees important in some areas

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	174	ha	8405.1	5	%	2.1	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	99	ha	5.5	10	%	1790	Yes	Small area with limited impact
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	920	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Relatively low uptake given importance of field trees to landscape character
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	No uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	104	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Scope to improve uptake - important to renew stock of hedgerow trees
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	369	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	12	ha	155.4	5	%	7.7	Yes	Small area although mainly restoration and creation (C20 and C21)

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Mixture of irregular historic field patterns and large modern fields
Fields bounded by deep ditches, hedges and banks

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	5061.4	km	8150	20	%	62.1	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 83 SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	34	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	1149.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	0.3	km	610	20	%	0	No	Appears to be significant stock of banks but little management
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1337	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Almost entirely arable
 Exceptions are dairying in river valleys and some intensive pig and poultry production
 Shallow small scale, mainly pastoral river valleys contrast with open arable plateau

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1085	ha	157113.4	20	%	0.7	No	Very little uptake although there could be significant benefit to landscape character
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2724	ha	36767.7	20	%	7.4	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	677	ha	2888.7	20	%	23.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1292ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1512	ha	2888.7	20	%	52.3	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	679	Plot		500	per NCA			High uptake of fallow plots may have some adverse landscape impact, although as landscape is relatively flat, the impact may be limited

Eastern Arable: 83 SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Isolated, ancient farmsteads often of great historic interest

Moated timber-framed farmhouses and large barns with steeply pitched pantile or pegtile roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	710.6	Approx number	7037	10	%	10.1	Yes	Relatively low uptake given importance to landscape character
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Significant archaeological resource

Some parkland estates

Many large and small water features (moats and field ponds)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	74	ha	1095.8	50	%	6.8	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	51	ha	743.6	50	%	6.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	74	ha	113.7	50	%	65.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	496	ha	3727.5	10	%	13.3	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	130	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	25	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 83 SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Wetland vegetation and valley fens in the river valleys

Areas of heathland commons and greens

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	292	ha	3231.3	20	%	9	Yes	More than 50% of uptake is for restoration or creation (K7 and K8). BAP Priority Habitats: 378ha lowland meadows, 105ha lowland calcareous grassland, 86ha lowland dry acid grassland. Rated positive on this basis
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	40	ha	16.6	20	%	240.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 131ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	185	ha	968.2	20	%	19.1	Yes	Uptake is for fen maintenance and restoration. BAP Priority Habitat: 111ha fens. LCM stock figure appears to be an overestimate. Rated positive on this basis

Eastern Arable: 84 MID NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive mixed woodland on valley slopes
Pasture woodlands of oak and beech on heavier soils; conifers on lighter sands
Riparian trees on valley floors
Some areas with hedgerow oaks
Remnant traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	185	ha	4445.6	5	%	4.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	886	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	443	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonably high uptake although below threshold
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	5	ha	44.6	5	%	11.2	Yes	All restoration and creation. But too small to justify positive result for whole theme

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Variable field size
Irregular early enclosures, enlarged and more regular particularly in the west
Dense mixed hedgerows in some areas
Ditches and dykes on valley floors

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2438.4	km	3397	20	%	71.8	Yes	
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Eastern Arable: 84 MID NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	13	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	404	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Positive on basis that ditches characteristic only of valley floors
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1153	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Formerly mixed agriculture, with cattle on heavier land and sheep on lighter land
Now mainly arable cereal farming with break crops of sugar beet and oilseed rape
River valleys traditionally wide, lush and pastoral

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	881	ha	60802.6	20	%	1.4	No	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2612	ha	16977.7	20	%	15.4	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	271	ha	2722.4	20	%	10	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1237ha floodplain grazing marsh. Assessed as positive on this basis
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1656	ha	2722.4	20	%	60.8	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	950	Plot		500	per NCA			

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional farm buildings of red brick and flint with pantiled or peg tiled roofs

Eastern Arable: 84 MID NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	511.2	Approx number	1969	10	%	26	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Significant archaeological resource, mainly on arable land
 Notable amount of parkland on country estates
 Water features unknown (probably former gravel workings)

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	347	ha	865.1	50 %	40.1	Yes	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	182	ha	810.2	50 %	22.5	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	347	ha	64	50 %	542.4	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	229	ha	2291.5	10 %	10	Yes	
E7 Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	28	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Tracts of heathland particularly on lighter sandier soils, especially in the west
 Meadows with reed-filled dykes on valley floors

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	308	ha	1475.8	20 %	20.9	Yes	Almost two-thirds of uptake is for restoration or creation (K& and K8). BAP Priority Habitat: 206ha lowland meadows. Rated as positive on this basis
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Eastern Arable: 84 MID NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	10	ha	15.9	20	%	62.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 259ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	136	ha	1256.1	20	%	10.8	Yes	Most uptake is for fen. BAP Priority Habitats: 833ha fens, 382ha reedbeds

Eastern Arable: 86 SOUTH SUFFOLK AND NORTH ESSEX CLAYLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Few large woods but ancient deciduous woods on plateau
Copses (or shaws) linked by hedgerows give wooded character
Hedgerow trees (hornbeam and field maple and formerly elm in Essex; oak and ash in Suffolk)
Willow pollards typical of valley floors
Localised traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	286	ha	16691.3	5	%	1.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2518	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	48	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	313	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	16	ha	275.4	5	%	5.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Largely an area of 'ancient countryside' with field boundaries predominantly of substantial hedges of medieval or earlier date
Thus remnants of small-scale irregular medieval enclosure dominate to the east of Bury St Edmunds / Saffron Walden / Harlow despite some rationalisation of fields
Gappy hedgerows within valleys, thick hedgerows on bolder clay plateau
Ditches within valleys
To south west of Bury St Edmunds / Saffron Walden / Harlow larger rectilinear fields of Parliamentary Enclosure

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	5212	km	12500	20	%	41.7	Yes	15% of uptake under the more beneficial options of (EB3, HB11/12) enhanced hedgerow management. Plus 21 km under capital items for hedgerow restoration
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Eastern Arable: 86 SOUTH SUFFOLK AND NORTH ESSEX CLAYLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	10.3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	723.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1640	ha		1000	ha per NCA			Where there is a relatively small-scale and irregular field pattern wide buffer strips can detract from the field pattern. In larger rectilinear fields their presence will help define field pattern

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly arable
Some improved and rough pasture in the valleys
Fruit farms and market gardening on lighter land

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	1416	ha	226918.3	20	%	0.6	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3175	ha	53968.8	20	%	5.9	Yes	50% of uptake under the more beneficial options for pasture management with very low inputs (E/HK3)
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	160	ha	5595.9	20	%	2.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,465 ha of floodplain grazing marsh. LCM may be over-estimating the areas of wet grassland. Almost all uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9 - 14)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1429	ha	5595.9	20	%	25.5	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	385	ha	59564.7	20	%	0.6	Yes	This may be being applied to areas of floodplain grazing marsh
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	692	Plot		500	per NCA			May be negative in the landscape if plots are on sloping ground and therefore visible

Eastern Arable: 86 SOUTH SUFFOLK AND NORTH ESSEX CLAYLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Traditional buildings include timber-framed and colour-washed buildings sometimes faced with Georgian red brick
Rich heritage of barns, historic moated sites
Pegtiles and wheat straw thatch also typical

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	570	Approx number	17226	10	%	3.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	8	No of agreements					Yes	This is a high number of agreements for a single NCA

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Impressive churches, elaborate timber-frame houses
Significant number of archaeological sites under arable or grassland management
Important parklands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	548	ha	2255.5	50	%	24.3	Yes	31% of uptake under the more beneficial (ED2/HD7) that take archaeological sites out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	150	ha	926.7	50	%	16.2	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	548	ha	300	50	%	182.7	Yes	31% of uptake under the more beneficial (ED2/HD7) that take archaeological sites
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	785	ha	6493.7	10	%	12.1	Yes	44 Registered Parks and Gardens covering 3,004 ha. Main emphasis of uptake on maintenance of parkland (HC12)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	64	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Water features likely to be associated with parklands

Eastern Arable: 86 SOUTH SUFFOLK AND NORTH ESSEX CLAYLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Remnant meadows and wet pastures in valley floors

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	310	ha	756.9	20	%	41	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 315 ha lowland meadows, 31ha lowland calcareous grassland. 50% of uptake for restoration / creation of species-rich grassland (HK7/8)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	44	ha	302.2	20	%	14.6	Yes	Area of fen and reed bed not certain. Majority of uptake relates to management /restoration of fen (HQ6/7)

Eastern Arable: 88 BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Woodland cover variable - clusters of ancient deciduous woodland located on higher plateaux
Smaller plantations and secondary woodland within river valleys
Variable quantity and quality of hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	145	ha	9451.5	5	%	1.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1618	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	2	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	47	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	33	ha	457.4	5	%	7.2	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

2

Fields bounded by either open ditches or sparse closely trimmed hedges
Lines of past hedgerows marked by occasional trees
Larger hedges in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	3066.2	km	8840	20	%	34.7	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	13.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	726.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Eastern Arable: 88 BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	1266	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Predominantly an open and intensive arable landscape
River corridors of the Great Ouse and Ivel characterised by flood plain grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	532	ha	168198.1	20	%	0.3	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4658	ha	46438.3	20	%	10	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	545	ha	6702.7	20	%	8.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 4,187 ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1543	ha	6702.7	20	%	23	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	534	Plot		500	per NCA		No	These may be having an adverse effect on the landscape if on a slope

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

A diversity of building materials used including brick, thatch and stone
Limestone in the valley of the upper Great Ouse

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	187.9	Approx number	8128	10	%	2.3	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Eastern Arable: 88 BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Medieval earthworks including deserted villages key historic landscape features
Areas of ridge and furrow in river valleys
Notable houses and grounds include Kimbolton, and Croxton and Wrest Park, Silsoe
Overall a large archaeological resource

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	837	ha	10859.7	50	%	7.7	Yes	Majority of uptake for reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1534	ha	5997.7	50	%	25.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	837	ha	538.9	50	%	155.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	463	ha	4927.6	10	%	9.4	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	45	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	These are likely to be associated with restored gravel workings adjacent to the River Ouse, and water bodies in the Marston Vale resulting from clay extraction ie more associated with nature conservation objectives

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Lowland meadow found on poorly draining boulder clay and on alluvium, often with ridge-and-furrow topography and managed for a hay
Reedbed, swamp and fen localised and found at the margins of the major rivers and old clay and gravel pits

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	483	ha	1199.6	20	%	40.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,028ha lowland meadows, 112ha lowland calcareous grassland. Just over 50% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grasslands
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	88	ha	1199.6	10	%	7.3	Yes	

Eastern Arable: 88 BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	27	ha	2516.9	20	%	1.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,653ha fens, 894ha reedbeds

Eastern Arable: 90 BEDFORDSHIRE GREENSAND RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

High proportion of large ancient woodland blocks and plantations (both deciduous and coniferous) in the north
 Woods interspersed with farmland elsewhere
 Some hedgerow trees and in-field trees where hedgerow lengths have been removed - past lost of hedgerow trees
 Wood pasture characteristic of the estates on the eastern side of the ridge
 Rare black poplar found in wetland areas

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	67	ha	3033.9	5	%	2.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	10.9	km	741	10	%	1.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	288	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	None of the uptake is for the protection of ancient pollards
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

2

Mainly medium sized arable fields with variable boundaries from mature shelterbelts and intact hedges to more degraded gappy heavily flailed hedgerows
 Hedgerow lengths subject to past removal, making the NCA more similar to the surrounding claylands

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	372.7	km	1016	20	%	36.7	Yes	13% of uptake for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.4	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Eastern Arable: 90 BEDFORDSHIRE GREENSAND RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Variable fields, mainly arable interspersed with pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	71	ha	14158.2	20	%	0.5	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1142	ha	5614.5	20	%	20.3	Yes	51% of uptake for the more beneficial very low input options
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	32	ha	1196	20	%	2.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 137 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh derived from acidic waters rising from the Greensand aquifers
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	287	ha	1196	20	%	24	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

2

Local materials include ironstone, brick, thatch and render

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES			1102	10	%		No	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Strong Roman influence

Historic parklands and estates (e.g. Woburn, Southill, Haynes) a dominant feature of the area - ancient pollards a feature

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	282	ha	1288.1	50	%	21.9	Yes	majority of uptake is for non-invasive cultivation
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Eastern Arable: 90 BEDFORDSHIRE GREENSAND RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	177	ha	1526.3	50	%	11.6	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	282	ha	94.5	50	%	298.4	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	40	ha	3232.1	10	%	1.2	Yes	This is a very low level of uptake compared to the importance of parkland and wood pasture in this NCA

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Important heathland and acidic grassland habitats on the poorer acidic soils of the scarp and upper ridges
Wetlands with acidic mires associated with the acidic waters rising from the Greensand aquifers
Some areas of marsh and fen on more calcareous soils

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	142	ha	66.3	20	%	214.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 209ha lowland meadows. Majority of uptake for the management of existing species-rich grassland
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	85	ha	16.7	20	%	509.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 715ha lowland dry acid grassland, 174ha lowland heathland. Majority of uptake for the restoration of heathland from conifer plantation
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	11	ha	49.2	20	%	22.4	Yes	No wetland BAP Habitats identified. The minimal uptake is for fen and reed beds

SE Mixed (Wooded): 81 GREATER THAMES ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

General absence of trees and woodland
The trees that there are on rising ground inland of marshes
Tree cover focused around farms and settlement
On the southern Kent shores orchards enclosed be tree lines and windbreaks

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	80	ha	1492.5	5	%	5.4	Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	1	ha	122.8	5	%	0.8	No	Traditional orchards where once a distinctive feature spreading inland from the Kent coast. Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

A landscape of large rectilinear fields demarcated by ditches, general lack of hedgerows
Remaining grazing pastures patterned by a network of ancient and modern ditches, dykes and creeks
On the south coast (e.g. Isles of Sheppey, Dengie, Canvey, Isle of Grain and Mersea) some thick hedgerows of scrub elm
Fringing reed vegetation of ditches gives a strong marshland character

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	318.4	km	1501	20	%	21.2	Yes	Beneficial that 25% of uptake for EB3 enhanced hedgerow management
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	366.2	km		500	km per NCA		No	Relatively low level of uptake given importance of ditches and dykes in the landscape. Main uptake EB6 / EB7 plus 12km of capital items for ditch restoration
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	320	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Reclaimed farmed marshland
Extensive drained arable land behind sea walls
Traditional unimproved wet pasture grazed with sheep and cattle
Some areas of mixed farming on higher ground

SE Mixed (Wooded): 81 GREATER THAMES ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	139	ha	34186.9	20	%	0.4	Yes	Very low uptake
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1696	ha	20049.6	20	%	8.5	Yes	65% of uptake under more beneficial EK3 for very low input grassland
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	3239	ha	3578.1	20	%	90.5	Yes	12,729ha of floodplain grazing marsh. In this case, LCM may be significantly under-estimating the area of wet grasslands. Nearly all uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for waders) HK9-14
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1556	ha	3578.1	20	%	43.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Areas of marsh and former grazing marsh largely devoid of buildings
Traditional farmsteads on higher ground

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	44.6	Approx number	1977	10	%	2.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Distinctive coastal military heritage e.g. Napoleonic defences and 20th century pillboxes
Coastal cargo transport network of 'Thames Barges'
Field and decoy ponds
Archaeological resources under grassland and arable cultivation
Remnant areas of parkland on higher ground

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	44	ha	246.8	50	%	17.8	Yes	Higher uptake would be good
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 81 GREATER THAMES ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	720	ha	270	50 %	266.7	Yes		
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	44	ha	44.9	50 %	98	Yes	Uptake roughly split between options for reduced cultivation depth and removal of archaeology from cultivation	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	63	ha	167.9	10 %	37.5	Yes		
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	33	Number		20 per NCA		Yes		
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	32	Number		20 per NCA		Yes		

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Reedbeds

Small remnants of species-rich grassland with hay cutting

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	71	ha	507.4	20 %	14	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 860ha lowland meadow	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	45	ha	507.4	10 %	8.9	Yes		
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	91	ha	9049.9	20 %	1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 9,957ha reedbeds, 48ha fen. Uptake entirely relates to reedbed (HQ3-5)	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 81 GREATER THAMES ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Deeply indented coastline with creeks, islands and peninsulas
Broad tidal mudflats and sands
Coastal grazing marsh and saltmarsh with an intricate pattern of narrow creeks and runnels
Sea walls
Shingle banks e.g. Foulness Point, Colne Point and unvegetated foreshores

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	334	ha	4168.5	10	%	8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 12,729ha coastal grazing marsh. Uptake split between management and restoration of salt marsh(HP6/7)
G3	Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES	50	ha		100	ha per NCA		No	Uptake for creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable (HP7). Higher levels of uptake would be very beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 111 NORTHERN THAMES BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

The pattern of woodlands is varied across the NCA
 Considerable ancient semi-natural woodland in Hertfordshire and parts of Essex, including many small farm woodlands
 Significant areas of wood pasture and pollarded veteran trees e.g. in Broxbourne Woods
 Frequent hedgerow trees (oak, sweet chestnut, holly, field maple) Elm also once common in places
 Tree lined rivers
 Apple orchards once a highly characteristic feature of those parts of Essex lying within this NCA

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	183	ha	20630.4	5	%	0.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2334	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	29	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake likely to be beneficial
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	36	ha	273.7	5	%	13.2	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Mainly small to medium sized rectangular fields but also significant areas of small irregular fields as in the Essex Wooded Hills and Ridges
 Areas of well-hedged landscape across the Essex Wooded Hills and Ridges and parts of Hertfordshire
 Low and gappy hedgerows across the former heathlands of Essex
 Wet ditched common in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1336.8	km	7240	20	%	18.5	Yes	18% of uptake is for the more beneficial
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 111 NORTHERN THAMES BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Restoration of hedgerows required where hedgerows becoming gappy, as in the predominantly arable areas and where elm suckering is prevalent
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	213	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Exceeds the 40km threshold for river valleys but it is hedgerows that are the main boundary features of this landscape

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed farming, with arable land predominating on the Hertfordshire plateaux, parts of the London Clay lowlands and Essex heathlands

Grasslands characteristic of river valleys throughout with remnant areas of wet grasslands

Horticulture and market gardening found on the light, sandy soils of former heaths in Essex, particularly around Colchester, along with orchards

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	624	ha	88944	20	%	0.7	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3103	ha	60049.2	20	%	5.2	Yes	Although overall uptake is low, 50% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	274	ha	1916.5	20	%	14.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,677 ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. All uptake is for wet grasslands (rather than rush pastures), mainly the maintenance of wet grasslands
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	725	ha	1916.5	20	%	37.8	Yes	
C6 Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	26	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	Unusual across the NCAs as a whole to see a significant amount of uptake for these options. Uptake is for the restoration of water meadows

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Buildings are of timber with brownish red plain tiled roofs, with white weatherboarding typical

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	158.8	Approx number	8449	10	%	1.9	Yes	
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 111 NORTHERN THAMES BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Substantial legacy of Prehistoric funerary monuments and settlement sites, visible as both crop marks and earthworks
 Extraordinarily rich evidence of Prehistoric and early historic settlement pattern in the London Clay lowlands including extensive Roman and Saxon settlement
 Essex heathlands offer evidence including territorial earthworks such as Iron Age hillforts
 Ponds are a common characteristic of this NCA
 Colchester was Britain's earliest urban settlement and first Roman capital
 Landscape parklands surrounding 16th- and 17th-century rural
 Estates and country houses built for London merchants are a particular feature in Hertfordshire

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	95	ha	860	50	%	11	Yes	The majority of uptake is for the more beneficial removal of archaeology from cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	89	ha	883.9	50	%	10.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	95	ha	558.7	50	%	17	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	555	ha	8367.3	10	%	6.6	Yes	78% of uptake is for the restoration of parkland - part of this uptake may relate to the restoration of wood pasture which is characteristic of this NCA
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	29	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Ponds are an important characteristic of this landscape but this uptake cannot compensate for the low levels of uptake across all other elements of the historic environment

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Areas of unimproved acid grasslands, heath and fen add texture to the landscape

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	369	ha	1834.1	20	%	20.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 377ha lowland meadows. Roughly half of the total uptake is for the restoration / creation of species-rich grassland
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 111 NORTHERN THAMES BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	123	ha	1834.1	10	%	6.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	69	ha	33.3	20	%	207.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 838ha lowland heathland, 517ha lowland dry acid grassland. The total BAP area for heathland suggests that the threshold is not being met
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	37	ha	1564.1	20	%	2.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 304ha reed beds, 252ha fens. Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 113 NORTH KENT PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly treeless with occasional scattered small woodlands
 Extensive areas of ancient woodland limited to the distinct sub-area around Blean in the far East - the close proximity of woodlands to the sea creates a distinctive sense of place, unique within the context of the Kent landscape
 Some shelterbelt planting around settlement and farmsteads
 To the east, poplar and alder shelter hedges form a distinctive boundary feature
 Area with a long association with orchards (part of the Garden of England)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	36	ha	7426.2	5	%	0.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	775	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	1	ha	321.5	5	%	0.3	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Regular, rectangular field pattern with sparse and gappy hedgerows
 Hedgerows mainly of poplar and alder in the east
 Intricate pattern of drainage ditches in the Wantsum Channel and Lower Stour Marshes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	248.6	km	1677	20	%	14.8	Yes	6% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	162.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 113 NORTH KENT PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Intensively cropped arable fields on rich loamy soils to the west with a greater density of horticulture and orchards to the east
Pasture very limited with small areas of damp grassland e.g. in the Lydden Valley and along the coast

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	519	ha	33243.7	20	%	1.6	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1078	ha	16037.1	20	%	6.7	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	905	ha	1270.6	20	%	71.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,307ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (this figure is may not be accurate). The majority of uptake is for the management of wet grassland rather than management of rush pasture

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

High concentrations of pre-1750 farmstead buildings
Aisled barns - timber frame and weatherboard with brick and plain tile roofs
Oast houses associated with the hop industry found on some farms

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	59.2	Approx number	5278	10	%	1.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Evidence from a range of periods including Paleolithic remains, Bronze Age barrows and an Iron Age hillfort
Lynchets representing Bronze Age cultivation found on Thanet
Distinctive Roman remains throughout the area, notably the Roman Saxon shore forts at Richborough and Reculver
Many surviving historical features reflect the area's important role in maritime defence - important sequence of coastal defences ranging from the Roman forts, 16th century castles and WWII defences
Historic parklands characterise the junction between the plain and the chalk

SE Mixed (Wooded): 113 NORTH KENT PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	134	ha	565.8	50 %	23.7	Yes	The majority of uptake is for reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	60	ha	102.5	50 %	58.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	134	ha	180.6	50 %	74.2	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	3	ha	1116.6	10 %	0.3	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Heathland at Dartford
Small patches of unimproved grasslands e.g. in the Lydden Valley
Fen vegetation on alluvial and peat soils
chalk grassland on cliffs.

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	109	ha	421.1	20 %	25.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 33ha lowland meadow, 27 ha lowland calcareous grassland. Roughly 40% of uptake is for the maintenance of species-rich grassland and 60% for its restoration
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	39	ha	421.1	10 %	9.3	Yes	Although not meeting the threshold, this is a larger area of hay meadow uptake than seen in many NCAs
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			16.5	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 77ha lowland heathland. Some uptake would be beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	98	ha	3280.6	20 %	3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 40ha fens, 14 ha reed beds. If carefully targeted this uptake may be benefiting the areas of BAP Priority Habitat. 46ha of uptake is for the maintenance of reed bed and 32 ha for the restoration of fen

SE Mixed (Wooded): 113 NORTH KENT PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast	Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Generally a heavily developed coastline
Coastal and valley marshes characteristic of undeveloped areas e.g. in the Lower Stour and around Sandwich and Worth where small-scale marshes border sand dunes and coastal mudflats

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			60.2	10	%		No	Some uptake could be beneficial
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	154	ha	182.1	10	%	84.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 472ha of coastal marshes. 142ha of uptake is for the restoration of sand dunes

SE Mixed (Wooded): 114 THAMES BASIN LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Well wooded character including significant areas of ancient woodland
 Wooded commons characterised by secondary woodland with areas of commercial conifer and broadleaf plantation
 Ancient oak pollards found within mature woodland and on Epsom and Ashted Commons
 Riparian trees and woodland belts mark the lines of the river and canal
 Field trees occur in straight lines, marking old hedgerow lines, typically oak, ash and field maple
 Hedgerow trees common (mainly oak)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	132	ha	3846.1	5	%	3.4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	44	ha	6.4	10	%	688.3		Uptake likely to be associated with the management of heathland on commons
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	54	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial. Noted that there is no uptake for protection of ancient trees (HC5/6) which would be beneficial
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	83	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Field boundaries vary from thin (often degraded and gappy) straight, pure hawthorn hedges on flatter land to wider, irregular, mixed-species hedgerows and shaws on more undulating land
 Ditches in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	12.8	km	755	20	%	1.7	Yes	Significantly higher uptake would be beneficial
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 114 THAMES BASIN LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted				10	km per NCA		No	Restoration of hedgerows required where hedgerows have become thin and gappy
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	10.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

A predominantly pastoral landscape dominated by permanent pasture
Remnant wet meadows within river valleys (Mole and Wey)
Some areas of arable on open floodplain and larger fields to the east of Guildford

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	373	ha	7692.2	20	%	4.8	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	6	ha	139.2	20	%	4.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: - Uptake for management of rush pasture
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	244	ha	139.2	20	%	175.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

brick and flint and half-timbered buildings

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	1.9	Approx number	1252	10	%	0.2	Yes	greater uptake would be beneficial
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 114 THAMES BASIN LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Landscaped parks prominent in the area including Claremont at Esher, Painshill Park on the banks of the Mole at Cobham, Clandon landscaped by Capability Brown, and also Ockham and East Horsley
Small field ponds are characteristic of this landscape

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	124	ha	1403.3	10	%	8.8	Yes	The majority of uptake is for the maintenance of parkland
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	11	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Important areas of heathland on commons - Esher, Ashted and Epsom Commons

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	78	ha	307.5	20	%	25.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 16ha lowland meadow. 72ha of uptake for the maintenance of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	67	ha	20.6	20	%	324.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 22ha lowland heath. Majority (40ha) of uptake for the maintenance of heathland but 20ha for restoration from conifer plantation (HO3)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	361.3	20	%	0.3	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 361ha fens. Greater uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 115 THAMES VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodlands characterise the north-western area, with the wooded character of small farm woods extending up to the southern edge of the Chiltern Hills
 Mature hedgerow oaks including some ancient pollards
 Many riverside trees, for example, along the Thames and its tributaries and in the Colne Valley
 Colne Valley once a very important orchard growing area for London

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	56	ha	9989.6	5	%	0.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	29.9	km	2892.8	10	%	1	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	26	ha	24.7	10	%	105.2	Yes	This uptake is likely to be associated with the management of heathland areas
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1154	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Appears that these options are also being used to protect hedgerow trees. Noted that there is no uptake for protection of ancient trees (HC5/6) which would be beneficial
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	45	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES			164.6	5	%		No	Some uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 115 THAMES VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Regular, late enclosure field patterns on the floodplain
Smaller field patterns on higher ground
Ditches along field boundaries on flood plains
Both bound by hedgerows, often with mature trees

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	168.7	km	2743	20	%	6.1	Yes	NCA Profile identifies 3164km of hedgerows. 18% of uptake for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/HB12)
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	8.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Agricultural parts of the Thames floodplain dominated by grazing land
Ancient wet meadows on the floodplain with some remnant areas of wet grassland remaining as on Staines Moor and at Runnymede and Cricklade
Fertile alluvium and free draining gravel terraces have been utilised for market gardening and fruit growing (and gravel extraction)

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1131	ha	25431.3	20	%	4.4	Yes	28% of uptake for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	8	ha	1238.9	20	%	0.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 236ha Coastal flood plain & grazing marsh. Greater uptake would be beneficial
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	387	ha	1238.9	20	%	31.2	Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 115 THAMES VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:	3
Black timber-framed and red brick/ flint farm buildings Traditional large houses set within ornamental parkland.	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	2.5	Approx number	5083	10	%	0	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:	
Extensive historic parklands such as Windsor Great Park	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	3	ha	281.4	50	%	1.1	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	27	ha	1002.9	50	%	2.7	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	3	ha	124.2	50	%	2.4	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	223	ha	9461.9	10	%	2.4	Yes	Majority of uptake for the maintenance of parkland

Semi-natural habitats Score: 1

Key characteristics:	3
Remnant but important heathland in places Ancient wet meadows on the floodplain Remnant hay meadows	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 115 THAMES VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	458	ha	774.8	20	%	59.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 294ha lowland meadows; 17ha calcareous grassland. 196 ha of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland and the remainder for its maintenance
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	7	ha	774.8	10	%	0.9	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	163	ha	70.9	20	%	229.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,133ha lowland dry acid grassland, 68ha lowland heathland. All of the uptake is for the restoration of lowland heathland (HO2/3)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	33	ha	825.4	20	%	4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 531ha reedbed, 20ha fens. The majority of the uptake is for the maintenance and restoration of fen

SE Mixed (Wooded): 120 WEALDEN GREENSAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive areas of ancient mixed woodland of hazel, oak and birch, with some converted to sweet chestnut coppice in past centuries
Woodlands reflect the diverse geology, including the distinctive chalk character of the East Hampshire Hangers
Wooded commons ('charts') found in East Surrey and West Kent
Large conifer plantations
Hedgerow oaks common with alder along water courses
orchards once a highly characteristic feature of this NCA

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	668	ha	26046.5	5	%	2.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	135.7	km	6714.5	10	%	2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	19	ha	99.7	10	%	19	Yes	Most likely to be associated with the management of common land/ heathland
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2802	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Likely that some of this total relates to the management of hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	10	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	689	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	32	ha	436.7	5	%	7.3	Yes	All uptake relates to the management of orchards

SE Mixed (Wooded): 120 WEALDEN GREENSAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Field boundaries formed by hedges with character and species reflecting the underlying soil

On the clay hedges dense and species rich

On more acidic soils often of hawthorn/blackthorn, trimmed low

Ditches common in the valleys of the Rother, Way, Arun, Medway

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	726.7	km	4810	20	%	15.1	Yes	Roughly 128 km (18%) under the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	71.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Meeting the threshold of 40km for river valleys

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of mixed farming, pasture and arable land

Wet grasslands associated with the River valleys, especially the River Arun in West Sussex

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4578	ha	42368.4	20	%	10.8	Yes	41% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	777	ha	4756.9	20	%	16.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1298ha Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh, 29ha Purple moor grass and rush pasture. Area of BAP Priority Habitats suggests that with careful targeting, effects of uptake likely to be positive for the landscape
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1179	ha	4756.9	20	%	24.8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Local vernacular includes timber framing and weatherboarding

Houses of sandstone laid in rubble courses patterned with dark carstone in the mortar between stones

SE Mixed (Wooded): 120 WEALDEN GREENSAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	55.4	Approx number	8061	10	%	0.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agree ments					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

A range of historic landscape features including tumuli and Iron Age hill forts
Small quarries and relics of the Wealden iron industry including hammer ponds
Numerous landscaped parks

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	83	ha	159.2	50 %	52.1	Yes	The majority of uptake is for (ED3) reduced depth of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	50	ha	277.8	50 %	18	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	83	ha	280	50 %	29.6	Yes	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	852	ha	7036.8	10 %	12.1	Yes	The majority of uptake is for the maintenance of parkland / wood pasture (HC12)
E7 Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	29	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	
E8 Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	21	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

3

Extensive areas of heathland in West Surrey (e.g. Frensham, Thursley commons) and north and West of Liphook, amongst other areas, mainly on extensive interlinking commons
Extensive low lying wetlands in West Sussex, in particular associated with the Arun and Amberley Wildbrooks

SE Mixed (Wooded): 120 WEALDEN GREENSAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	510	ha	1681	20	%	30.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 210ha lowland meadows, 144ha lowland calcareous grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	15	ha	1681	10	%	0.9	Yes	
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	3098	ha	2620.8	20	%	118.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,567ha lowland heathland, 212 lowland dry acid grassland. The majority of uptake is for the restoration of lowland heathland HO2
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	60	ha	2461.8	20	%	2.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,959ha fens, 264ha reedbeds. The majority of uptake is for the maintenance and restoration of fen. 7ha is for maintenance of lowland raised bog

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mudflats and maritime cliffs and slopes
Sand and shingle beaches

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			43.4	10	%		No	Some uptake could be beneficial
G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			17.4	10	%		No	Sand dunes are not identified as a BAP Priority Habitat. Some uptake could be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 121 LOW WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient, extensive broadleaved oak with hazel coppice
Shaws, small field copses and tree groups (in need of management)
Lines of in-field trees marking former boundaries
Many ancient trees
Lines of riparian trees along watercourses
Traditional orchards (once a very important orchard area with Hop gardens)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	782	ha	24165.6	5	%	3.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	163.4	km	6322.6	10	%	2.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	3812	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	85	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	927	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	4	ha	398.2	5	%	1	Yes	Significantly higher levels of uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Hedgerows and shaws enclosing small, irregular fields

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1450.5	km	6700	20	%	21.6	Yes	Of total uptake 10% relates to EB3 enhanced hedgerow management and HB11/12 management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality Also 40km under capital items for hedgerow restoration
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 121 LOW WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	7.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Permanent pasture with areas of rough pasture are the dominant land use
Arable farming on lighter soils on higher ground
Wet grasslands in the river valleys
Traditional hop gardens in Kent

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	7489	ha	79570.4	20	%	9.4	Yes	2,500 ha or 33% under EK3 grassland with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	817	ha	1694.1	20	%	48.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1141ha floodplain grazing marsh. Over 95% of uptake is for the management, restoration and creation of wet grasslands (for overwintering and breeding waders) HK9 - 14
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1923	ha	1694.1	20	%	113.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Traditional rural vernacular of local brick, weatherboard and tile-hung buildings plus distinctive Horsham slab roofs
Distinctive black weatherboard barns

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	168	Approx number	6086	10	%	2.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 121 LOW WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Hammer ponds, relics of Roman iron industry revived in 15th century
Many important parklands and designed landscapes
Wood pasture sites such as Ebernoe Common also notable
Ponds frequent on the edge of fields and woodlands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	103	ha	113.2	50	%	91	Yes	42ha (41%) of uptake for ED2 taking archaeology
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	62	ha	176.6	50	%	35.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	103	ha	57.6	50	%	178.7	Yes	42ha (41%) of uptake for ED2 taking archaeology
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	477	ha	4160.4	10	%	11.5	Yes	Majority of uptake for restoration of parkland/wood pasture (HC13). Even higher uptake would be beneficial in this NCA
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	35	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Associated with both designed landscapes and the remains of the Wealden Iron industry
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	10	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Unimproved permanent pastures now much reduced in extent
Species-rich damp grassland and marshland of conservation value along the many small streams
Outliers of lowland heathland from the adjacent Greensand

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	546	ha	4753.2	20	%	11.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 95ha lowland meadows. 71% of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland (HK7)
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 121 LOW WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	57	ha	4753.2	10	%	1.2	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	272	ha	124.1	20	%	219.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 155ha lowland heathland, 27ha lowland acidic grassland. Uptake relates to restoration of lowland heathland (HO2)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	9	ha	16.1	20	%	55.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 36ha fen. Uptake primarily relates to the restoration of fen (HQ6)

SE Mixed (Wooded): 122 HIGH WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive broadleaved woodland cover with high forest, much of ancient origin
 Many small woods and shaws
 Steep valleys with 'ghyll woodland'
 Numerous hedgerow and in-field oaks, some ancient
 Areas of wood pasture
 The pattern of woodlands reflects the Medieval origins of this landscape

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	694	ha	36829.1	5	%	1.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	337.1	km	9142.2	10	%	3.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	3305	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	This is a high number compared to other NCAs. Noted that there is no uptake for protection of ancient trees (HC5/6) which would be beneficial
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	2	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	10	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	792	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	18	ha	466.1	5	%	3.9	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Small and medium sized field of Medieval origin, largely irregular in shape
 Enclosed by a network of dense species-rich hedgerows and wooded shaws
 Ditches demarcate fields within river floodplains

SE Mixed (Wooded): 122 HIGH WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	821.4	km	6340	20	%	13	Yes	14% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	75.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Exceeds the 40km threshold for river valleys but it is hedgerows that are the main boundary features of this landscape

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

A largely pastoral landscape with significant areas of rough grassland
Remnant areas of wet grassland within river valleys
Localised areas of horticulture

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8370	ha	77356.8	20	%	10.8	Yes	38% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	642	ha	4965.3	20	%	12.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 565 ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. This suggests that with careful targeting current uptake is having a positive effect
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1481	ha	4965.3	20	%	29.8	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	2625	ha	82322.2	20	%	3.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Houses traditionally timber framed with local tiles or brick
Black weatherboard barns
Distinctive use of local Horsham stone on roofs
Oast houses and windmills

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	92.5	Approx numbe	7416	10	%	1.2	Yes	
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 122 HIGH WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements			Yes

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Strong influence of the Wealden Iron Industry (15th – 17th century) with many features surviving
Wealth generated by iron industry resulted in grand houses and parklands, which are a particular feature
Ashdown Forest is an historic landscape of great value – numerous important features
more than 10,000 ponds concentrated on the clay, including hammer ponds - a remnant of the Iron Industry

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	317	ha	105.8	50	%	299.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	25	ha	153.4	50	%	16.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	741	ha	10614.4	10	%	7	Yes	Higher uptake would be beneficial in this landscape where parkland and wood pasture is a defining characteristic
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	9	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Low uptake relative to the importance of ponds in this medieval landscape

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

3

Remaining areas of unimproved herb-rich meadows
Extensive heathland, notably at Ashdown Forest - one of the most extensive areas of heathland in lowland England
Remnant wetlands in river valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1014	ha	1340.3	20	%	75.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 233ha lowland meadows. According to the High Weald AONB Management Plan (2009) there are 655 ha of species-rich unimproved lowland meadows and dry acidic grassland within the AONB boundary. 721 ha of ES uptake is for the restoration and creation of species-rich grassland with the remaining uptake for its maintenance
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 122 HIGH WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	33	ha	1340.3	10	%	2.5	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1844	ha	833.6	20	%	221.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1767ha (1931ha) lowland heathland, 142ha lowland dry acidic grassland. Majority of uptake for the restoration of heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	51	ha	68.6	20	%	74.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 51ha fen,18ha reed bed

SE Mixed (Wooded): 123 ROMNEY MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly treeless
Areas of woodland on higher ground, a high percentage of which is ancient
Sporadic oaks and willows e.g. on Shirley Moor where oaks may mark former boundaries
Clumps of trees on higher ground and around settlements
Occasional orchards as on the Isle of Oxney

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	14	ha	460.3	5	%	3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	27.5	km	155.6	10	%	17.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	122	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	3	ha	38.3	5	%	7.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Irregular network of linear drainage dykes, channels and banks, some of open water others with marshy vegetation
Hedgerow boundaries on the Isle of Oxney

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	327.5	km	731	20	%	44.8	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	390.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	There is no accurate measure of the length of dykes. Compared to the Broads a comparable length of uptake would be 561 km, suggesting that even allowing for the small size of this NCA (36,680ha)the length of uptake of ditches is falling below the threshold
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	324	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 123 ROMNEY MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

High quality agricultural land dominated by large scale arable fields
Smaller areas of grazed wet pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	480	ha	21420.7	20	%	2.2		
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2003	ha	8632.9	20	%	23.2		
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1783	ha	1248	20	%	142.9		BAP Priority Habitat: 4,732ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	911	ha	1248	20	%	73		
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	1188	ha	9880.9	20	%	12		

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

some timber-framed buildings of medieval date with exposed framing
Typically timber framing is either clad in white-painted weatherboarding or is tile hung

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	9.8	Approx number	936	10	%	1.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Greater uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 123 ROMNEY MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Flooded gravel pits now areas of open water
Evidence of old reclamation from the sea through settlement/road pattern
Main historic features are the early drainage channels some dating from the Medieval period
Napoleonic War relicts and Royal Military Canal

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	333	ha	127.1	50	%	262	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	70	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	27	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

High nature conservation value associated with the wet grazing marshes, reeds, dykes,

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	59	ha	209.5	20	%	28.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 97ha Lowland calcareous grassland. All uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			2	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 32ha Lowland heathland; 11ha lowland dry acidic grassland. Some uptake might be beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	77	ha	4436.5	20	%	1.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: Reed bed area currently under investigation and so stock data is uncertain . Uptake evenly spread between reed bed management , reed bed restoration and fen restoration

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Strong contrast of agricultural marshes with the coastal edge shingle and sand dune landscapes
Strong nature conservation value associated with the mudflats, coastal sand dunes and shingle ridges

SE Mixed (Wooded): 123 ROMNEY MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	12	ha	40.4	10	%	29.7	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	814	ha	1650.2	10	%	49.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,961 ha Coastal vegetated shingle; 243ha sand dunes. Roughly 75% of uptake is for the maintenance of sand dunes and 25% for their restoration

SE Mixed (Wooded): 124 PEVENSEY LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Little significant tree cover
Woodland restricted to higher ground around settlements
Isolated, windswept trees marking lines of dykes or roads

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	2	ha	100.4	5	%	2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	17	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Infrequent hedges and fences along roads
Drainage ditches and banks divide fields in chequer-board pattern

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	38.4	km	213.2	20	%	18	Yes	Of total uptake, 8.5 km relates to Enhanced hedgerow management (EK3), another 3km to capital items for hedgerow restoration
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	40.7	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be good

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly wet pasture managed for grazing
Limited arable

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	794	ha	2939.8	20	%	27	Yes	76% of uptake relates to the more beneficial EK3 Very low fertiliser inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1161	ha	2903	20	%	40	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,493ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. All but 8ha of uptake is for the management, restoration and creation of wet grasslands (for over-wintering and breeding waders) HK9 - 14

SE Mixed (Wooded): 124 PEVENSEY LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	458	ha	2903	20	%	15.8	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	1185	ha	5842.8	20	%	20.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Traditional buildings of flint or brick, with weatherboarding or hung tiles and plain tile roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES			174	10	%			
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration								

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Reed-fringed drainage ditches
Rushy pasture and wet meadows

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	49	ha	32	20	%	153.1	Yes	63% of uptake relates to HK7 Restoration of species-rich grassland
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	8	ha	11.8	20	%	68	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 13ha reed bed. Uptake largely relates to the creation of reed beds

SE Mixed (Wooded): 126 SOUTH COAST PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Near coast tree cover limited to isolated wind-sculpted field trees, woodlands and shelterbelts
On upper coastal plain, strong network of ancient and semi-natural broadleaved woodlands

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	98	ha	2187.5	5	%	4.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	92	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Drainage ditches and banks across the lower coastal plain, with few hedgerows
Hedgerows enclosing smaller scale landscape on upper plain

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	226.3	km	833	20	%	27.2	Yes	13% of the uptake relates to the more beneficial options of Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) /Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality. The remainder are under EB1/2 (154km) and combined hedge and ditch management EB8/9/10 (42km)
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	77.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	A significant feature of the coastal plain
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	202	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Can help emphasise the location of ditches

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Intensive arable and horticulture, with some dairy, beef and poultry on lower plain
Permanent grassland on poorer quality land
Mixed farming on thicker gravel deposits inland
Traditional coastal grazing marshes (in decline)

SE Mixed (Wooded): 126 SOUTH COAST PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	239	ha	20108.2	20 %	1.2	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	579	ha	9266	20 %	6.2	Yes	Of the total area of uptake, 60% is under the more beneficial option EK3 for Very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	697	ha	1404.8	20 %	49.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,085ha of coastal floodplain grazing marsh. Good that there are significant areas of uptake for wet grasslands (managed and restored for breeding and over-wintering waders). All uptake for options HK9 - 14

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Traditional buildings of timber frame, flint, cob and thatch

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	10	Approx number	3621	10 %	0.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements				Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Important Roman and medieval sites and features

Parklands at the foot of the Downs

Farm ponds and extensive gravel workings (non historical)

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			812.8	10 %		Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	36	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	13	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 126 SOUTH COAST PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Areas of species-rich meadow inland
Reedbeds at the head of creeks
Small remnant areas of coastal heath

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	159	ha	217	20	%	73.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 188ha lowland meadow, 38ha lowland calcareous grassland. Over 70% uptake is for restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	21	ha	217	10	%	9.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	32	ha	117.9	20	%	27.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 64ha lowland acidic grassland, 45ha lowland heathland. All uptake is for restoration of lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	76	ha	370.4	20	%	20.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 274ha reedbeds, 98ha fen. All uptake relates to reedbed management, restoration and creation (HQ3 - 5). Some uptake for fens would be beneficial

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

3

Sand dunes, mudflats, saltmarshes, saline lagoons and coastal grazing marshes

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	92	ha	154.8	10	%	59.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,085ha of coastal floodplain grazing marsh
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	2	ha	256.4	10	%	0.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 108ha sand dunes. Greater uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 128 SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Tree cover consists of ancient (oak dominated) woodland
frequent hedgerow oaks help create an impression of a well-wooded landscape
There are also floodplain trees, riverine vegetation and wet woodlands (sallow and alder carr)
Willow pollards found along water courses

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	159	ha	5324.3	5	%	3	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	50	ha	65.9	10	%	75.9	Yes	Likely to be associated with the management of scrub on heathland
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	467	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	This uptake may be associated with the management of hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial. Mature hedgerow oaks are a key characteristic of this landscape, making a strong contribution to its well-wooded feel
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	247	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Small, irregular fields defined by ancient hedgerows - reinforcing the character of a small-scale intimate landscape
Drainage channels in the river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	168.6	km	1131	20	%	14.9	Yes	Significantly greater uptake required. Of the total uptake 23% is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12), Greater uptake required reflecting the great importance of hedgerows in this landscape
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 128 SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	34.1	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly grazing land
Small scale horticulture and arable use on higher ground
Intensive market gardening and garden centres in the lower Meon and Test Valleys
Water meadows and grazing marsh in river valleys

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	498	ha	12220	20	%	4.1	Yes	46% of the uptake is for the more beneficial management of pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	344	ha	315	20	%	109.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 806 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, 51 ha Purple moor grass and rush pasture. The majority of the uptake is for the management of wet grassland, with a smaller area for the management of rush pasture
C6 Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	38	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	This is one of the few NCAs to have a significant area of uptake for the management of traditional water meadows

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Timber frame barns
Thatch and plain clay tiles typical roofing materials
Local clays used for brick-making

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	14.2	Approx number	1253	10	%	1.1		
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements						

SE Mixed (Wooded): 128 SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Neolithic long barrows, Bronze Age Barrows and Saxon burial grounds on the chalk ridge of Ports Down (area of stock suggests that these features may lie outside this NCA)
Historic parks and large estates and their houses with deer parks indicating the historical prosperity of the Hampshire lowlands
Many ponds in the river valleys

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	42	ha	779	10	%	5.4	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial. Uptake split between the management and restoration of parkland / wood pasture
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	24	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	Excluded from the overall assessment as these are likely to be gravel pits rather than historic features
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	26	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

3

River valleys contain unimproved meadows and grazing marshes
Remnant calcareous grassland on the chalk ridge of Ports Down
Former heathland on pockets of acid soils

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	419	ha	1150.8	20	%	36.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 354ha lowland meadows, 29ha lowland calcareous grassland. 80% of uptake is for the restoration or creation of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	29	ha	76.1	20	%	38.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 86ha lowland dry acid grassland. All uptake is for the restoration of heathland (HO2)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	52	ha	121.4	20	%	42.8	Yes	23ha of uptake is for the restoration of fen and 27ha for the maintenance of reed beds

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Salt marsh associated with the lower reaches of the Test, Itchen and Hamble

SE Mixed (Wooded): 128 SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			15.6	10	%		No	Some uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 129 THAMES BASIN HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

substantial areas of woodland (mixed wood with beech and birch) and forestry (coniferous plantations)
Pockets of ancient semi-natural woods and wood pasture
A heathy character due to the dominance of oak/birch/bracken/pine
hedgerow trees common (mainly oak)
Riparian alder woods along watercourses, poplar avenues and pollarded willows at the waterside

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	585	ha	19807.3	5	%	3	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	42	ha	103.3	10	%	40.7	Yes	This is likely to be primarily used to manage scrub on heathlands
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1480	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	These are likely to be hedgerow trees, at least in part
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	190	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Typically small/irregular fields from ancient field systems, enclosed by hedgerows (some suffering from decline) with trees
Drainage dykes with linking channels in the Kennet Valley

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	530.8	km	4150	20	%	12.8	Yes	11% of uptake relates to the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 129 THAMES BASIN HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.5	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	55.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Although below the overall threshold - meets the threshold of 40km under option within river valleys. As localised not enough to influence the overall theme effect

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Farming is small scale and land use is dominated by pasture and widespread horse grazing
Remnant wet grasslands in river valleys
Areas of arable

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2577	ha	28840.3	20	%	8.9	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	153	ha	4261.4	20	%	3.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 739ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Wet grasslands are a significant feature of this NCA and the BAP figure alone is likely to under estimate their area
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	437	ha	4261.4	20	%	10.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Traditional buildings in red brick and timber frame with thatch

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	166.7	Approx number	3768	10	%	4.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 129 THAMES BASIN HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Numerous Prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlements
Traces of ancient field systems as well as henges, long and round barrows
Archaeologically important sites including Iron Age hill forts, Roman roads
Landscaped parks with their origins in medieval deer parks
The Forest of Eversley and Bracknell Forest reflect historic use of the land as medieval hunting forests

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	527	ha	488.9	50	%	107.8	Yes	The majority of uptake relates to reduced cultivation depth rather than the more beneficial reversion to grassland
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	128	ha	647.9	50	%	19.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	527	ha	259.6	50	%	203	Yes	The majority of uptake relates to reduced cultivation depth rather than the more beneficial reversion to grassland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	339	ha	6673.6	10	%	5.1	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	29	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	May be associated with past gravel workings and also the ponds and meres of the heathlands
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	57	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

3

A subtle mosaic of grassland, bogs, ponds and fringing scrub found between large blocks of woodland
Fragmented blocks of largely neglected remnant heathland are found on large commons or as Ministry of Defence training areas
Reed beds and lush wetland vegetation characteristic of the Kennet and other river valley bottoms

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	551	ha	2069.6	20	%	26.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 355ha lowland meadows, 70ha Lowland calcareous grassland. 58% of uptake is for the restoration/creation of species-rich grasslands
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 129 THAMES BASIN HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	4303	ha	3768.7	20	%	114.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 3,216ha lowland heathland, 652ha lowland dry acid grassland. The vast majority of uptake (3264 ha) is for the restoration of lowland heathland (H02)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	47	ha	2421.8	20	%	1.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,384ha fens; 38ha reed beds. Much greater uptake would be beneficial

SE Mixed (Wooded): 131 NEW FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive ancient and ornamental woodlands of oak, beech and sweet chestnut (wood pasture)
Scattered self-sown birch and pine trees on heath
Hedgerow and field oaks in enclosed landscapes
Riverside trees in the valley of the Avon

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	414	ha	15695.7	5	%	2.6	Yes	The majority of the woodland on the Open Forest is managed by the Forestry Commission and therefore only a small % of total stock will fall under remit of ES
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	23.7	km	3268.3	10	%	0.7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	46	ha	50	10	%	92.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	899	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	5	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	641	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Small enclosures with Hampshire hedgebanks in and around the Forest
Large regular fields with neat low hedgerows in arable areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	295.9	km	2340	20	%	12.6		Dominated by EB1/EB2. More uptake of EB3 & HB11 Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality would be beneficial
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SE Mixed (Wooded): 131 NEW FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive mixed grazing by ponies and cattle on open Forest
Enclosed fields/ paddocks for stock rearing and back-up grazing
Areas of rough grazing
Arable in the south on richer agricultural soils
Areas of wet grassland and water meadows in the valley of the Avon

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1517	ha	17812	20	%	8.5	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1276	ha	3122.1	20	%	40.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2010ha floodplain grazing marsh. Over 95% of uptake is for the management, restoration and creation of wet grasslands (HK9-12)
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	379	ha	3122.1	20	%	12.1	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	100	ha	20934	20	%	0.5	Yes	
C6	Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES	14	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	Would be beneficial if greater uptake of HD10 /11 Management and Restoration of traditional water meadows in the Avon Valley

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Variety of traditional buildings ranging from hunting lodges and estate villages to small thatched cottages

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	27.6	Approx number	1581	10	%	1.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 131 NEW FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Unique survival of historic commoning system on former royal hunting forest
Numerous historic features including Bronze Age round barrows and Iron Age field system
Remnant medieval field systems

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	68	ha	146.2	50	%	46.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	6784	ha	1593.7	10	%	425.7	Yes	HLS having very positive effect with 6726ha under HC13 Restoration of parkland/ wood pasture
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	45	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	HLS having very positive effect on management of wildlife-rich water bodies under HQ2. In part may be associated with areas of gravel extraction in the Avon Valley

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Lawns, wood pasture, lowland heaths with common grazing
Acid grasslands and valley mires and bogs
Floodplain grasslands and open water in Avon Valley

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	948	ha	1625.5	20	%	58.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 292ha lowland meadow. High uptake of HK7 Restoration of species-rich semi-natural grassland highly beneficial
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	14628	ha	12318.6	20	%	118.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 9,894ha lowland heathland, 3315ha lowland acidic grassland. High uptake of HO2 restoration of lowland heathland (14,437ha) and smaller areas under HO3 highly beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	64	ha	3169.2	20	%	2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1335ha reedbed, 17ha lowland raised bog. Current uptake for reedbed (HQ3/4) and fen (HQ6/7)

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Salt marshes and shingle beaches along Solent coast
Salt marshes suffering from significant coastal squeeze, especially at the mouth of the Lymington River

SE Mixed (Wooded): 131 NEW FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	818	ha	248.7	10	%	329	Yes	Solent coastline suffering from precipitous loss of salt marsh especially around the Lymington Estuary
G3	Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES	20	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	The use of HP9 Creation of intertidal and saline habitat is suitable

SE Mixed (Wooded): 135 DORSET HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Distinctive stunted pines and successional oak-birch on heath
Secondary woodland, mainly birch, round heathland edge in mosaic with open pasture
Frequent hedgerow trees in enclosed landscapes

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	427	ha	6218.1	5	%	6.9	Yes	246ha under HLS HC8 woodland restoration is particularly beneficial
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	21	ha	53.4	10	%	39.3	Yes	Maintenance of successional areas under HLS - HC15, HC16, HC17 should ensure that the right balance of scrub management and woodland regeneration is occurring
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	783	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	30	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Unenclosed heathland
Elsewhere small fields are divided by hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	269.6	km	1704	20	%	15.8	Yes	Beneficial if greater lengths were under EB3 Enhanced hedgerow management and HB11 Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	71	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B8	Minimal negative landscape impact from fencing along watercourses	Length of ES fencing along watercourses	11.5	km		30	km per NCA		No	From a landscape perspective it is better if these fences are avoided

SE Mixed (Wooded): 135 DORSET HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mostly pasture with rough grasslands around heathland fringes
Characteristic wet floodplain grasslands (at risk)
Areas of arable in floodplains

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2056	ha	15494.7	20	%	13.3	Yes	40% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	531	ha	1973.4	20	%	26.9	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 2700ha of floodplain grazing marsh, suggesting that the threshold is not met. Over 80% of uptake for management of wet grasslands (for waders)HK9-12,14
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	731	ha	1973.4	20	%	37	Yes	
C6	Retention and management of traditional water meadows	Area of traditional water meadow management under ES				100	ha per NCA		No	Opportunity being missed to restore traditional water meadows using HD11

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

3

Traditional farms and cottages of local red brick, roofed in tiles or thatch

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	9.2	Approx number	1637	10	%	0.6	Yes	Would be better if there was some uptake of HD2
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age barrows on prominent heathland sites
Prehistoric port at Hengistbury Head of international importance
Scattered areas of parkland around the fringes of the heathland

SE Mixed (Wooded): 135 DORSET HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	142	ha	215.8	50 %	65.8	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	72	ha	644.5	10 %	11.2	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Heathland of heather and purple moor-grass (affected by reversion to scrub and woodland)
Remnant areas of acidic grassland around the heathland edge and in scattered enclosures

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	764	ha	894.2	20 %	85.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 118ha lowland meadows. HK7 providing 541 ha of restored lowland species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	5431	ha	4946.8	20 %	109.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats 3,952ha of lowland heathland, 224ha lowland acidic grassland. Of uptake 82% for the restoration of lowland heathland (HO2/HO3)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	140	ha	7116	20 %	2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 189ha reedbed. Option uptake split between fen and reedbed management. The BAP figures given here are considered the more accurate stock data - these have been used to calculate the indicator result

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

3

Sandy bays, creeks, mud-flats and off-shore islands of Poole Harbour

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	222	ha	565.9	10 %	39.2	Yes	HLS contributing to maintenance (HP5) and restoration HP6 of coastal salt marsh
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	105	ha	365.6	10 %	28.7		BAP Priority Habitat: 165 coastal sand dunes. Under HP1 sand dunes being maintained

Western mixed: 6 SOLWAY BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Limited woodland, mainly willow carr and birch scrub in river valleys
Hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	190	ha	2952.2	5	%	6.4	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	102.7	km	1027.1	10	%	10	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1587	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake probably represents hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	184	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Potential to increase uptake
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	100	Number		500	per NCA		No	Reasonably high uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Large rectilinear fields
Drainage ditches and streams
Low hedgerows
Stone walls and stone-faced or earth banks

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2387.4	km	3082	20	%	77.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 6 SOLWAY BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	149.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Relatively low uptake of options for this key landscape element
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	23.4	km	960	20	%	2.4	Yes	Low uptake
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	68.4	km	214	20	%	32	Yes	
B8 Minimal negative landscape impact from fencing along watercourses	Length of ES fencing along watercourses	30.8	km		30	km per NCA			Rare example of significant uptake, with potentially negative landscape impact

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Improved pasture for dairy cattle and sheep

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5915	ha	39200.1	20	%	15.1	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	868	ha	8570	20	%	10.1	Yes	Low uptake despite the fact that wet grasslands appear to be a key landscape feature, that should be targeted. BAP Priority Habitat: 9,460ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	946	ha	8570	20	%	11	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional materials and styles in the area are mixed

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	661.9	Approx number	1207	10	%	54.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Western mixed: 6 SOLWAY BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Rich archaeological remains close to Scottish border

Roman and medieval monastic remains

Water features/ponds (unknown but probably associated with mosses)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	127	ha	194.8	50	%	65.2	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1111	ha	327.1	50	%	339.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	127	ha	375.9	50	%	33.8	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	36	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	50	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Raised peat bogs, coastal and dune heaths and mosses

F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	56	ha	550.9	20	%	10.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 33ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	759	ha	2963.5	20	%	25.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2903ha lowland raised bog

Western mixed: 6 SOLWAY BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Extensive intertidal mudflats backed by saltmarsh
Sand and pebble beaches with sand dunes and raised beaches
Low lying cliffs

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	1610	ha	2453.2	10	%	65.6	Yes	Appears well-targeted
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	74	ha	395.4	10	%	18.7	Yes	

Western mixed: 7 WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Generally sparsely treed
Small areas of semi-natural ancient woodland along lowland river valleys
Small woodlands and copses within fields
Hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	110	ha	1382.4	5	%	8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	28.5	km	582.5	10	%	4.9	Yes	Protection could be improved
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	387	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake limited although these trees (probably actually hedgerow trees) are important to landscape
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		Yes	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Medium to large fields
Mix of hedgerows, stone walls and stone-faced hedgebanks
Ditches in river valleys
Some fences

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	696.7	km	1626	20	%	42.8	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	4.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Uptake could be improved. Hedgerow loss is an issue
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	54.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 7 WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	71.3	km	260	20	%	27.4	Yes	
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	148.8	km	168	20	%	88.6	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly improved pasture
Intensive sheep and cattle grazing in Derwent valley
Occasional arable fields
Areas of managed and unmanaged rough grazing in south

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4259	ha	19866.3	20	%	21.4	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	498	ha	6304.8	20	%	7.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,294ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1004	ha	6304.8	20	%	15.9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Use of local red sandstone in buildings

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	197.1	Approx number	968	10	%	20.4	Yes	Good uptake level
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Western mixed: 7 WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Historic parkland landscapes and estates

Roman forts and monastic remains

Water features (unknown but possibly associated with mosses)

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	864	ha	96.9	50	%	891.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	31	ha	492.6	10	%	6.3	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	43	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Species-rich grassland

Lowland heathland

Lowland raised bog and mosses

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	297	ha	1154.7	20	%	25.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	127	ha	236.5	20	%	53.7	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	158	ha	294.9	20	%	53.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,238ha lowland raised bog

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Beaches

Saltmarsh

Sand dunes

Western mixed: 7 WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	554	ha	815.7	10	%	67.9	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	549	ha	1467.8	10	%	37.4	Yes	

Western mixed: 9 EDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Significant broadleaved and ancient woodland including hanging woodlands along River Eden
Estate and farm woodlands, shelterbelts and small copses throughout
Also some conifer plantations
Mature hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	200	ha	2947.4	5	%	6.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	107.5	km	1075.2	10	%	10	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	251	ha	6.9	10	%	3649	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	3297	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Scope for uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Scope for uptake
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	107	Number		500	per NCA		No	Reasonably high uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Large rectangular fields
Fields mainly bounded by dry stone walls and fences, with ditches in valley bottoms
Also significant proportion of hedgerows

Western mixed: 9 EDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	703.4	km	923	20	%	76.2	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	5.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	57.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	707	km	2022	20	%	35	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly productive improved pasture
Arable farming on valley floors
Rough pasture on valley sides

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	7690	ha	44403.3	20	%	17.3	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	687	ha	9633.3	20	%	7.1	Yes	Uptake could be improved

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Distinctive red sandstone buildings
Also some limestone

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	470.8	Approx numbe	1331	10	%	35.4		
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments						

Western mixed: 9 EDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Roman and medieval landscape features

Parkland and estate landscapes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	95	ha	55.7	50	%	170.7	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1079	ha	253.7	50	%	425.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	95	ha	111.3	50	%	85.4	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	158	ha	940.6	10	%	16.8	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Lowland heath is main semi-natural habitat

Also mosaics of neutral grassland, heather and unimproved acid grassland

Moorland in foothills of North Pennines

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	137	ha	1647.5	20	%	8.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 48ha lowland meadow, 40ha lowland calcareous grassland. Rated as positive on this basis
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	704	ha	1180.3	20	%	59.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 692ha lowland heathland

Western mixed: 20 MORECAMBE BAY LIMESTONES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Scrub and broadleaved woodland including ancient and semi-natural woodland and traditional coppice

Relatively few trees on the coast

Remnant traditional orchards (damsons in Lyth valley)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	172	ha	4683.2	5	%	3.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	21.7	km	1069.3	10	%	2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	37	ha	26.6	10	%	138.8	Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	3	ha	45.3	5	%	6.6	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Fields generally enclosed by limestone walls or hedges

Ditches or dykes locally characteristic in low-lying areas such as Lyth valley

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	423.4	km	980	20	%	43.2	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	60.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial as ditches and dykes are locally characteristic
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	276.5	km	591	20	%	46.8	Yes	This is a high level of uptake compared to other NCAs

Western mixed: 20 MORECAMBE BAY LIMESTONES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Coastal pasture and intertidal commons with sheep and cattle
Lowland raised mires reclaimed for agriculture
Unimproved rough grazing on limestone outcrops and fells

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2678	ha	21516.1	20	%	12.4	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	248	ha	3477.7	20	%	7.1	Yes	5379ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Uptake is primarily for wet grassland management and restoration (HK9-12)
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	629	ha	3477.7	20	%	18.1	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	2289	ha	24993.9	20	%	9.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Widespread use of local limestone for older buildings

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	90.1	Approx number	766	10	%	11.8	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Historic features that include burial mounds, stone circles, prehistoric settlements and enclosures and medieval field patterns
Stately homes set in parkland landscapes

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	415	ha	165.5	50	%	250.8	Yes	
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Western mixed: 20 MORECAMBE BAY LIMESTONES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	143	ha	1040.8	10	%	13.7	Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of species-rich grassland and limestone pavements

Peaty fenlands and mosslands - affected by drainage and scrub encroachment

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	482	ha	1067.3	20	%	45.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1246 lowland calcareous grassland, 164 lowland meadows but uptake is insufficient to also cover the areas of upland calcareous and limestone grasslands
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	29	ha	1067.3	10	%	2.7		
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	498	ha	1129	20	%	44.1		BAP Priority Habitat: 888ha lowland raised bog. Uptake distributed across lowland raised bog, reedbed and fen

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Shifting intertidal sandflats, mudflats and saltmarsh with minor channels and pools

Sand, pebble and shingle beaches exposed at low tide

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	1366	ha	985.8	10	%	138.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 5379 coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
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Western mixed: 31 MORECAMBE COAST AND LUNE ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Tree cover limited to low, often wind sculpted trees and bushes along field boundaries

A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	111	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be good - most trees are actually in hedgerows not in-field
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be good to ensure renewal of existing tree cover

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Large rectilinear pastures enclosed by drainage ditches and low hedgerows
Dry stone walls in some higher areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	136.4	km	384	20	%	35.5	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	42.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	6.6	km	81	20	%	8.1	No	Stone wall resource is limited but nonetheless distinctive, so enhanced uptake would be good

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Sheep and cattle grazing on poorly drained clays/ coastal marsh
Arable and market gardening on drained mosses/ coastal plain
Dairy cattle on improved pasture inland

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	440	ha	6399.4	20	%	6.9	Yes	
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Western mixed: 31 MORECAMBE COAST AND LUNE ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	146	ha	580.8	20	%	25.1	Yes	2749ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Rated neutral on this basis. Calculations based on LCM may be underestimating the area of wet grasslands. Majority of uptake relates to management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9-11)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	155	ha	580.8	20	%	26.7	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	214	ha	6980.2	20	%	3.1	Yes	Greater uptake would be good. Traditionally mixed stock grazing is important to this coastal landscape

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings mainly of red brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	15.6	Approx number	623	10	%	2.5	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Some surviving areas of moss (raised mire) near Heysham

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	18	ha	205.7	20	%	8.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,749ha lowland meadow
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	12	ha	43.5	20	%	27.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 10ha lowland raised bog (this seems a low total compared to the historic significance of this habitat)

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Extensive intertidal mudflats and sand banks, backed by saltmarsh, dendritic creeks and low cliffs

Western mixed: 31 MORECAMBE COAST AND LUNE ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	496	ha	1110.2	10	%	44.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2749ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Western mixed: 32 LANCASHIRE AND AMOUNDERNESS PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Open landscape with prominent small to medium blocks of mixed woodland (wind-sculpted near coast) that are important landmarks
Occasional hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	10	ha	2998.5	5	%	0.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	45.6	km	1206.7	10	%	3.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	762	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Medium to large rectilinear fields usually without fences or hedges
Issue of hedgerow neglect and removal
Complex network of raised drainage ditches and dykes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	840.7	km	3881	20	%	21.7	Yes	12% of uptake under more beneficial option for enhanced management (EB3). 6km of hedge laying
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	236	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	100	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	
B8	Minimal negative landscape impact from fencing along watercourses	Length of ES fencing along watercourses	52.1	km		30	km per NCA			May detract from the landscape if fence lines are highly visible and views to water obscured

Western mixed: 32 LANCASHIRE AND AMOUNDERNESS PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Patchwork of lush pasture and arable land
Issue of loss of permanent and wet grassland
Seasonally varied colours and textures from market gardening

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1359	ha	32628.8	20	%	4.2	Yes	27% of uptake under the more beneficial options for pasture with very low inputs (EK3)
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	351	ha	2414.6	20	%	14.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 8,920ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and 125ha rush pasture. Calculations based on LCM may be under-estimating the extent of wet grassland. Majority of uptake for management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9/11)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Isolated brick farmsteads

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	309	Approx number	1484	10	%	20.8	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Heritage of wetland reclamation
Designed landscapes associated with large houses locally common in south
Many meres and field ponds (former brick and marl pits) - at risk of drainage

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	69	ha	1929.7	10	%	3.6	Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	6	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 32 LANCASHIRE AND AMOUNDERNESS PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Localised areas of reedbed
Remnant mosses and fen carr - at risk from drainage
Remnant species-rich meadows

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	16	ha	2382.6	20	%	0.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 343 ha lowland meadows. More uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	30	ha	737.5	20	%	4.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 388 ha lowland raised bog. More uptake of relevant options would be beneficial

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Salt marshes prominent at the heads of estuaries
Sand dunes along some sections of the coast

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	406	ha	2346.7	10	%	17.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 8,920 ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			294.5	10	%		Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 50ha sand dunes. Some uptake potentially beneficial

Western mixed: 55 MANCHESTER CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Large areas of woodland along slopes of river valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES			2136.4	5	%		No	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			2136.4	1	%		No	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	42	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Field boundaries traditionally hedges
Issue of hedgerow loss to fencing

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	29.5	km	586	20	%	5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted				10	km per NCA		No	

Agricultural land use	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Areas of arable and pastoral farming in valleys

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	5	ha	1651.8	20	%	0.3	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	241	ha	4791.3	20	%	5	Yes	

Western mixed: 55 MANCHESTER CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES		442.9	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 141ha floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Few surviving examples of traditional vernacular buildings

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	6.2	Approx number	1570	10	%	0.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Legacy of industrial archaeology
Some historic parkland

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			703.7	10	%		No	No uptake at all
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Sizeable areas of open grassland
Some areas of wetland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES			498.7	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 47ha lowland meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			190.5	20	%		No	

Western mixed: 56 LANCASHIRE COAL MEASURES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Limited woodland cover
Well-wooded valleys north-west of Wigan
Scrub woodland and new plantings on former mine workings

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	39	ha	2802.9	5	%	1.4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	27	ha	38.6	10	%	69.9	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

4

Field patterns affected by mineral extraction
Where surviving, pattern is mainly rectangular
Degraded hedges and post and wire fencing

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	76.8	km	1214	20	%	6.3	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted				10	km per NCA		No	

Agricultural land use						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Most farming is arable

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	91	ha	15513.3	20	%	0.6	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	497	ha	6540.9	20	%	7.6	Yes	

Western mixed: 56 LANCASHIRE COAL MEASURES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Few traditional vernacular farm buildings

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	35	Approx number	757	10	%	4.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Legacy of industrial archaeology Some historic parkland

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			473.9	10	%		No	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	23	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Wetlands, open water and marsh (subsidence flashes) near Wigan

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	84	ha	942.9	20	%	8.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 49ha lowland meadows. Uptake is mainly for restoration
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	89	ha	804.3	20	%	11.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 126ha lowland raised bog, 32ha reedbeds. Rated as positive on this basis. Significant uptake for restoration

Western mixed: 57 SEFTON COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Small copses of salt-tolerant species

Field boundary trees

A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			260.3	1	%		No	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	6	ha	34	10	%	17.6	Yes	Positive on this key measure, brining some tree cover to this very open landscape, although area concerned is very small
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	26	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Ancient field patterns

Combination of hedgerows and post and wire fencing

Earth embankments protecting low-lying areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	11.4	km	240.7	20	%	4.7	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.4	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES			22.3	20	%		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed agricultural use

Sheep-grazed open marshes

Reclaimed pasture and enclosed fields for dairy or beef cattle

Some arable farming

Western mixed: 57 SEFTON COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	57 ha	1047.6	20 %	5.4	Yes
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	112 ha	245.2	20 %	45.7	Yes

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics: 4
Traditional buildings of brick or sandstone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES		357	10 %	No
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration				No

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:
Some early religious buildings
Some parkland

E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture		210.3	10 %	No
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Semi-natural habitats Score: 0.5

Key characteristics: 4
Species-rich grassland and fen
Lowland heath

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	8 ha	61.7	20 %	13	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 162ha lowland meadows; 1,506ha lowland dry acid grassland
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	23 ha	1.2	20 %	1969	Yes	Uptake is for lowland heath restoration

Western mixed: 57 SEFTON COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Coast						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Coastal sand dunes and heaths
Saltmarsh and intertidal sands

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			247	10	%		No	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	389	ha	1240.2	10	%	31.4	Yes	

Western mixed: 58 MERSEYSIDE CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland on fragments of farmland within conurbation

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES			1248.1	5	%		No	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			1248.1	1	%		No	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	33	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Hedges and hedgerow trees on fragments of farmland

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	6.9	km	608	20	%	1.1	Yes	
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixture of arable land and improved pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	26	ha	4371.7	20	%	0.6	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	9	ha	3807	20	%	0.2	No	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

No details

Western mixed: 58 MERSEYSIDE CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	8.6	Approx number	2376	10	%	0.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Significant parkland resource

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			1179.1	10	%		No	
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			65.2	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 90ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, 33ha reedbeds
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Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			102.1	10	%		No	
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Western mixed: 59 WIRRAL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed woodland with a high proportion of pines in coastal areas
Most woodland associated with sandstone ridges or country parks

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	15	ha	733.8	5	%	2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	394	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake given that this is a small NCA

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Clipped, gappy hedges, replaced in areas by post and wire fences
Coastal hedges of gorse scrub

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	272.1	km	607	20	%	44.8	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Reasonable uptake given that this is a small NCA

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly mixed farming
Improved pasture, arable land and market gardens
Sheep grazing traditional on remnant coastal marshes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	448	ha	4314.6	20	%	10.4	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	40	ha	451.4	20	%	8.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 469ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Western mixed: 59 WIRRAL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings of sandstone
Some older half-timbered structures

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	7.8	Approx number	315	10	%	2.5	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Many country house estates and associated parkland
Field ponds across the area

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	8	ha	216.8	10	%	3.7	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	3	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

4

Lowland heath and gorse on sandstone slopes

F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	54	ha	4.2	20	%	1299	Yes	Uptake is heathland restoration (O2). BAP Priority Habitat: 106ha lowland heathland
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Coast						Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Mudflats and saltmarsh
Sand dune systems

Western mixed: 59 WIRRAL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	1216	ha	1215.4	10	%	100	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 54ha mudflats
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			163.2	10	%		No	

Western mixed: 60 MERSEY VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Trees limited to field boundaries, watercourses, ditches and isolated woodland blocks in the east

Field boundary trees important in landscape

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	59	ha	2518.8	5	%	2.3	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	13	ha	21.7	10	%	59.8	Yes	Very small area so not accorded much significance
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	241	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake mainly on grassland not arable land
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	50	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Most field boundaries are hedges with gaps

Also ditches on the mosses

Field patterns fragmented

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	343	km	1715	20	%	20	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0	km		10	km per NCA		No	No uptake at all
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	64.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	48	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Low uptake given this is a mainly arable landscape

Western mixed: 60 MERSEY VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

North is mainly open arable farming
South is mixed arable and dairy
Mosslands characterised by market gardening

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	373	ha	19455.5	20	%	1.9	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	575	ha	5489.3	20	%	10.5	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	87	ha	1087.8	20	%	8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings in red brick
Also some sandstone and older half timbering

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	82.5	Approx numbe	783	10	%	10.5	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Industrial heritage associated with Manchester Ship Canal
History of drainage and reclamation of mosses
Some parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable			240.1	50	%		No	No uptake at all
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Western mixed: 60 MERSEY VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			14.5	50	%		No	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	78	ha	382.6	10	%	20.4	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Important wetland habitats along the estuary shores
Remnant undrained mosses

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	268	ha	872.3	20	%	30.7	Yes	Significant uptake for restoration of lowland raised bog (Q10). BAP Priority Habitat: 341ha lowland raised bog
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Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	510	ha	586.5	10	%	87	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,204ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, 513ha mudflats
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Western mixed: 61 SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Small copses and clumps of trees around meres and ponds
 Small broadleaved or mixed woodlands on slopes of sandstone ridges and on heavy ground
 Often dense mature hedgerow tree cover
 Occasional traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	555	ha	14789.1	5	%	3.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	324.8	km	5340.9	10	%	6.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	13444	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	This is a HUGE uptake compared to other NCAs. But much greater uptake of HC5 and HC6 for ancient trees would be helpful
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	240	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	10	ha	160.4	5	%	6.2	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Strong patterns of hedged fields, sometimes ancient and irregular in form
 Also some ditches and drainage channels in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	7880.2	km	13820	20	%	57	Yes	This is a very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	420.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B8	Minimal negative landscape impact from fencing along watercourses	Length of ES fencing along watercourses	77.6	km		30	km per NCA			Avoid fencing along watercourses where possible

Western mixed: 61 SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly pastoral dairy or mixed farming
More arable in the north and south-east
Remnant wet grasslands

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	2715	ha	151462.7	20	%	1.8	Yes	Uptake of this could be much improved
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	9366	ha	150650.5	20	%	6.2	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1778	ha	8736	20	%	20.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat; 1,842 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Over 90% of uptake is for the restoration and management of wet grasslands (HK9-13).
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1426	ha	8736	20	%	16.3	Yes	Uptake primarily HK15-17

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Buildings mainly red brick, with sandstone churches
Distinctive 15th-17th century black and white timber-frame houses

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	2023.3	Approx number	8547	10	%	23.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	4	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Major Roman settlements at Chester and Wroxeter
Salt workings around Northwich and Middlewich
Many small ponds (former brick and marl pits)
Areas of mature parkland

Western mixed: 61 SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	235 ha	2580.3	50 %	9.1	Yes
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1428 ha	4081.3	50 %	35	Yes
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	235 ha	311.1	50 %	75.5	Yes
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	571 ha	10822.9	10 %	5.3	Yes
E7 Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	154	Number	20 per NCA		Yes This uptake likely to relate to the conservation management of meres rather than the management of historic water bodies
E8 Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	37	Number	20 per NCA		Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Mosses and meres

Heathland remnants on higher ground

Species-rich grassland in stream valleys

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	876 ha	7437.1	20 %	11.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 315ha lowland meadows, 88ha lowland calcareous grassland; 57 ha lowland acidic grassland. Rated positive on this basis. 68% of uptake for the restoration/ creation of species-rich grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	533 ha	7437.1	10 %	7.2	Yes	
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	31 ha	863.9	20 %	3.6	Yes	In this instance LCM appears to have significantly over-estimated the area of this habitat as there is no lowland heath BAP Priority Habitat

Western mixed: 61 SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	298	ha	2075.2	20	%	14.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 717ha lowland raised bog. Rated positive on this basis. Uptake primarily relates to fen (HQ6 - 8).

Western mixed: 62 CHESHIRE SANDSTONE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Frequent mixed woodlands along ridge slopes and on lower ground towards Northwich
Scope for new woodland planting (Cheshire Landscape Assessment)
Mature hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	58	ha	1478.9	5	%	3.9	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	1	ha	1477.2	1	%	0.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1738	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	5	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Regular pattern of hedged fields

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	434.1	km	909	20	%	47.8	Yes	18% of uptake under the more beneficial options (EB3/HB11/12) for enhanced hedgerow management
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.5	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly dairy farming
Some arable on gentler slopes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	687	ha	7078.8	20	%	9.7	Yes	40% of uptake under the more beneficial option for pasture with very low inputs (EK3)
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Western mixed: 62 CHESHIRE SANDSTONE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	32	ha	1547.3	20	%	2.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 70ha floodplain grazing marsh. Identified as positive on this basis but insufficient area of uptake to change the 'Neutral' assessment for the theme overall
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	86	ha	1547.3	20	%	5.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings mainly of red brick, with some local sandstone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	74.7	Approx number	407	10	%	18.3	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Many prehistoric features, including hillforts and ancient field systems
Medieval moated sites, motte and bailey and stone-built castles
Remains of forts and castles along the ridge-top
Small ponds are associated with the lower ground

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	12	ha	151.8	50	%	7.9	No	Greater uptake of the relevant options required
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	87	ha	240.4	50	%	36.2	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	12	ha	37.6	50	%	31.9	Yes	
E8 Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	4	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 62 CHESHIRE SANDSTONE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Remnant heathland across the area, especially on the ridge top
Small remnants of species-rich grasslands and grazing marsh on lower ground

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	36	ha	295.9	20	%	12.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 103 ha lowland meadow. Identified as neutral as very low areas of uptake
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1	ha	27.9	20	%	3.6	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 451ha lowland heathland, 15ha acidic grassland. Greater uptake of relevant options required
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	15	ha	58.6	20	%	25.6	Yes	Identified as neutral as very low areas of uptake. Current uptake is for restoration of fen (HQ7) and management / restoration of lowland raised bog (HQ9/10). Insufficient area of uptake to change the 'Neutral' assessment for the theme overall

Western mixed: 63 OSWESTRY UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Scattered patches of broadleaved woodland and scrub, particularly on steeper slopes
Linear woodlands along narrow valley sides
Trees also found in fields and hedgerows

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	58	ha	725.1	5	%	8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	10.5	km	296.2	10	%	3.5	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	28	ha	0.8	10	%	3382	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	610	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Irregular field patterns and species-rich hedgerows across much of the area
Patterns more regular and hedges low and trimmed in the north-west where enclosures later

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	193.6	km	264	20	%	73.3	Yes	Good uptake overall but more hedgerow restoration (B14) would be good
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.7	km		10	km per NCA		No	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Pasture dominant on higher ground
Mixed, more intensive agriculture on foothills to east

Western mixed: 63 OSWESTRY UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	930 ha	6544.2	20 %	14.2	Yes
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	73 ha	218.8	20 %	33.4	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings of local stone with slate roofs, occasionally whitewashed

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	95.1	Approx number	297	10 %	32	Yes	Significant uptake of D1 under both ELS and HLS
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						No	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Offa's Dyke an important historic landscape feature

Iron Age hillforts

Scattered parkland and estates throughout

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	200 ha	141.7	50 %	141.2	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	39 ha	114.8	50 %	34	No	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	120 ha	441.9	10 %	27.2	Yes	All parkland restoration (C13)

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Abandoned limestone quarries overgrown with grassland and scrub

Localised bracken and gorse on hill tops

Western mixed: 63 OSWESTRY UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	95	ha	170.5	20	%	55.7	Yes	Significant uptake (around 70%) is K7, restoration. BAP Priority Habitat: 51ha lowland calcareous grassland

Western mixed: 66 MID SEVERN SANDSTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient and plantation estate woodlands in centre of the area and on Severn and tributary river slopes
Dense trees along watercourses
Dense hedgerow trees in places
Traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	370	ha	8608.2	5	%	4.3	Yes	Reasonable uptake given scale of woodland resource
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1611	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Very good uptake but probably scope for greater uptake on arable land (C5 and C6)
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake (of C24 and C25) would be good, especially given intensively farmed character of much of area
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	1251	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Excellent uptake
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	38	ha	216.8	5	%	17.5	Yes	Very good uptake. 68% of uptake is for restoration and creation (C20 and C21)

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Mainly a weak pattern of hedged fields
Areas of smaller, irregular fields with distinctive hedges in west
Some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1188.2	km	3203	20	%	37.1	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	8.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Relatively good uptake although below threshold

Western mixed: 66 MID SEVERN SANDSTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	6.7	km	453	20	%	1.5	Yes	Better targeting of stone walls appears to be needed
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	367	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would probably be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Dominated by intensive arable farming
Pasture and mixed farming more common on valley sides and in the west
Wet grassland along rivers and streams

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	922	ha	43209.3	20	%	2.1	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3797	ha	19231	20	%	19.7	Yes	Reasonable uptake
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	44	ha	884	20	%	5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 53ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	347	ha	884	20	%	39.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Most older buildings of brick and tile
Some sandstone farmsteads

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	333.9	Approx numbe	2606	10	%	12.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Western mixed: 66 MID SEVERN SANDSTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric and Roman remains
Rich industrial heritage especially along Severn and at Ironbridge
Historic inland ports on the River Severn
Several areas of parkland with large houses
Water features (possibly marl pits)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	153	ha	711.6	50	%	21.5	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	107	ha	461.1	50	%	23.2	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	153	ha	96	50	%	159.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	291	ha	3665.7	10	%	7.9	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	20	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Remnant patches of lowland heathland and areas of former common
Remnant species-rich grasslands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	261	ha	93.7	20	%	278.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 149ha lowland meadow; 75ha lowland dry acid grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	79	ha	93.7	10	%	84.3	Yes	

Western mixed: 66 MID SEVERN SANDSTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	227	ha	132.5	20	%	171.3	Yes	Mainly restoration and creation (O2-O4). BAP Priority Habitat: 266ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	62	ha	41.3	20	%	150.1	Yes	Mainly restoration of fen (Q7). BAP Priority Habitat: 28ha fens

Western mixed: 67 CANNOCK CHASE AND CANK WOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixture of ancient, plantation and secondary woodlands on Cannock Chase
Scope for woodland expansion off the heathland
Dense cover of hedgerow oaks in parts
Riparian trees in river valleys to east and west

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	179	ha	4870.5	5	%	3.7	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			4797.8	1	%		No	Currently no uptake
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	13	ha	44.1	10	%	29.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	797	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Current no uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Large unenclosed areas of Cannock Chase
Open arable areas with low hedges
Areas of smaller fields with dense hedgerows
Canals, ditches and dykes in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	431	km	2102	20	%	20.5	Yes	12% of uptake relates to the more beneficial EB3, HB112/12 enhanced hedgerow management. Plus 9km of capital works for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Low uptake

Western mixed: 67 CANNOCK CHASE AND CANK WOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	22.1	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly mixed farming and horticulture
Grassland supporting dairying and other livestock in the north
Narrow floodplain pastures on fringes to east and west

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	998	ha	13250.3	20	%	7.5	Yes	26% of uptake is for the more beneficial EK3 pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	108	ha	1128	20	%	9.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 394ha of floodplain grazing marsh. Assessed as positive on this basis. Majority of uptake relates to the management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9 & 11) with small areas under rush pasture management

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Mainly red brick with some earlier timber framed buildings

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	23.3	Approx number	1343	10	%	1.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Former royal hunting forest
Designed parkland
Many industrial archaeological features including canals

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	4	ha	903.2	50	%	0.4	No	Very low level of uptake
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Western mixed: 67 CANNOCK CHASE AND CANK WOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	74	ha	735.5	50	%	10.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	4	ha	557.6	50	%	0.7	No	Very low level of uptake
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	73	ha	3215.6	10	%	2.3	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Extensive lowland heathland on Cannock Chase
 Heathland remnants found in woodlands, roadside verges and canal corridors
 Wet floodplain meadows around fringes
 Remnant areas of species-rich lowland meadows

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	198	ha	105.6	20	%	187.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 240 ha lowland meadow; 105ha lowland acidic grassland. 69% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland (HK7)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	64	ha	105.6	10	%	60.6	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1486	ha	1615.2	20	%	92	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,375ha lowland heathland. 98% of uptake for restoration of heathland (HO2/HO3)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	39	ha	50.7	20	%	76.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 44ha fen, 8ha reedbed. Most uptake for restoration of fen (HQ7)

Western mixed: 68 NEEDWOOD AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Few/ small woodlands except in former Needwood Forest area which has extensive mixed woodland
Also heathy woodlands on scarp slopes above River Dove and fringes of Cannock Chase
Mature oak and ash in hedgerows throughout
Carr woodlands and streamside trees, including willow pollards
Remnant traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	76	ha	2895.2	5	%	2.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1876	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Nearly all on grassland. Greater uptake of C1 and C5 for trees/ ancient trees on arable land would be good
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	155	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Some uptake and scope for more, to replace mature hedgerow trees
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	64	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Low uptake for this key feature
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	8	ha	53.8	5	%	14.9	Yes	Uptake mainly for restoration and creation. Small in area

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Mainly medium sized irregular, hedged fields, generally intact and well-maintained
Also extensive areas of larger, rectilinear, hedged fields on plateau farmlands
Ditches in valley bottoms
Also some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1538.1	km	2923	20	%	52.6	Yes	
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Western mixed: 68 NEEDWOOD AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	80.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	2.1	km	511	20	%	0.4	No	Almost no uptake although resources is significant

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly pastoral or but arable land present where conditions are favourable
Rush pastures and riparian vegetation common along streams

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	436	ha	22476.1	20	%	1.9	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3247	ha	45782.1	20	%	7.1	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	295	ha	2881.5	20	%	10.2	Yes	Bap Priority Habitat: 2,431 floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	441	ha	2881.5	20	%	15.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Farmsteads mostly of red brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	262	Approx number	1753	10	%	14.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Western mixed: 68 NEEDWOOD AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive ridge and furrow and deserted medieval villages
Parkland common particularly in the former Needwood Forest
Marl pits with small ponds a feature

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	60	ha	582.8	50	%	10.3	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	492	ha	2065.3	50	%	23.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	60	ha	79.5	50	%	75.4	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	376	ha	3041	10	%	12.4	Yes	Includes 57ha creation of wood pasture (C14)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	31	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Remnant species-rich grasslands and hay meadows
Occasional areas of heath and former common to the west
Wetlands on the South Derbyshire plateaux

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	437	ha	832.2	20	%	52.5	Yes	Uptake is mainly for restoration and creation (K7 and K8). BAP Priority Habitat: 40ha lowland meadow
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	216	ha	832.2	10	%	26	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			535.7	20	%		No	Apparently no BAP Priority Habitat of heath, although area definitely has a healthy character

Western mixed: 68 NEEDWOOD AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	88.5	20	%	1.1	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 44ha fens, 43ha lowland raised bog

Western mixed: 69 TRENT VALLEY WASHLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Tree and woodland cover relatively sparse
Distinctive riparian black poplar, pollard willow, alder and withy beds
Few hedgerow trees, often in poor condition

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	34	ha	1408.9	5	%	2.4	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	369	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	80	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Generally medium to large regular fields, smaller near settlements
Hedgerows low, sparse and trimmed on elevated terraces
Denser hedgerows around low-lying pastures and meadows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	188.7	km	1310	20	%	14.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.6	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	64	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Very low uptake (although NCA is small)

Western mixed: 69 TRENT VALLEY WASHLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Arable farming most common on the river terraces

Wet pastures along the river floodplains

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	137	ha	16510.3	20	%	0.8	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1025	ha	7955	20	%	12.9	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	405	ha	1027.3	20	%	39.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 4,231ha floodplain grazing marsh. LCM figure appears to be a significant underestimate. Assessed as neutral on this basis

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Red brick farms on the Trent terraces

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	18.5	Approx number	1178	10	%	1.6	No	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration								

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Evidence of prehistoric settlement and ceremonial sites along Trent terraces

Some ridge and furrow near settlements

Open water (arising from gravel extraction)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	79	ha	949.7	50	%	8.3	Yes	
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Western mixed: 69 TRENT VALLEY WASHLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	236	ha	752.5	50 %	31.4	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	79	ha	170.3	50 %	46.4	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	28	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Patches of unimproved grassland and rush pasture on river floodplains
Flood meadows in the Soar valley

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	163	ha	1529.9	20 %	10.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 125ha lowland meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	56	ha	322.6	20 %	17.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 189ha fens, 135ha reedbeds

Western mixed: 70 MELBOURNE PARKLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Extensive mixed estate woodlands, tree groups and avenues, including ancient trees
Small game coverts and tree belts
Also ancient woodland sites in the lowlands
Scattered oak/ash hedgerow trees
Riparian willow and alder

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	26	ha	934.8	5	%	2.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	127	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake of C5 and C6 for ancient trees would be helpful in this landscape
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

4

Mainly medium/large regular arable fields bounded by low, well trimmed hedgerows
Small, irregular pasture fields in places with denser hedges

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	191.4	km	530	20	%	36.1	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.8	km		10	km per NCA		No	

Agricultural land use						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Mixed farming
Arable fields on the plateaux
Small scale pastures on heavier soils and steep slopes

Western mixed: 70 MELBOURNE PARKLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	96	ha	8370.5	20 %	1.1	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	589	ha	3183.4	20 %	18.5	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	112	ha	632.4	20 %	17.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 301ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated as positive on this basis
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	140	ha	632.4	20 %	22.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional buildings of brick with pantile roofs, with some limestone
Many large red brick estate farmsteads

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	36.2	Approx number	542	10 %	6.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						No	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Extensive designed parkland landscapes with woodlands and parkland trees
Remnant deer park and ancient oak trees

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	59	ha	66	50 %	89.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	219	ha	994.7	10 %	22	Yes	Majority of uptake is for restoration (C13) and creation (C14)

Western mixed: 70 MELBOURNE PARKLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Remnant acid grassland
Patches of gorse and bracken on slopes

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	102	ha	57.4	20	%	177.6	Yes	Not enough to justify positive on theme as a whole. Mainly restoration (K7) and creation (K8)
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Western mixed: 71 LEICESTERSHIRE AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodlands and copses on former mineral workings (National Forest)
Scrub and secondary woodland on derelict land
Ribbons of woodland along small stream valleys
Mature hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	15	ha	1225.7	5	%	1.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	96	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Wide variation in field patterns
Enlarged, regular arable fields with sparse, low, hedgerows
Also areas of smaller, irregular hedged fields
Some stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	305.7	km	738	20	%	41.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.3	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	0.2	km	145	20	%	0.1	No	Almost no uptake although considerable stock

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed arable and pasture use

Western mixed: 71 LEICESTERSHIRE AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	137	ha	10340.3	20	%	1.3	No
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	353	ha	4575.4	20	%	7.7	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Older buildings of brick

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	13.2	Approx number	382	10	%	3.5	No
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Strong industrial heritage associated with coal mining since medieval period and canals

Some parkland and estates

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	65	ha	77.5	50	%	83.9	Yes	Not enough uptake to give an overall positive score
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	9	ha	275.6	10	%	3.3	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnants of acid grassland over sandstone in valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	53	ha	14.8	20	%	358.1	Yes	Not enough on its own to justify strongly positive. BAP Priority Habitat: 17ha lowland meadows
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Western mixed: 72 MEASE/SENCE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Limited woodland cover apart from extensive wooded estates and new planting (National Forest)
Scattered copses, and spinneys on ridgelines
Occasional groups of trees, including pollards, along rivers and streams
Scattered hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	8	ha	987.1	5	%	0.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	502	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	7	Number		500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Mainly rectilinear patterns of parliamentary enclosure with low hawthorn hedges
Smaller fields and older more substantial hedgerows on steeper ground and heavier clays

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	714.7	km	1145	20	%	62.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.4	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	253	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 72 MEASE/SENCE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Agricultural use mainly arable, with areas of improved permanent pasture
Some areas of seasonally waterlogged rush pasture

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	307	ha	21176.6	20	%	1.4	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1242	ha	7182	20	%	17.3	Yes	Reasonably good uptake
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	82	ha	765.3	20	%	10.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 333ha floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Isolated large 19th century brick farmsteads

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	90.4	Approx number	419	10	%	21.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Areas of ridge and furrow and deserted settlements found throughout
Scattered historic parklands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	76	ha	323.3	50	%	23.5	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	268	ha	329.4	50	%	81.4	Yes	

Western mixed: 72 MEASE/SENCE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	76	ha	49.6	50	%	153.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	24	ha	369	10	%	6.5	No	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Fragments of species-rich grassland and fen

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	44	ha	268.8	20	%	16.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 25ha lowland meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			88.3	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 81ha fens

Western mixed: 73 CHARNWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Mainly secondary woodland, with some plantations and a few ancient woodlands
Numerous oak trees in hedgerows and fields, including ancient pollards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	6	ha	1955.9	5	%	0.3	No	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	109	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake on arable land (C1) very limited. Also, no uptake of C5 and C6 for ancient trees
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

4

Mainly rectilinear fields bounded by thorn hedges
Small irregular fields with mixed hedgerows around villages and farmsteads
Stone walls characteristic on higher rocky land, lending 'upland' feel

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	130.6	km	623	20	%	21	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.2	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	22.6	km	99	20	%	22.8	Yes	

Agricultural land use						Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Dominated by pasture
Isolated arable fields on a few areas of more fertile land

Western mixed: 73 CHARNWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	485 ha	4726.7	20 %	10.3	Yes
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	45 ha	719.9	20 %	6.3	Yes

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Most of the older farmsteads and village buildings of local dark stone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	24.7	Approx number	350	10 %	7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						No	

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Surviving large parklands with heathland and large ancient oaks

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	24	ha	48	50 %	50	Yes	Included in this instance, despite small stock, as NCA is small. However not enough to outweigh poor performance on parkland
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	33	ha	820.1	10 %	4	Yes	Very low given that parkland is a key characteristic. No restoration, only maintenance (C12)

Semi-natural habitats Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Patches of heathland and former commons
Dominated by bracken with heather and wet heath
Fragments of species-rich grassland and fen

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	107	ha	85.8	20 %	124.8	Yes	Main restoration (K7). BAP Priority Habitats: 121ha lowland meadows, 29ha lowland calcareous grassland
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Western mixed: 73 CHARNWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	46	ha	17.4	20	%	265	Yes	All uptake is restoration (O2). BAP Priority Habitat: 49ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			95.6	20	%		No	No uptake at all. BAP Priority Habitats: 161ha reedbeds, 121ha fens

Western mixed: 89 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland cover generally sparse
Intermittent small woodlands along Welland and Nene valleys
Small valley-side woods, spinneys and copses on ridges
Substantial mature hedgerow and waterside trees (willows - often pollarded) on floodplains contribute to a treed character in places

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	86	ha	2658.8	5	%	3.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	20.4	km	940.5	10	%	2.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	771	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	19	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	290	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Much variety in density of hedgerows with some closely flailed
Low and intermittent hedges on flat arable land with past hedgerow removal

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1428.2	km	3229	20	%	44.2	Yes	20% of uptake is for the more beneficial options for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3, HB11/12). Plus 40 km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	654	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 89 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mix of arable and pasture land
Arable land on the broader flat river terraces
Smaller pastures on slopes of minor valleys/ undulating ground
Loss of valley grasslands to arable
Riverside meadows and significant areas of remaining floodplain grazing marsh

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	242	ha	53145.5	20	%	0.5	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4790	ha	20601.8	20	%	23.3	Yes	28% of uptake is for more beneficial EK3 pasture with very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	444	ha	2007.9	20	%	22.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,007ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, suggesting uptake is not meeting the threshold. Over 90% of uptake is for wet grassland management and restoration (HK9-14)

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	60.3	Approx number	2981	10	%	2		
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements						

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ridge and furrow on gently sloping valley sides
Frequent historic designed parklands (sited at edge of the area, adjacent to more wooded landscapes)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	619	ha	1844.2	50	%	33.6	Yes	38% of uptake is for the more beneficial options for removal of archaeology from cultivation (ED2/HD7)
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Western mixed: 89 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	964	ha	1605.9	50 %	60	Yes	These options particularly important because of presence of ridge and furrow
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	619	ha	225.6	50 %	274.4	Yes	38% of uptake is for more beneficial options for removal of archaeology from cultivation (ED2/HD7)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	68	ha	1739.2	10 %	3.9	Yes	Majority of uptake relates to management of parkland (HC12)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	40	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	Uptake may well largely relate to the conservation management of wet gravel pits

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Riverside meadows and significant fen
Small areas of remnant heathland and limestone pavement
Flooded gravel pits and their associated wetlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	369	ha	696.3	20 %	53	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 230 ha lowland meadows, 104 ha calcareous grassland, 62 ha limestone pavement. Level of uptake addresses the area of these habitats but may also include areas of floodplain grazing marsh (see F6 below)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	170	ha	696.3	10 %	24.4	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			17.3	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 74 ha lowland heathland. Some uptake for this habitat would be beneficial
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	22	ha	299.1	20 %	7.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 13,969 ha of fen (15% of the area of the NCA) taken from NCA Key Facts and Data - needs checking

Western mixed: 91 YARDLEY-WHITTLEWOOD RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Distinctive character of the ridge stems from its history as the site of a series of 13th century Royal Forests now found as remnants in Salcey Forest (Yardley Chase) and Whittlewood, including areas of ancient wood pasture
 11% of NCA wooded - extensive blocks of oak/ash woodland supplemented with tracts of more recent conifer plantations
 Hedgerow oaks and ash trees - Dutch elm disease has had a dramatic effect, resulting in the widespread loss of hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	29	ha	3479.6	5	%	0.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	964	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Only two trees under HC2 (protection of ancient trees)
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be very beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be very beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Fields generally medium-sized, with full hedgerows
 Hedges generally substantial and species-rich and often filled out with elm suckers

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	580	km	1287	20	%	45.1	Yes	19% of this uptake for the more beneficial Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (EB11/12)
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.1	km		10	km per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Western mixed: 91 YARDLEY-WHITTLEWOOD RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

A mix of arable, mixed and pastoral farmland
Pasture predominant in the west and a more open arable landscape to the east
Remnant wet grassland in river valleys

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1456	ha	6762.8	20	%	21.5	Yes	36% of uptake is for the more beneficial pasture with very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	80	ha	1012.9	20	%	7.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 199 ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Assessed as positive on this basis, assuming uptake carefully targetted
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	268	ha	1012.9	20	%	26.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Building materials varied and include red brick and the soft local grey-ochre Oolitic limestone with either grey slate or red pantile roofing

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	96.8	Approx number	464	10	%	20.9	Yes	This is a high level of uptake compared to many of the other lowland NCAs
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Number of significant parkland landscapes including parks and estates - Biddlesden, Melchbourne and Whittlebury, and remnants of Royal Forests and hunting woodlands
Striking elm avenues at Stowe Park and massive avenues and woodland rides at Castle Ashby and Chase Park

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	173	ha	1009.6	50	%	17.1	Yes	Majority of uptake for reduced depth of cultivation
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Western mixed: 91 YARDLEY-WHITTLEWOOD RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	319	ha	849.6	50 %	37.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	173	ha	16.8	50 %	1028	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	55	ha	3149.6	10 %	1.7	Yes	Very small level of uptake relative to the total area and importance of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Unimproved grassland occurs as discrete agricultural fields, along woodland rides, roadside verges and green lanes, and as part of the complex habitat mosaic found at Yardley Chase
Unimproved grassland in river valleys has developed flood meadow vegetation

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	103	ha	87.2	20 %	118.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 14ha lowland calcareous grasslands, 11ha lowland meadows. Majority of uptake for the restoration and creation of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	33	ha	87.2	10 %	37.9	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			24.5	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 21ha fen. Some uptake would be beneficial

Western mixed: 94 LEICESTERSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland cover generally sparse
 Intermittent small woodlands along valleys
 Small valley-side woods, spinneys and copses on ridges
 Substantial mature hedgerow and waterside trees (willows - often pollarded) on floodplains contribute to a treed character in places

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	15	ha	1522.9	5	%	1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	7.3	km	640.2	10	%	1.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	428	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	10	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	150	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Much variety in density of hedgerows with some closely flailed
 Low and intermittent hedges on flat arable land with past hedgerow removal

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1235.7	km	2392	20	%	51.7	Yes	6% of uptake for more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.5	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	286	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 94 LEICESTERSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mix of arable and pasture land
Arable land on the broader flat river terraces
Smaller pastures on slopes of minor valleys/ undulating ground
Loss of valley grasslands to arable
Riverside meadows and significant areas of remaining floodplain grazing marsh

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	406	ha	30531	20	%	1.3	Yes	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3323	ha	24073.8	20	%	13.8	Yes	23% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input pasture
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	181	ha	1896.2	20	%	9.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 32ha floodplain grazing marsh. Area of BAP Priority Habitat suggests that if targeted this uptake may be benefitting areas of remaining BAP Priority Habitat. Uptake entirely relates to wet grasslands rather than rush pasture

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	109.8	Approx number	1485	10	%	7.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ridge and furrow on gently sloping valley sides
Frequent historic designed parklands (sited at edge of the area, adjacent to more wooded landscapes)

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	179	ha	445.2	50	%	40.2	Yes	32% of uptake is for the more beneficial removal of archaeology from cultivation
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Western mixed: 94 LEICESTERSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	659	ha	1273.1	50	%	51.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	179	ha	181.4	50	%	98.7	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	34	ha	675.1	10	%	5	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Riverside meadows and fen
Flooded gravel pits and their associated wetlands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	115	ha	853.2	20	%	13.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 37ha lowland dry acid grassland, 15ha lowland meadows. With careful targeting area of uptake could be benefiting the BAP Priority Habitats. 65 ha of uptake is for the restoration/creation of species-rich grasslands
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	8	ha	84.6	20	%	9.5	Yes	

Western mixed: 96 DUNSMORE AND FELDON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

General lack of woodland cover across the area but well-wooded character in Dunsmore
 Frequent hedgerow trees in Dunsmore with wooded streams
 Many small coverts and belts of trees in the west of the area, along the River Stour
 Frequent hedgerow elm stumps in the Vales and Feldon - suggesting in the past hedgerow trees were common

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	187	ha	3123	5	%	6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	9.3	km	892.6	10	%	1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	911	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	11	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	120	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	5	ha	57.9	5	%	8.6	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Fields are usually large, with regular or rectilinear shapes, although there are some smaller fields
 Thorn hedgerows form the main boundaries - boundaries less well defined in Feldon
 Loss and deterioration of hedges leading to fragmentation of field patterns

Western mixed: 96 DUNSMORE AND FELDON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1193.1	km	2801	20	%	42.6	Yes	Significant uptake justifies strongly positive assessment for this theme. 16% of uptake is for the moor beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3)
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	512	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Feldon dominated by pasture with small areas of wet grassland
Dunsmore has more mixed farming, including areas of intensive arable

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3920	ha	21137.7	20	%	18.5	Yes	22% of uptake is for the more beneficial management with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	92	ha	2313.6	20	%	4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 459ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. If carefully targeted uptake may be assisting the areas of floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	482	ha	2313.6	20	%	20.8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Buildings of red brick, sometimes with blue brick or ironstone details
In places constructed of Lias limestone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	82.5	Approx number	1799	10	%	4.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Western mixed: 96 DUNSMORE AND FELDON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Many areas of ridge and furrow show the location of medieval open fields
Earthwork remains of medieval settlements and associated field systems as at Radwell, Tysoe and Napton - three of the most coherent medieval township landscapes in England
Large country houses set in mature parkland a recurring feature

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	143	ha	2609.7	50	%	5.5	Yes	Greater part of uptake is for taking archaeological features out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1023	ha	2739.4	50	%	37.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	143	ha	125.1	50	%	114.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	84	ha	1720.3	10	%	4.9	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Acid grassland and heathland formerly characteristic of sand and gravel deposits to the east of Coventry - now very localised and of limited occurrence
Flower-rich flood meadows occur on the regularly flooded alluvial soils

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	261	ha	1092	20	%	23.9	Yes	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	55	ha	1092	10	%	5	Yes	Traditional management of flood meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	55	ha	163.4	20	%	33.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 99ha reedbeds, 65ha fens. 34ha of uptake is for reed beds and 21 ha for fens

Western mixed: 97 ARDEN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mature hedgerow oaks and field trees - a defining characteristic but at risk
 Ancient woodlands
 Belt of mature trees associated with large estates
 Plantation woodlands from time of parliamentary enclosure
 Wooded fringes to water courses
 Remnant traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	170	ha	8771.7	5	%	1.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	21.4	km	2888.7	10	%	0.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2384	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	47	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	368	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	9	ha	112.2	5	%	8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Ancient patterns of well-hedged, irregular fields
 Larger semi-regular hedged fields on former deer parks and estates
 Geometric field patterns on former commons
 Boundary walls associated with large estates

Western mixed: 97 ARDEN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1273.9 km	5000	20 %	25.5	Yes 12% of uptake is more beneficial (EB3, HB11/12) for enhanced hedgerow management . Plus 35 km of capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.3 km		10 km per NCA		Yes

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Pasture grassland and rough grazing traditionally the main land use, particularly on thinner and more acidic soils
Narrow alluvial floodplains with grazing meadows, often with patches of wet grassland
Arable land use has increased

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4785 ha	39491.1	20 %	12.1	Yes 21% of uptake under more beneficial options for very low inputs (EK3)
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	216 ha	4658.3	20 %	4.6	Yes BAP Priority Habitat: 592ha floodplain grazing marsh. If carefully targeted uptake may be benefiting areas of BAP Priority Habitat. Over 90% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grassland (HK9 - 14)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	281 ha	4658.3	20 %	6	Yes Greater uptake would be beneficial
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	981 ha	44149.3	20 %	2.2	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Older buildings mainly of brick and timber

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	93.5	Approx number	4978	10 %	1.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration						Yes	

Western mixed: 97 ARDEN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Medieval military and ecclesiastical sites and moated manors
Shakespeare's 'Forest of Arden', historic region of wood pasture and heathland
Field ponds locally important and marl-pits in need of management

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	12	ha	1490.6	50	%	0.8	Yes	Very low uptake for protection of the archaeological resource
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	539	ha	2450.6	50	%	22	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	12	ha	84.2	50	%	14.2	Yes	Very low uptake for protection of the archaeological resource
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	188	ha	3711.1	10	%	5.1	Yes	The primary focus of uptake is on restoration of parkland (HC13)
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	21	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	7	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Remnant heathlands on poorer soils in centre and north
Small areas of remnant lowland meadows
Narrow alluvial floodplains of the rivers, characterised by grazing meadows, with patches of wet grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	243	ha	826	20	%	29.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 401ha lowland meadows. 68% of total uptake for restoration / creation of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	108	ha	826	10	%	13.1	Yes	

Western mixed: 97 ARDEN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	28	ha	82.5	20	%	33.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 44ha acidic grassland, 10ha lowland heathland. All uptake for restoration of lowland heathland (HO2)
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	36	ha	125.8	20	%	28.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 82ha fen, , 45ha reed bed. Nearly all uptake relates to the management /restoration of fen (HQ6/7)

Western mixed: 100 HEREFORDSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

The steep slopes of the central hills are dominated by woodlands
Elsewhere scattered copses and plantations throughout the area
Planted windbreaks occur around orchards and hop fields
Localised traditional orchards
Hedgerow trees are an important landscape feature although not that common - many have been lost
Willow pollards a feature of water courses (there are wide meandering river valleys, including the Wye, Lugg and Frome)

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	176	ha	4381.9	5	%	4	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	27	km	1344	10	%	2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	3220	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	This is a high number of protected trees compared to many NCAs. Valuable in an area where hedgerow trees have been lost
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	11	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	817	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	241	ha	1401	5	%	17.2	Yes	This is a high percentage of uptake compared to other NCAs. 91ha of uptake is for the maintenance of traditional orchards and 139ha for their restoration

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

A semi-regular field pattern
The hedgerows are often cut low with sparse tree cover, some hedgerows have been removed
Locally hedgerows may be grown high to act as windbreaks

Western mixed: 100 HEREFORDSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1162.1	km	3652	20	%	31.8	Yes	Particularly beneficial that hedgerows have been brought under ES management, encouraging them to grow thicker and higher
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	4.4	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Much of the lower lying land is in intensive arable cultivation (and suffering from erosion) with localised traditional and bush orchards, and occasional hop fields
Pasture also frequent with occasional wet meadows and permanent pastures along the rivers

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	6033	ha	23075	20	%	26.1	Yes	High uptake valuable in conserving areas of permanent pasture - will be particularly valuable if located on the floodplains
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	159	ha	4165.5	20	%	3.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 211ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. If carefully targeted these may be benefitting the areas of BAP Priority Habitat. Greater uptake would be valuable especially where this reinstates traditional wet meadows. Approx. 110ha of uptake is for the restoration/creation of wet grasslands
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	378	ha	4165.5	20	%	9.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Old Red Sandstone has been widely used, particularly in the large farmsteads
Timber framing also characteristic of the area

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	309.8	Approx number	3075	10	%	10.1	Yes	Unusually high levels of uptake
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	5	No of agreements					Yes	Unusually high levels of uptake

Western mixed: 100 HEREFORDSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement, agriculture and burial sites present beneath the alluvium of the river Lugg
An impressive array of Iron Age hillforts, some of which remained occupied in the Roman period, on higher ground
Parkland a characteristic feature of the Herefordshire lowlands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	124	ha	845.7	50	%	14.7	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial, especially in the river valleys
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	624	ha	667.8	50	%	93.4	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	124	ha	100.8	50	%	123	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	103	ha	3112.6	10	%	3.3	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial. Majority of current uptake for the maintenance of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Semi-natural habitats now much reduced in this intensively farmed landscape
Neutral grasslands once common but now surviving in small pockets
Wet grasslands now very restricted, those that survive particularly associated with common land that has escaped drainage improvements
Small areas of isolated unimproved grassland survive along the north-eastern fringe of the NCA

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	307	ha	438.4	20	%	70	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 74ha lowland meadows. 264ha of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	43	ha	438.4	10	%	9.8	Yes	

Western mixed: 101 HEREFORDSHIRE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Small scattered woodlands and plantations
 Wooded steep sided valleys or dingles
 Frequent hedgerow trees and Damson trees in hedgerows throughout
 Riparian trees and woodlands associated with parkland
 Orchards present throughout

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	208	ha	2265.4	5	%	9.2	Yes	This is a high percentage of uptake relative to many NCAs
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	38.8	km	815.8	10	%	4.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2053	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	716	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	131	ha	657	5	%	19.9	Yes	This is a very high percentage uptake compared to most NCAs

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Fields are medium/large on the plateau
 Small/irregular fields on the slopes and valleys
 Hedges form the field boundaries - taller and thicker on the slopes and valleys but overcut and declining in arable areas

Western mixed: 101 HEREFORDSHIRE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	448.6	km	1495	20	%	30	Yes	10% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management and hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Uptake valuable to replace gaps

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable farming dominates on the plateau
Areas of pasture and mixed farming, with areas of pasture thought to be declining
River Frome and many tributary streams and valleys with remnant wet grasslands
Rough grazing on the commons found on higher ground

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3726	ha	15363.1	20	%	24.3	Yes	15% of uptake is for the more beneficial vey low input grasslands
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES			690.6	20	%		No	Some areas of uptake would be beneficial
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	314	ha	690.6	20	%	45.5	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	1437	ha	16053.7	20	%	9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Pink and grey Old Red Sandstone traditionally used and occasionally timber-framing.

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	134.2	Approx numbe	828	10	%	16.2	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments					Yes	

Western mixed: 101 HEREFORDSHIRE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Iron Age hillforts on higher hills of which Wall Hills (Thornbury) is by far the largest
Extensive evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation, including some sections of Roman road
Berrington Hall and Brockhampton are fine examples of traditional historic parkland

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	240	ha	106.4	50	%	225.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	45	ha	491.8	10	%	9.2	Yes	Uptake split between restoration and maintenance of grassland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Localised heaths and commons with scrub, bracken and unimproved grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	300	ha	5.2	20	%	5716	Yes	BAP Priority habitat: 23ha lowland meadows. 255ha of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	40	ha	5.2	10	%	762.1	Yes	

Western mixed: 102 TEME VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Some substantial broadleaved woodlands, particularly along steep slopes and narrow valleys
Scattered trees along rivers and hedgerows
Localised orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	66	ha	2481.1	5	%	2.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	19.3	km	743	10	%	2.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	458	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	650	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	99	ha	465	5	%	21.3	Yes	This is a very significant % area of uptake compared to other NCAs and a highly characteristic feature of this NCA. Roughly 70% of uptake is for the maintenance of traditional orchards and 30% for their restoration

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

The field pattern is typically of irregular, small fields
hedgerows form the main boundary, some declining

Western mixed: 102 TEME VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	163.9 km	786	20 %	20.8	Yes 20% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.1 km		10 km per NCA		Yes

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed agriculture, intensively cultivated in place
Some market gardening and hops in addition to orchards
Semi-improved permanent pasture on steeper slopes

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1910 ha	8321.1	20 %	23	Yes 18% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input pasture options
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	226 ha	512.5	20 %	44.1	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Traditional building materials typically local red, pink or grey sandstone
Some buildings of brick and timber
High concentration of timber-framed buildings, including a high proportion of 16th century or earlier date
Plain clay tile and Welsh slate are the predominant roofing material

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	59.5	Approx number	559	10 %	10.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements				Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Local archaeological features
Areas of parkland

Western mixed: 102 TEME VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	106	ha	184.8	50	%	57.3	Yes	Uptake levels not enough to influence overall assessment for this theme
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	5	ha	534.2	10	%	0.9	Yes	Significantly higher levels of uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Pockets of species-rich grassland

Local commons with semi-natural habitats

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	118	ha	142.4	20	%	82.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 64ha lowland meadows. Majority of uptake is for species-rich grassland restoration
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	18	ha	142.4	10	%	12.6	Yes	

Western mixed: 104 SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE AND OVER SEVERN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Woods mainly on slopes above floodplain and on hillsides
Distinctive tree clumps and parkland style planting around farmsteads (in need of management)
Scattered hedgerow and riparian trees
Many traditional (and bush) orchards on slopes throughout area

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	128	ha	3889.8	5	%	3.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	35	km	1099.9	10	%	3.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1225	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	461	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	89	ha	603.1	5	%	14.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Hedgerows often dense and species-rich, particularly along lanes, of variable height
Some hedgerows of very considerable age

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	591.8	km	2320	20	%	25.5	Yes	8% of uptake is for the more beneficial EB3 & HB11/12 enhanced hedgerow management
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Western mixed: 104 SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE AND OVER SEVERN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive arable farming on fertile soils of lower ground
Pasture more common on steeper and higher ground
Permanent pasture and meadows along river valleys

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2067	ha	10772.2	20	%	19.2	Yes	31% of uptake under the more beneficial EB3 /EL3 pasture management with very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	91	ha	3801.1	20	%	2.4	Yes	74% of uptake is for the creation of wet grassland
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	162	ha	3801.1	20	%	4.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Farm buildings to west mainly red sandstone
East of River Wye building materials include brick, timber framed and grey Silurian limestone

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	126.4	Approx numbe	1460	10	%	8.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Iron Age hillforts on several summits
West of area was part of Archenfield, giving Welsh character
Parklands scattered across the landscape

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	41	ha	154.9	50	%	26.5	Yes	
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Western mixed: 104 SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE AND OVER SEVERN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	203	ha	149.6	50 %	135.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	41	ha	47	50 %	87.3	Yes	32% of uptake for the more beneficial ED2 take archaeology out of cultivation
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	24	ha	920.8	10 %	2.6	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Acidic unimproved grassland on open common land
 Remnant limestone grasslands on slopes
 Unimproved or semi-improved neutral grasslands with abundant wild daffodils
 Remnants of species rich lowland meadows in valleys
 Significant fen and reed bed habitats in river valleys (needs to be checked - not described in the Biodiversity section of the NCA Profile)

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	371	ha	209.5	20 %	177.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 40ha lowland meadows and 10ha calcareous grassland 84% of uptake for restoration of species rich grassland (HK7)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	31	ha	209.5	10 %	14.8		
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			92.6	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 53ha lowland dry acidic grassland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	3	ha		20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 562 ha fens, 350ha reed beds. Significantly greater uptake required

Western mixed: 106 SEVERN AND AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Ash and oak dominate ancient woodlands on higher ground

Overall tree cover is strongly affected by the presence or absence of hedgerows trees and the survival of older orchards, many of which have been replaced by cultivated bush forms surrounded by poplar shelterbelts

Floodplains are divided by ditches with willow pollards and alders

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	210	ha	8327.3	5	%	2.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	4597	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	This is a very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs - assumed that it also covers hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	2	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	20	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Much greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	1165	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Again this is a very high number compared to other NCAs
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	280	ha	2359.3	5	%	11.9	Yes	This is a significant area of uptake compared to other NCAs, reflecting the strong orchard tradition of the area

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Fields on the floodplains are divided by ditches (called rhines south of Gloucester) with willow pollards and alders

Elsewhere there is a regular pattern of parliamentary enclosure with hawthorn and elm hedges, cut low

Localised areas of small irregular field pattern with dense species-rich hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2940	km	8680	20	%	33.9	Yes	
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Western mixed: 106 SEVERN AND AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	8.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	209.1	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	680	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	These will help define field pattern in areas of larger Parliamentary enclosure

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Pasture and stock rearing predominate on the floodplain and on steeper slopes
A mixture of livestock rearing, arable, market gardening and hop growing elsewhere
Small pasture fields and commons prevalent in the west
Along the main rivers, floodplain grazing marsh is prevalent

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	11372	ha	58060.9	20	%	19.6	Yes	27% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input pasture management
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1644	ha	10460.5	20	%	15.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 13,923ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1175	ha	10460.5	20	%	11.2	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	725	Plot		500	per NCA		No	Plots likely to be detrimental to the landscape if viewed on a slope

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Settlements are characterised by timber frame and red brick buildings with elegant spired churches, whilst stone is used for larger houses

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	337.3	Approx number	9820	10	%	3.4	Yes	
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Western mixed: 106 SEVERN AND AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	5	No of agree ments			Yes A high level of agreements for lowland England

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive evidence of prehistoric activity

Ridge and furrow and earthworks evident

Number of designed parklands and estates a key characteristic

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	333	ha	4008.9	50	%	8.3	Yes	75% of uptake is for the more beneficial removal from cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2411	ha	3480.3	50	%	69.3	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	333	ha	426	50	%	78.2	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	377	ha	3850.7	10	%	9.8	Yes	The majority of uptake is for the maintenance of parkland
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	58	Numbe r		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	30	Numbe r		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Significant areas of unimproved meadow and neutral grassland along the main rivers

Fragments of calcareous and acidic grasslands on higher ground

Important areas of semi-natural habitat are associated with commonland in the west of the NCA

Remnant wetland habitats found within river valleys

Western mixed: 106 SEVERN AND AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1743	ha	3236.9	20	%	53.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 383ha lowland meadows, 146ha lowland calcareous grassland, 8ha acidic grassland. Over 100ha of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	380	ha	3236.9	10	%	11.7	Yes	One of the few NCAs to meet this threshold
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	50	ha	243.8	20	%	20.5	Yes	Uptake evenly split between maintenance of reed bed and manitenance of fen

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

At the mouth of the Severn, the broad estuary and floodplain dominate the landscape with areas of salt marsh
Inland the floodplain narrows but river and wetland features remain a unifying influence within this large and complex area.

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	76	ha	166.5	10	%	45.6	Yes	
G3 Creation of new coastal habitats	Area of new coastal habitat created on farmland under ES	19	ha		100	ha per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 108 UPPER THAMES CLAY VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodlands generally scarce
Some more wooded areas in west associated with the Forest of Bernwood
Hedgerow oak and ash on drier gravel terraces including in the Aylesbury Vale
Area has suffered from extensive hedgerow tree loss with Dutch elm disease
Lines of willow pollards along water courses. Black poplar a distinctive features of the Aylesbury Vale
Orchards a feature around Alysbury (the Aylsbury plum) and Harwell

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	130	ha	6878.1	5	%	1.9	Yes	Beneficial if there were higher levels of uptake of HC7 - many woodlands are small and may fall under the EWGS threshold of 3ha
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1195	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Much higher levels of uptake required
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	3	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Much higher levels of uptake required
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	108	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	Much higher levels of uptake required
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	3	ha	141	5	%	2.1	Yes	Beneficial if higher levels of uptake of HC18/20/21 for the maintenance/ restoration/ creation of traditional orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Large geometric fields dominate, significant areas of hedgerow loss
Network of thick hedgerows on drier gravel terraces
Ditches on lower wetland areas
Otmoor distinctive patchwork of small fields with elm hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2493.1	km	7220	20	%	34.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Higher uptake would be beneficial given past significant loss of hedgerows

Western mixed: 108 UPPER THAMES CLAY VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	137.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	919	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	Higher uptake of wide grass buffer strips would help reinforce a now diluted field pattern
B8 Minimal negative landscape impact from fencing along watercourses	Length of ES fencing along watercourses	49.9	km		30	km per NCA			From a landscape perspective better if these fences are avoided

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Pastoral stock rearing, especially to the north of the Midvale Ridge with some areas of rough pasture
 Extensive areas under arable production, especially Vale of White Horse
 Wet meadows along river terraces

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	922	ha	89882.1	20	%	1	Yes	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	10446	ha	64433.2	20	%	16.2	Yes	32% of uptake for the more beneficial very low input pasture
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	787	ha	6032.5	20	%	13	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 6,467ha floodplain grazing marsh, 16ha purple moor grass and rush pasture. 80% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (HK9-14) with the remainder for the management of rush pasture
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1230	ha	6032.5	20	%	20.4	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	998	ha	70465.8	20	%	1.4	Yes	
C7 Minimal negative landscape impact from fallow plots	Number of ES fallow plots	519	Plot		500	per NCA			Potentially may have an adverse effect if viewed on a slope

Western mixed: 108 UPPER THAMES CLAY VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:	4
Mainly brick buildings with plain tile roofs of local clay	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	121.2	Approx number	8495	10	%	1.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:	
Features include Roman roads, ancient field systems, ridge and furrow and evidence of early settlements on gravels	
Icknield Way, a prehistoric trackway, along foot of chalk scarp	
Parkland a characteristic at the foot of the chalk scarp	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	988	ha	7573.3	50	%	13	Yes	Beneficial if greater proportion of ED2 (taking sites out of cultivation) compared to ED3 (reduced depth of cultivation)
E2	Retention and management of archaeology on arable as part of wider conservation objectives	% of archaeological resource on arable protected by 'other' ES options that have a positive impact on archaeology	127.1	ha	7573.3	25	%	1.7	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1762	ha	7090.3	50	%	24.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	988	ha	964.9	50	%	102.4	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			3549.9	10	%		No	There is a significant parkland resource but no uptake of HC12 / 13 for parkland
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	33	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 108 UPPER THAMES CLAY VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Open water (flooded gravel workings) e.g. Cotswold Water Park
Semi-natural waterside grassland and grazing marsh (increasingly rare)
Unimproved hay meadows on drier areas of the river corridors

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2132	ha	5919.5	20	%	36	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,265ha of lowland meadow, 38ha lowland calcareous grassland. 54% of uptake for restoration/creation of species rich grassland (HK7/8)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	246	ha	5919.5	10	%	4.2	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	7	ha	190.1	20	%	3.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 68ha reed beds, 29ha fen. Greater uptake would be good

Western mixed: 109 MIDVALE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Extensive woodland cover, particularly in the west, including blocks of ancient woodland (mainly oak, ash, birch)
Coniferous plantation (mainly larch) along the ridge
Regularly spaced mature hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	33	ha	3020.9	5	%	1.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	610	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Suspected that this uptake includes hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Generally large geometric fields divided by regular pattern of hedgerows, many low or neglected and gappy
Local pattern of small fields near hilltop villages

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	545.5	km	1574	20	%	34.7	Yes	17% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.3	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Planting and gapping up needed to restore hedgerow lengths
B6	Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	296	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 109 MIDVALE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mix of arable and pasture, with arable dominating on lower slopes and pasture on higher ground

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2842	ha	15124	20	%	18.8	Yes	37% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	204	ha	1683.9	20	%	12.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

In the east, stone buildings, typically of local limestone with red tiles or thatch common as roofing materials

In the west, stone walls are derived either from the local rubbly Cornbrash or Corallian limestone, with roofs generally of stone slates

Windmills are distinctive landmarks throughout the area

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	46.4	Approx number	1701	10	%	2.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

The area is important for the survival of medieval ridge and furrow and the associated remains of deserted settlements

Visible archaeological features dating from early Roman settlement are prominent feature on higher ground

Parklands are a characteristic feature within Oxfordshire

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	242	ha	1126.4	50	%	21.5	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	365	ha	1655.3	50	%	22	Yes	

Western mixed: 109 MIDVALE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	242	ha	48	50	%	504.3	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	74	ha	1943.6	10	%	3.8	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Fragmented but rare and important semi-natural habitats, including acid grassland, calcareous fens and flushes, and calcareous grass heaths particularly around Frilford and Cothill.

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	296	ha	881.3	20	%	33.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 61ha lowland meadows, 23ha lowland dry acidic grassland, 19ha lowland calcareous grassland. Uptake evenly divided between the maintenance and restoration of species-rich grasslands
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	11	ha	10.2	20	%	107.7	Yes	Uptake is for the restoration of lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	15	ha	34.4	20	%	43.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 23ha fen

Western mixed: 117 AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed woodland (some ancient) concentrated on former commonland, on steeper slopes and adjacent to streams and river banks
Remnants of medieval forests of Chippenham, Melksham and Chelwood are important features
Hedgerow trees characteristic of pasture and low lying wet grasslands
Pollards and alder characteristic of wet pastures and streams

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	42	ha	3029.2	5	%	1.4	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1298	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Many of these may be hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Hedgerows are in a poor state on arable land but more dense with hedgerow trees on pasture
Larger field sizes to south and east - rectilinear fields dominate
Localised dry stone walls
Drainage ditches in river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	906.1	km	2560	20	%	35.4	Yes	11% of uptake relates to the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.2	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Hedgerow renewal would be beneficial where hedgerows have become gappy

Western mixed: 117 AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	52	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Although not meeting the overall threshold, meets the threshold of 40km in river valleys
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	8.2	km	197	20	%	4.2	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

A mixture of arable and pasture dominates the landscape
Pasture often in smaller fields
Areas of low lying wet pasture

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3878	ha	26303.7	20	%	14.7	Yes	29% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	35	ha	1416.1	20	%	2.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 251 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Distinctive towns of limestone ashlar
Other stone used throughout the area including Cotswold stone and Corallian rag

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	44.8	Approx number	4222	10	%	1.1	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age hillforts, Bronze Age occupation sites
Extensive archaeological evidence and ancient ridge and furrow suggest that the area was dominated by arable cultivation
Large historic mansions and parks, some of which were designed by Capability Brown surrounded by woodland e.g. Bowood

Western mixed: 117 AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	92	ha	197.2	50 %	46.6	Yes	95% of uptake relates to reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	546	ha	218.8	50 %	249.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	92	ha	49.7	50 %	185	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	157	ha	2010.1	10 %	7.8	Yes	Nearly all uptake is for the maintenance of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

There are ancient patterns of flood meadows and rich wetland pasture
Areas of heathland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	264	ha	1126.6	20 %	23.4	Yes	BAP Priority HabitatS: 151ha lowland meadows, 95ha lowland calcareous grassland. 69% of uptake for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	123.3	20 %	0.8	No	Potential need for greater uptake

Western mixed: 118 BRISTOL, AVON VALLEYS AND RIDGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Small fragmented woodland on steep land - most extensive areas of woodland between Congresbury and the Avon Gorge and on the Failand Ridge
 Extensive woodland in Avon Gorge
 Elsewhere, woodlands smaller, fragmented and mainly broadleaf
 Scattered hedgerow trees
 Small farm orchards characteristic

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	104	ha	5327	5	%	2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1827	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	16	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	18	ha	183.9	5	%	9.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Irregular fields with overgrown species rich hedges found in the valleys and slopes of the south east Elsewhere larger fields with low, fragmented hedges with few trees
 Dry stone walls in places

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1106.1	km	3122	20	%	35.4	Yes	11% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	12.3	km	67	20	%	18.4	Yes	Greater uptake of relevant options would be beneficial

Western mixed: 118 BRISTOL, AVON VALLEYS AND RIDGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable is prevalent in the north east and pasture on downland
Semi-improved grasslands remain in wetter valley bottoms and on downland slopes
Areas of rough grazing e.g. in the Chew Valley

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4253	ha	27182	20	%	15.6	Yes	23% of uptake is for the more beneficial management of pasture with very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	150	ha	5031.2	20	%	3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 563ha of Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. This suggests that the level of uptake is having an evident beneficial effect
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	226	ha	5031.2	20	%	4.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Older buildings made of local ashlar including pale yellow Jurassic oolite, grey Carboniferous and Lias Limestone. Some buildings in the north of red/brown sandstone.

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	60.5	Approx number	4834	10	%	1.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Neolithic long barrows and stone circles and Iron Age hillforts important landscape features
Significant amounts of parkland with parkland trees including ancient oak pollards

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	42	ha	208.9	50	%	20.1	Yes	
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Western mixed: 118 BRISTOL, AVON VALLEYS AND RIDGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	207	ha	230.8	50 %	89.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	42	ha	145.8	50 %	28.8	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	29	ha	2491.3	10 %	1.2	Yes	All uptake is for the restoration of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant acidic, calcareous and neutral semi-natural grassland associated both with the wetter valley bottoms and dry downland slopes

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	669	ha	647.1	20 %	103.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 615ha lowland meadows, 246ha lowland calcareous grassland. Majority of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grasslands
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	13	ha	647.1	10 %	2	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	1009.3	20 %	0.1		BAP Priority Habitat: 903ha reedbeds. Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Western mixed: 133 BLACKMOOR VALE AND THE VALE OF WARDOUR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient woodland and plantation on Greensand scarp slopes
Scattered broadleaved woodlands are evident throughout the area
Willow and alder along the many river courses
Mature hedgerow trees (oaks) abound

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	103	ha	5013.9	5	%	2.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	50.9	km	1359.7	10	%	3.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1594	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	it is anticipated that much of this uptake relates to hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	2	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	110	Tree		500	per NCA			Although not meeting the threshold this is a significantly higher level of uptake than noted in many NCAs
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced				500	per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	3	ha	60	5	%	5	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Field patterns include both rectilinear Parliamentary enclosures and small Medieval irregular enclosures All bounded by predominantly thick hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1251.1	km	3007	20	%	41.6	Yes	15% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
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Western mixed: 133 BLACKMOOR VALE AND THE VALE OF WARDOUR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	38.5	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

The area is characterised by mixed farming
Pasture dominates in the clay vales
Areas of rough grassland on steeper slopes
Remnant wet meadowlands on river floodplains
Arable on the Upper Greensand dip slope

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2173	ha	39206.1	20	%	5.5	Yes	37% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland options
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	33	ha	2037.3	20	%	1.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 207ha of Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh, 96ha Purple moor grass & rush pasture. 25ha of uptake for the management of rush pasture
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	411	ha	2037.3	20	%	20.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Variety of building materials, including local stone with brick and half timbering
Mansions and manors are of fine dressed stone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	62.3	Approx number	2428	10	%	2.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Western mixed: 133 BLACKMOOR VALE AND THE VALE OF WARDOUR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Fortifications strategically located on hilltops

Significant large estates and landscapes parkland from the 16th and 17th century at Wardour, Longleat, Marston Bigot and Stourhead

Remnants of the former royal hunting forests of Selwood and Gillingham

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	20	ha	146.3	50	%	13.7	Yes	Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	450	ha	469	50	%	95.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	20	ha	124.3	50	%	16.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	161	ha	3150.5	10	%	5.1	Yes	Higher levels of uptake would be beneficial although parklands may be being managed under Special Projects or a combination of other options
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	20	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	27	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

On higher ground and on common land remnant patches of species-rich acid grassland

Patches of calcareous grassland on the limestone hills

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	650	ha	1024.3	20	%	63.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 338ha lowland calcareous grassland, 278ha lowland meadows. Majority of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	203	ha	1024.3	10	%	19.8	Yes	Few other lowland NCAs meet this threshold

Western mixed: 133 BLACKMOOR VALE AND THE VALE OF WARDOUR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Western mixed: 139 MARSHWOOD AND POWERSTOCK VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Distinctive scattering of mature hedgerow oak trees
Narrow ribbons of woodland along the many streams
Elsewhere woodlands and copses confined to steeper slopes
Larger conifer plantations on the north west borders of the area, where it merges with the Blackmore Vale

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	120	ha	1068.4	5	%	11.2	Yes	This is a relatively high level of uptake compared to the other NCAs
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	331	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	It is suspected that this uptake relates to the protection of hedgerow trees
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	It would be beneficial if there was some uptake of this option
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	379	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	4	ha	37.7	5	%	10.6	Yes	The small total uptake relates to the maintenance, restoration and creation of traditional orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Rhythmic pattern of this landscape defined by its strong but varied network of hedgerows
Hedgerows typically low and well trimmed on the Greensand ridges, overgrown on the steeper slopes and dense but well managed in the vale.

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	228.6	km	654	20	%	35	Yes	26% of uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Western mixed: 139 MARSHWOOD AND POWERSTOCK VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Pasture predominates in Marshwood Vale, on the Powerstock Hills and on the steeper slopes of the Greensand ridges and hills

Arable cultivation predominates in the broad Brit valley

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1364	ha	6749	20	%	20.2	Yes	48% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	254	ha	1406.9	20	%	18.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Older traditional buildings built of limestone or Ham Hill Stone

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	29.7	Approx numbe	1166	10	%	2.5	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Some uptake would be beneficial

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Barrows forming prominent skyline features on the Greensand hills

Iron Age hillforts like Lambert's Castle, Coney's Castle and Pilsdon Pen

Prehistoric settlement sites in the valleys

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	80	ha	265.3	50	%	30.2	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Unimproved grasslands, wet flushes and marshy areas found along the springlines at the valley sides

Prominent patches of heathland within mosaics of bracken, gorse and acid grassland on the ridges and steeper Greensand slopes

Western mixed: 139 MARSHWOOD AND POWERSTOCK VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	736	ha	356	20	%	206.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 155ha lowland meadows, 43ha lowland calcareous grassland. Uptake predominantly for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	60	ha	356	10	%	16.9	Yes	This is a high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	15	ha	40.4	20	%	37.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 73ha lowland dry acid grassland; 15ha Lowland heathland. Uptake is for the restoration of lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			179	20	%		No	

Western mixed: 142 SOMERSET LEVELS AND MOORS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Largely treeless although isolated small woodlands
Groups of pollarded willow on islands and following the banks of rhynes
Hedgerow trees (ash and oak)
Orchards a particular feature of the land at the edge of the levels

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	109	ha	992.2	5	%	11	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	245	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	1951	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	37	ha	327.1	5	%	11.3	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Strong chequer-board pattern from reclaimed land from the 13th to 17th century
Boundaries on the Levels and Moors are generally deep, wide, wet rhynes
On drier land hedge boundaries vary in condition

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	566.4	km	1863	20	%	30.4	Yes	Some 30km of uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
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Western mixed: 142 SOMERSET LEVELS AND MOORS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	251.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	This is a low level of uptake given the importance of rhynes to the function and landscape of the Levels

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

The land cover is dominated by improved pasture supporting dairying
Increasing areas of arable on higher ground
Localised withy beds

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5286	ha	34314.6	20	%	15.4	Yes	Roughly 900 ha under the more beneficial very low input pasture options
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	3849	ha	2491.6	20	%	154.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 43,398ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. Although uptake is very significant, it is small compared to the total area of grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1444	ha	2491.6	20	%	58	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

19th Century or more recent farmsteads mainly in brick or occasional Blue Lias with clay, pantile roofs and thatch

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	96	Approx number	1103	10	%	8.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich archaeological remains on the peat moors

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	74	ha	780.2	50	%	9.5	Yes	Uptake relatively evenly spread between options for the removal of archaeology from cultivation and reduced depth of cultivation
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Western mixed: 142 SOMERSET LEVELS AND MOORS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	876	ha	1370.7	50 %	63.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	74	ha	145.6	50 %	50.8	Yes	With careful targeting uptake may be benefiting the conservation management of Scheduled Monuments at risk

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Pockets of semi-natural unimproved grasslands, wet meadows, fen, mire and reed beds

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	486	ha	529.8	20 %	91.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 143ha lowland calcareous grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	306	ha	529.8	10 %	57.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 884ha lowland meadows
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	302	ha	2287.8	20 %	13.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1790ha fen, 271ha lowland raised bog, 226ha reedbeds. Of the uptake 204ha is for reed beds, 73ha for fen and 25ha for lowland raised bog

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Dunes with a thicket of sea buckthorn, storm gravel beaches and mudflats along the margins of Bridgewater Bay

Areas of salt marsh

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	166	ha	293.7	10 %	56.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 43,398ha of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			438.3	10 %		No	Uptake would be beneficial

Western mixed: 143 MID SOMERSET HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ash and maple woodlands most common on ridges and side slopes
Mature hedgerow trees of ash and oak and areas of suckering elm
Frequent small orchards on lower land

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	105	ha	1686.3	5	%	6.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	19.2	km	518.6	10	%	3.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1072	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA			
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	54	Tree		500	per NCA			
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	27	ha	558.2	5	%	4.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Mostly small, irregular fields divided by species rich hedges
Some arable fields may be larger
Ditches in areas of floodplain grazing marsh in the river valleys

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	640.5	km	1837	20	%	34.9	Yes	75km of uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	68.1	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	Ditches are a characteristic feature of the river valleys with floodplain grazing

Western mixed: 143 MID SOMERSET HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Permanent pasture is the main land cover with significant areas of arable

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2547	ha	16114.2	20	%	15.8	Yes	29% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	550	ha	2012.2	20	%	27.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 4207ha floodplain grazing marsh, 22ha purple moor grass and rush pasture. These BAP figures suggest that uptake falls below the threshold. All uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grassland

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Blue Lias is main traditional building material, with oolite, sandstone and conglomerate

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	49.8	Approx number	1467	10	%	3.4	No	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	some uptake would be beneficial

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Range of archaeological features on grassland and arable

Parklands with estate woodland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	38	ha	392.9	50	%	9.7	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial. Current uptake equally distributed between removal of archaeology from cultivation and reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	135	ha	297.4	50	%	45.4	Yes	

Western mixed: 143 MID SOMERSET HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	38	ha	39.7	50	%	95.7	Yes	Current uptake may be bringing benefit if targeted at scheduled sites
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	109	ha	430.7	10	%	25.3	Yes	Uptake is primarily for the management of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant areas of calcareous and neutral grasslands

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	253	ha	364.3	20	%	69.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 418ha lowland meadows, 237ha lowland calcareous grassland
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	75	ha	364.3	10	%	20.6	Yes	
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	289.1	20	%	0.3	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 144ha lowland raised bog. Significantly higher levels of uptake for lowland raised bog would be beneficial

Western mixed: 146 VALE OF TAUNTON AND QUANTOCK FRINGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Generally low woodland cover
Many hedgerow trees
Within Tone floodplain willow and alder found along water courses
Mixture of historic and modern orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	45	ha	2070.1	5	%	2.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	239	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	0	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	30	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	193	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	10	ha	270.8	5	%	3.7		

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

4

Mainly small/medium sized fields in a rectilinear pattern bound by thick hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	599.1	km	1956	20	%	30.6	Yes	of total uptake 54 km is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
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Western mixed: 146 VALE OF TAUNTON AND QUANTOCK FRINGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Permanent pasture characterises the Tone floodplain
Arable, pasture, market gardening and orchards in the vales
Pasture and arable on more undulating land

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1275	ha	15483.3	20	%	8.2	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	360	ha	2017.8	20	%	17.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,531ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. 36ha purple moor grass & rush pasture. Uptake primarily of options for wet grassland
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	155	ha	2017.8	20	%	7.7	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Red sandstone buildings and perpendicular church towers of Triassic sandstone are prominent

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	117.8	Approx number	2104	10	%	5.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Limited medieval field systems
Iron age hillforts
Estate woodlands associated with large houses

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	95	ha	651.5	50	%	14.6	Yes	
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Western mixed: 146 VALE OF TAUNTON AND QUANTOCK FRINGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	32	ha	329.3	50 %	9.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	95	ha	33.5	50 %	283.7	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	21	ha	1223.1	10 %	1.7	Yes	Very low uptake in a landscape where estate plantings and wood pasture are key features

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Blocks of low lying wet pasture and scrub
Small remnants of species-rich semi-natural grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	103	ha	222.9	20 %	46.2		BAP Priority Habitats: 84ha lowland meadows, 34ha lowland calcareous grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	13	ha	222.9	10 %	5.8		
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	0	ha	109	20 %	0		BAP Priority Habitat: Some uptake for the management of fen would be beneficial

Western mixed: 148 DEVON REDLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Large woodlands on valley sides with small broadleaved woodland in the upper valleys
Hedgerow trees and small copses often give a wooded appearance to the hills
Scattered field trees in more open landscapes including riverside trees marking the line of water courses

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	228	ha	5512.2	5	%	4.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	59.8	km	1965.7	10	%	3	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	21	ha	60.1	10	%	35	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1785	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Significant uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	15	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	60	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	63	ha	440.1	5	%	14.3	Yes	Roughly split between maintenance and restoration of traditional orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Floodplain and coastal landscapes have large open fields with low-cut hedges
Irregular field pattern with flower rich hedgebanks elsewhere

Western mixed: 148 DEVON REDLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1925.3 km	4103	20 %	46.9	Yes 9.5% of total uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and for the management of hedges of very high environmental quality
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	50.9 km		500 km per NCA		Yes These ditches are confined to river valleys and coastal plains but are an important landscape feature where they are found
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	356.9 km	1078	20 %	33.1	Yes

Agricultural land use Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed farming predominates with more pasture in the north
Remnant wet grasslands and rush pasture within river valleys
Marginal areas of rough grassland

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5357 ha	31627.7	20 %	16.9	Yes of which 1300ha of uptake is for the more beneficial very low fertiliser input options
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	468 ha	3013.4	20 %	15.5	Yes BAP Priority Habitat: 3940ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	390 ha	3013.4	20 %	12.9	Yes

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:

4

Cob and red sandstone construction with thatch characterise rural dwellings
Longhouses and cross passage houses characteristic
Linhay animal shelters are distinctive of the area

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	274.8	Approx number	4803	10 %	5.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements				Yes	

Western mixed: 148 DEVON REDLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age barrows found on the Haldon Hills and a number of Iron Age hill forts, such as at Stoke Hill

Parkland and estate planting associated with manor houses

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	344	ha	880.9	50	%	39.1	No	The vast majority of uptake relates to options that take archaeological features out of cultivation as opposed to options for reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	182	ha	221.7	50	%	82.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	344	ha	71.2	50	%	483	Yes	The vast majority of uptake relates to options that take archaeological features out of cultivation as opposed to options for reduced depth of cultivation
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	213	ha	2760.4	10	%	7.7	Yes	Uptake is fairly evenly split between the maintenance and restoration of parkland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

4

Estuarine habitats: reedbeds and marshes

Land in the west of the NCA rises to the flat, flint-topped Haldon Hills with some remnant lowland heath

Remnant areas of species-rich and Culm grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	257	ha	576.6	20	%	44.6		BAP Priority Habitats: 137ha lowland meadows, 24ha lowland calcareous grassland. Uptake primarily for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	42	ha	576.6	10	%	7.3		
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1221	ha	1095.6	20	%	111.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1544ha lowland heathland, 59ha lowland dry acid grassland. Uptake largely for heathland restoration

Western mixed: 148 DEVON REDLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	35	ha	1412.4	20	%	2.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 453ha reedbeds. Greater uptake of relevant options would be beneficial

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

The Exe and Teign estuaries have extensive reedbeds and saltmarsh, with sand dunes at their mouth

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	7	ha	26.5	10	%	26.4	Yes	Although meeting the threshold the areas of uptake are not significant
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	24	ha	49.1	10	%	48.9	Yes	As above

Upland Fringe: 2 NORTHUMBERLAND SANDSTONE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Abundant semi-natural broadleaved woodland, associated with historic parkland, rivers and scarp slopes
Some extensive plantations of coniferous woodland

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	168	ha	1656.1	5	%	10.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	152.6	km	605.9	10	%	25.2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	19	ha	11.8	10	%	161.4	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Large, open, rectangular fields bounded by dry stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	360.6	km	1185	20	%	30.4	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	239.4	km	1429	20	%	16.8	Yes	Uptake should be greater given importance of walls as a landscape feature

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Improved and semi-improved farmland for grazing sheep and cattle

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	17304	ha	24152.6	20	%	71.6	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	3216	ha	6806.7	20	%	47.2	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 2 NORTHUMBERLAND SANDSTONE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	4127	ha	30959.3	20	%	13.3	Yes	
Traditional farm buildings										Score: 1
Key characteristics:		5								
Traditional buildings of sandstone and thatch, later replaced by stone slates and Welsh slates										
D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	134.6	Approx number	737	10	%	18.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	
Historic environment										Score: 1
Key characteristics:										
Important prehistoric evidence Deserted medieval villages and ridge and furrow Historic designed parkland landscapes										
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	70	ha	69.1	50	%	101.3	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	6565	ha	1155.9	50	%	568	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	70	ha	174.4	50	%	40.1	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	3	No of agreements					Yes	340ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	304	ha	3064.4	10	%	9.9	Yes	Uptake should be higher given importance of parkland in this landscape

Upland Fringe: 2 NORTHUMBERLAND SANDSTONE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Moorland, mainly heather and rough acid grassland mosaics on higher and steeper slopes
Wet peaty flushes, mires, loughs and small reservoirs throughout the area

F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	67	ha	240.5	20	%	27.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 54ha lowland raised bog, 35ha fens
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	21253	ha	19206	50	%	110.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 12251ha upland heathland
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	9882	ha	19206	5	%	51.5	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 3 CHEVIOT FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Deciduous woodland along the River Tweed
Small coniferous woodland blocks and shelterbelts
Few hedgerow trees in north but many in southern vales

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	122	ha	1525	5	%	8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	218.5	km	627.7	10	%	34.8	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	19	ha	4.6	10	%	414.5	Yes	Positive but uptake is still very small and could be increased
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	369	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake could be increased
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	4	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Uptake tiny and could be much increased

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Strong pattern of large- and medium-sized hedged fields in vales
Hedgerows fragmented in the north, stronger in south
Also ditches (in river valleys only) and significant length of stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	819.9	km	1010	20	%	81.2	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.9	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	91.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland Fringe: 3 CHEVIOT FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	62.5	km	944	20	%	6.6	Yes	Level of uptake poor given significant resource - could be improved	
B6 Reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas	Area of wider buffer strips / yr round headlands created under ES	677	ha		1000	ha per NCA		Yes		

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Predominantly flat, open, arable farmland
 Limited rough grazing on the northern and eastern edges of the Cheviots
 Mixed farmland in south
 Areas of wet grassland

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	873	ha	26606.8	20	%	3.3	No	Uptake could be improved - very small given intensive arable character	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	7550	ha	16788.2	20	%	45	Yes		
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	889	ha	3596.2	20	%	24.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 65ha floodplain grazing marsh	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1375	ha	3596.2	20	%	38.2	Yes		
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	2644	ha	20384.4	20	%	13	Yes		

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings generally of sandstone or sandstone rubble with clay tile or stone slate roofs (formerly thatch)

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	392.4	Approx number	573	10	%	68.5	Yes		
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Upland Fringe: 3 CHEVIOT FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	5	No of agreements			Yes

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Fortified castles, 'bastle houses', 'tower houses' and other defensive structures
Estate landscapes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	335	ha	310.7	50	%	107.8	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2499	ha	567.1	50	%	440.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	335	ha	289.4	50	%	115.7	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			568.3	10	%		No	No uptake at all, although parkland is not especially extensive in this NCA

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Outstanding example of a sandstone and limestone river
Some moorland on fringes of Cheviot uplands

F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	1834	ha	1247.3	50	%	147	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 252ha upland heathland
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	2215	ha	1247.3	5	%	177.6	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 11 TYNE GAP AND HADRIAN'S WALL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Deciduous and mixed broadleaved woodland and conifer plantations in valley of North Tyne
Ancient, semi-natural riparian woodlands in tributary valleys
Extensive managed estate woodlands
Mature parkland trees and avenues
Hedgerow trees in lower valley reaches

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	72	ha	1987.5	5	%	3.6	Yes	Disappointing uptake level given importance of woodland in this landscape
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	85.5	km	799.4	10	%	10.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1106	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake, especially on arable land, would be beneficial
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		Yes	Uptake would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Large walled enclosures in the west
Large hedged fields in the east
Ditches in valley bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	260.5	km	630	20	%	41.3	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.7	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	58.8	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland Fringe: 11 TYNE GAP AND HADRIAN'S WALL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	460.2	km	858	20	%	53.6	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Pastoral in the west, on floodplain
Mixed and arable in the east
Semi-improved and rough grazing on elevated land

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	9979	ha	19242.2	20	%	51.9	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1071	ha	3569.9	20	%	30	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	2449	ha	3569.9	20	%	68.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Buildings generally of Millstone Grit

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	210.8	Approx number	1041	10	%	20.2		
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements						

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Important prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, particularly Hadrian's Wall
Many country houses and designed parklands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	18	ha	171	50	%	10.5	Yes	
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Upland Fringe: 11 TYNE GAP AND HADRIAN'S WALL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	3738	ha	922.6	50 %	405.2	Yes		
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	18	ha	668.5	50 %	2.7	No	Extremely low uptake	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	2	No of agree ments				Yes	341ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	11	ha	961.9	10 %	1.1	No	Extremely low uptake	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

High ground has grass moorland, wet pastures, loughs and mires
Calcareous grassland and hay meadows in North Tyne valley

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	296	ha	3715.1	20 %	8	Yes		
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	415	ha	3715.1	10 %	11.2	Yes		
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	2065	ha	5030.8	50 %	41	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 462ha upland heathland	
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	7262	ha	5030.8	5 %	144.4	Yes		

Upland Fringe: 12 MID NORTHUMBERLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Oak, ash and alder woodlands along river valleys (often ancient in origin)
Mixed ornamental woodland in estates
Small coniferous blocks on farmland to the south
Ash and sycamore roadside and hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	33	ha	2268.5	5	%	1.5	No	Uptake very low
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	31.4	km	794	10	%	4	Yes	Disappointingly low. Valley/riparian woodlands probably especially vulnerable and would benefit from improved uptake
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1143	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake reasonable but still lowish and mainly on grass, not arable
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Desirable
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	13	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Desirable

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Mainly large rectilinear fields enclosed by stone walls or hedgerows
Ditches in valley bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	456.3	km	1448	20	%	31.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted				10	km per NCA		No	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	72.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland Fringe: 12 MID NORTHUMBERLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	120.1	km	1057	20	%	11.4	Yes	Better uptake would be good

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Arable and cattle farming on the lower land
Sheep farming on higher ground to the west

C1 Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	256	ha	22499.2	20	%	1.1	No	Could be applied more widely in this landscape, which has a significant arable component
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	13750	ha	28601.1	20	%	48.1	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	4261	ha	33382.8	20	%	12.8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings are generally of sandstone, with gritstone at higher altitudes

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	65.9	Approx number	958	10	%	6.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive ridge and furrow and earthworks around villages
Fortified defensive structures
Frequent landscaped parklands and estates
Large reservoirs and ornamental lakes within parkland

Upland Fringe: 12 MID NORTHUMBERLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	74	ha	166.1	50 %	44.6	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	4319	ha	1912.3	50 %	225.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	74	ha	90.4	50 %	81.9	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	148	ha	1621.1	10 %	9.1	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	3	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant lowland heath in some areas

F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	79	ha	460.9	20 %	17.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 120ha lowland heathland. Uptake is mainly restoration. Positive on this basis but not enough to justify strongly positive for theme overall
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	1956	ha	1073.5	5 %	182.2	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 16 DURHAM COALFIELD PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Ancient oak and oak-birch woods in narrow steep-sided denes and along river banks
Hedgerow trees generally scattered oak and ash

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	103	ha	3718.1	5	%	2.8	Yes	Low uptake given significant resource
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	59	km	1260.5	10	%	4.7	Yes	Low uptake given significant resource
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland			3718.1	1	%		No	Woodland creation identified as potentially beneficial to this former coalfield landscape
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	945	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Probably mainly hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for future
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	8	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Potential for future

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Ridges are characterised by large, regular grids of dry stone walls and gappy thorn hedges
Fields in the valleys are generally smaller and bounded by hawthorn hedges
Ditches in valley bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	492.8	km	1531	20	%	32.2	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	1	km		10	km per NCA		No	Improved uptake would be beneficial

Upland Fringe: 16 DURHAM COALFIELD PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	75.2	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	394.6	km	1133	20	%	34.8	Yes	Unusually good uptake here. May reflect local targeting?

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

On the ridges, most farmland used for sheep and cattle grazing
In valleys a mixture of arable fields and improved pastures

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8073	ha	29955.7	20	%	26.9	Yes	
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Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Buildings of local sandstone with roofs of stone or slate

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	125.3	Approx number	787	10	%	15.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Occasional parklands and wooded estates
Relics of the mining industry
Small ponds, oxbow lakes and wetlands in former gravel workings

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	508	ha	281.4	50	%	180.5	Yes	Not enough on its own to swing result to positive when other key objectives are not met
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	28	ha	262.4	50	%	10.7	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 16 DURHAM COALFIELD PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture		868	10	%		No	No uptake although parkland is a key characteristic
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES		17	20	per NCA		Yes	Fair uptake but still below threshold

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Fragments of heathland and scrub on infertile acidic soils on higher ground
Localised areas of upland hay meadow

F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	394	ha	4552.9	10	%	8.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	81	ha	728.5	20	%	11.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 809ha lowland heathland. Rated neutral in this context
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	1598	ha	1245.2	5	%	128.3	Yes	Surprising as no uptake of moorland measures as such. Not enough on its own to justify positive result on theme

Upland Fringe: 17 ORTON FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Limited woodland
Sheltering clumps around farmhouses
Small copses of semi-natural broadleaved trees and stream-side woodland
Scattered ash trees in fields

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	78	ha	498.7	5	%	15.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	26.4	km	185.2	10	%	14.3	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	8	ha	498.7	1	%	1.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	153	ha	3.4	10	%	4443	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1332	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Assessed as positive given the small size of this NCA

Field patterns and boundary types	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Strong field patterns
High limestone walls form field boundaries
Occasional hedgerows

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	106.5	km	94	20	%	113.2	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	717.6	km	908	20	%	79	Yes	Excellent uptake

Upland Fringe: 17 ORTON FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly permanent, improved pasture
Some areas of wet and rough pasture
Livestock grazing, mainly by sheep

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5992	ha	16059.9	20	%	37.3	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	261	ha	517	20	%	50.5	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1447	ha	517	20	%	279.9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Historic settlements with limestone buildings

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	181.3	Approx number	323	10	%	56.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Surprising no uptake as other measures seem strongly targeted

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Very rich archaeological and historic resources
Evidence of prehistoric settlement and cultivation, Roman roads, monastic granges, planned medieval limestone villages, associated field patterns and droveways, tower houses and deer parks

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1598	ha	416	50	%	384.2	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agreements					Yes	167ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland

Upland Fringe: 17 ORTON FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	8	ha	777	10	%	1	No	Surprisingly low uptake

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly moorland with remnant heather and mires in upland areas
Limestone grassland, pavements and scars
Upland hay meadows

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	221	ha	517	20	%	42.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 815ha upland calcareous grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	352	ha	517	10	%	68.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 45ha upland hay meadows
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	6745	ha	9923	50	%	68	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,878ha upland heathland
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	4829	ha	9923	5	%	48.7	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 18 HOWGILL FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Limited tree cover
Trees around villages and along watercourses
Some blocks of conifer woodland
Hedgerow and streamside trees in Lune valley

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	18	ha	115	5	%	15.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	4.4	km	53	10	%	8.4	Yes	A key objective with disappointingly low uptake
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	1	ha	115	1	%	0.9	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	71	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Reasonable, given that there are hedgerow trees only around edges of area

Field patterns and boundary types						Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Pastures bounded by stone walls in the lower areas
Higher areas and moorland largely unenclosed

B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	62.4	km	261.3	20	%	23.9	Yes	Uptake not huge given that this is the only boundary type in this area, so theme overall classed as positive only, not strongly positive
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Agricultural land use						Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Largely rough grazing for both sheep and cattle

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	562	ha	1578.7	20	%	35.6	Yes	
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Upland Fringe: 18 HOWGILL FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	73	ha	184	20	%	39.7	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional building materials of gritstone or sandstone with flagged roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	19.3	Approx number	121	10	%	16	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Fells utilised since prehistoric times for summer grazing, peat, heather and bracken
Area continues to support commoning
Medieval trackways and shielings, especially on lower western slopes

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	50	ha	51.2	50	%	97.6	Yes	Small but probably important area. Not enough uptake overall to be assessed as positive for the theme
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology							No	No uptake - disappointing
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	5	ha	0.8	10	%	614.1	Yes	Probably restoration of wood pasture - positive although only a small area

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Heather moorland and blanket bog underlain by deep peat
Extensive acid grassland and bracken

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	76	ha	184	20	%	41.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 31ha Upland calcareous grassland
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Upland Fringe: 18 HOWGILL FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	69	ha	184	10	%	37.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 22ha upland hay meadow
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	9734	ha	8479.3	50	%	114.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 767ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			337.1	20	%		No	No uptake at all. BAP Priority Habitat: 99ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	360	ha	8479.3	5	%	4.2	Yes	Uptake could be improved; important measure for diversifying landscape

Upland Fringe: 22 PENNINE DALES FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Relatively well-wooded
Woodland along valley slopes and rivers and in small copses and plantations
Estate woodlands
Field boundary and hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	76	ha	4523.8	5	%	1.7	No	Uptake should be improved, given woodland importance in landscape
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	105.4	km	1542.9	10	%	6.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	4172	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Unusually high uptake level
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	40	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Potential for greater uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Stone walls on higher ground
Hedges in lower areas, ditches in floodplains
Fields on high ground larger and more regular
Fields on lower ground smaller and of medieval origin

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	804.4	km	2581	20	%	31.2	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	70.4	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland Fringe: 22 PENNINE DALES FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	706.6	km	1121	20	%	63	Yes	Good level of uptake

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly pastoral
Rough grazing on moorland fringes
On river floodplains to east some arable with pasture on wetter land

C1	Diversity of winter arable landscape	% of arable land with overwintering stubbles under ES	329	ha	18788.3	20	%	1.8	No	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	7188	ha	46823.1	20	%	15.4	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	536	ha	5541	20	%	9.7	Yes	Assessed as positive as wet grassland occurs in part of NCA only (river floodplain) but not enough to make whole theme positive. BAP Priority Habitat: 95 ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	968	ha	5541	20	%	17.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Most buildings of Millstone Grit
Also Magnesian Limestone in east

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	284.5	Approx number	2626	10	%	10.8	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland Fringe: 22 PENNINE DALES FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Roman settlement along Dere Street (A1)
Medieval abbeys and castles, packhorse and masonry bridges
Country houses and former medieval deer parks

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1478	ha	912.9	50	%	161.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	15	ha	136.6	50	%	11	No	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	2	No of agree ments					Yes	39ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorlandFair uptake considering limited area of moorland in this NCA
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	18	ha	3298.6	10	%	0.5	No	Very poor uptake indeed - target for improvement
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	20	Numbe r		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Remnant species-rich semi-natural grassland and hay meadow
Some fen and moorland

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	269	ha	6015.4	20	%	4.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 55ha upland calcareous grassland. Positive on this basis
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	497	ha	6015.4	10	%	8.3	Yes	BAP map suggests that there are BAP Priority Habitat hay meadows although no figure shown here. Positive on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	20	ha	844.4	20	%	2.4	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 765ha fens. Appears to be significant resource, so selected even though this is an 'upland' area. Threshold not met

Upland Fringe: 22 PENNINE DALES FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	1597	ha	3334.9	50	%	47.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 838ha upland heathland
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	2837	ha	3334.9	5	%	85.1	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 35 LANCASHIRE VALLEYS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Small, often ancient, woodlands in cloughs and on valley sides
Mature floodplain oak and ash trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	18	ha	3623.9	5	%	0.5	No	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	29.3	km	1363.6	10	%	2.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2658	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	High uptake

Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

5
Field boundaries regular to west and irregular to the east, degraded around urban areas
Low-cut hedges at lower elevations
Gritstone walls and wire fences higher up

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	221.4	km	1200	20	%	18.5	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.8	km		10	km per NCA		No	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	221.4	km	860	20	%	25.7	Yes	

Agricultural land use						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

Improved and semi-improved pasture for sheep, dairy and cattle grazing
Remnant floodplain meadows and wet pastures
Agricultural land fragmented by industry and development

Upland Fringe: 35 LANCASHIRE VALLEYS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4983	ha	28879	20	%	17.3	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	217	ha	3058.8	20	%	7.1		BAP Priority Habitat: 552ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated positive on this basis

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Gritstone farmhouses and laithe houses

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	150.9	Approx number	1319	10	%	11.4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Numerous large country houses with designed parklands particularly to north
Textile industry heritage of mills, mill lodges and ponds

E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agreements					Yes	3ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			1311.6	10	%		No	No uptake at all for this key element
E7 Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	1	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Areas of acid and neutral grassland, flushes and mires
Hay meadows with rushes and gorse on higher ground
Heather moorland on hill tops

Upland Fringe: 35 LANCASHIRE VALLEYS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	110	ha	2474	20	%	4.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 381ha lowland meadows; 91ha lowland dry acid grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	133	ha	3571.6	10	%	3.7	Yes	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	126	ha	3776.5	50	%	3.3	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 615ha upland heathland. Unusually low uptake of moorland options
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	1194	ha	3776.5	5	%	31.6	Yes	Not enough on its own to justify positive effect on theme

Upland Fringe: 37 YORKSHIRE SOUTHERN PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Tree cover sparse overall
Network of hedgerow trees and small woods
More extensive broadleaved woods on valley slopes

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	19	ha	5257.6	5	%	0.4	No	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	6.9	km	1652.9	10	%	0.4	No	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	876	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Most fields small or medium sized
Some unenclosed rough grazing and upland pastures
Stone walls in the higher west
Hedges in the lower east
Decline of field boundaries in urban fringe areas

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	73.3	km	1111	20	%	6.6	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	464.7	km	807	20	%	57.6	Yes	Excellent uptake. Would be interesting to understand why when otherwise low uptake levels in NCA

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Rough grazing and pastoral farming in the west
Arable cultivation in the east
Sheep, beef and some dairying

Upland Fringe: 37 YORKSHIRE SOUTHERN PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1126	ha	20739.4	20	%	5.4	Yes	
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	118	ha	3514.3	20	%	3.4	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings in local sandstone and millstone grit

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	65.3	Approx number	5003	10	%	1.3	No	Extremely low uptake in an area that appears to have relatively large stock
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age and Roman sites and old packhorse routes on moorland
Industrial heritage, including woollen mills, canals and railways in valleys
Some parkland

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	23	ha	102	50	%	22.5	Yes	
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology							No	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			541.6	10	%		No	Not really a key characteristic. However considerable stock with no uptake at all

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Remnant grassland, moorland and blanket bog habitats

Upland Fringe: 37 YORKSHIRE SOUTHERN PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	110	ha	1436.4	20	%	7.7	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 122ha lowland meadows; 308ha lowland dry acid grassland
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	9	ha	2578.8	50	%	0.3	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 228ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	32	ha	78.2	20	%	40.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 129ha blanket bog. Rated positive but the actual area involved is very small
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	645	ha	2578.8	5	%	25	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 38 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Variable but low tree cover
Hedgerow and in-field trees of oak and ash in some areas, important in relatively open landscape
Woodland planting in South Yorkshire Community Forest

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	76	ha	12018.3	5	%	0.6	No	Uptake very low
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	29.7	km	4057.8	10	%	0.7	No	Uptake very low
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1302	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	1	ha		500	ha per NCA		No	Uptake is minimal and needs to be increased
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	506	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Variable field sizes, boundaries and shapes
Old, thick, well-maintained hedges with holly in some areas
Close-cropped or neglected hawthorn hedges in other areas
Ditches in valley bottoms
Stone walls on higher ground

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1025.9	km	5400	20	%	19	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	16	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland Fringe: 38 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	71.3	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	111.2	km	1310	20	%	8.5	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Grazing on poor quality soils (coal measures)
Permanent pasture and dairying to west
Arable and improved grass to east on lower, better quality land
Horse grazing around urban fringes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1965	ha	38224.1	20	%	5.1	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	286	ha	7673	20	%	3.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 215ha Coastal and flood plain grazing marsh suggesting with careful targeting uptake may be positive to the landscape but area is small relative to the agricultural area therefore judged as neutral overall

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Older buildings of local sandstone and Millstone Grit

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	274.4	Approx number	4979	10	%	5.5	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments					No	Very limited uptake, especially given substantial stock of historic buildings

Upland Fringe: 38 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Churches, country houses and follies
Extensive industrial archaeology associated with 19th century industrialisation
Water features unknown but probably mixture of farm/estate ponds and industrial features such as mill ponds and subsidence flashes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	22	ha	653.5	50	%	3.4	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	56	ha	361.2	50	%	15.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	22	ha	99.3	50	%	22.1	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	150	ha	4826.2	10	%	3.1	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	58	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	33	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Open water, washlands and wetlands (including subsidence flashes)
Remnant heaths

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	440	ha	687.5	20	%	64	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 539ha lowland meadow
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	100	ha	687.5	10	%	14.5	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 38 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	101	ha	478.2	20	%	21.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 258ha fen, 164ha reedbed. Uptake mainly of fen and reedbed options - appropriate
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	611	ha	1076.4	50	%	56.8	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 50 DERBYSHIRE PEAK FRINGE AND LOWER DERWENT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Broadleaved, often ancient, woodlands scattered throughout the area
Large woodland blocks on steep valley slopes and along rivers
Hedgerow trees important on lower ground

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	33	ha	2873.3	5	%	1.1	Yes	Very low uptake
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	7.8	km	952.1	10	%	0.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	360	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Uptake not bad as hedgerow trees characteristic only of lower ground
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES				500	per NCA		No	Potential for uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Variable field patterns
Fields usually enclosed by hedgerows on lower ground
Dry gritstone walls on the moorland fringe

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	229.6	km	1241	20	%	18.5	Yes	Close to threshold
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	116.1	km	339	20	%	34.3	Yes	Stone walls appear well targeted but more capital works for restoration would be good

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mainly pastoral farming with sheep and dairy cattle
Rough grazing on the highest land
West pasture and some arable in the valleys

Upland Fringe: 50 DERBYSHIRE PEAK FRINGE AND LOWER DERWENT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1412	ha	19591.1	20	%	7.2	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	39	ha	2491.1	20	%	1.6	Yes	Very low uptake. Area is supposed to have BAP Priority Habitat: 349ha floodplain grazing marsh but wet grassland is not mentioned in NCA descriptions, so uncertain if this is correct
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	261	ha	2491.1	20	%	10.5	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Dominant building material is local gritstone with some limestone and red brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	61.6	Approx number	1166	10	%	5.3	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich industrial heritage, particularly associated with mills along the Derwent Valley
Some estate and parkland landscapes

E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	82	ha	687.4	10	%	11.9	Yes	Includes significant restoration and creation
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Localised acid and calcareous grassland
Unimproved grassland and hay meadows in valleys
Heathland remnants with bracken and gorse

Upland Fringe: 50 DERBYSHIRE PEAK FRINGE AND LOWER DERWENT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	345	ha	320.9	20	%	107.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 163ha lowland meadows; 344ha lowland dry acid grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	122	ha	320.9	10	%	38	Yes	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	18	ha	753.8	50	%	2.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 244ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			34.3	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 399ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	278	ha	753.8	5	%	36.9	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 54 MANCHESTER PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Sparse woodland cover overall
Pockets of woodland within the narrow, steep-sided stream valleys
Scrub on steeper slopes

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES			3420.3	5	%		No	No uptake at all
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	3.4	km	1274.6	10	%	0.3	No	

Field patterns and boundary types	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

5
Regular pattern of fields of varying sizes
Hedges in lower areas
Stone walls on higher ground

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	53.7	km	745	20	%	7.2	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	19.8	km	471	20	%	4.2	Yes	

Agricultural land use	Score:	0
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Key characteristics:

Mainly stock rearing on grassland of variable quality
Rough grazing

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	810	ha	9182.9	20	%	8.8	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	24	ha	4251.7	20	%	0.6	No	

Upland Fringe: 54 MANCHESTER PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:	5
Traditional buildings in characteristic Pennine stone	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	29.1	Approx numbe	1328	10	%	2.2	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:	
Prehistoric barrows Medieval field systems 18th and 19th century industrial influence (mining and textile milling) Some historic parkland	

E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			359.8	10	%		No	No uptake at all
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Semi-natural habitats Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	5
Fragmented areas of unimproved grassland and herb-rich hay meadow Some small areas of moorland	

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	63	ha	239.2	20	%	26.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 133ha lowland dry acid grassland, 125ha lowland meadows
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	21	ha	239.2	10	%	8.8	Yes	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	3	ha	551.9	50	%	0.5	No	

Upland Fringe: 54 MANCHESTER PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	254	ha	551.9	5	%	46	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 64 POTTERIES AND CHURNET VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient semi-natural woodlands and plantation woodlands concentrated in the Churnet Valley
 Secondary woodland on abandoned industrial land
 Occasional woodlands along streams and cloughs elsewhere
 Scattered hedgerow trees, mainly oak

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	195	ha	4204.4	5	%	4.6	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	46.6	km	1361	10	%	3.4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	23	ha	5.2	10	%	445.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1599	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	26	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Scope for increased uptake

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Varied field patterns, fragmented in parts
 Hedgerows form dominant boundary type in lowlands
 Dry stone walls more common on upland fringes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	431.9	km	1638	20	%	26.4	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Scope for greater uptake

Upland Fringe: 64 POTTERIES AND CHURNET VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	78.4	km	474	20	%	16.5	Yes	Scope for greater uptake as dry stone walls are a key characteristic

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mostly permanent pasture with sheep and cattle farming
On higher ground rough or unimproved pasture
Some limited horticulture and arable cropping

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2093	ha	28965.9	20	%	7.2	Yes	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	40	ha	3753.3	20	%	1.1	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial. BAP Priority Habitat: 502ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	178	ha	3753.3	20	%	4.7	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Older vernacular buildings predominantly brick
Sandstone used for larger buildings
Millstone Grit in the north-west

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	77.5	Approx number	1403	10	%	5.5	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Rich industrial heritage associated with mining of coal, clay and mineral ores and manufacturing
Significant parkland resource

Upland Fringe: 64 POTTERIES AND CHURNET VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	281	ha	778.4	50	%	36.1	No
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	130	ha	1468.5	10	%	8.9	No

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Species-rich grassland in wet valley bottoms

Higher ground includes open moorland with some heather

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	619	ha	154.2	20	%	401.4	Yes	Almost 80% of uptake is for restoration. BAP Priority Habitat: 98ha lowland meadows
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	180	ha	154.2	10	%	116.7	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	132	ha	864.7	20	%	15.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 116ha lowland heathland. Rated as positive on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	35	ha	48.7	20	%	71.8	Yes	Uptake mainly restoration of fen. BAP Priority Habitat: 43ha fens

Upland Fringe: 103 MALVERN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Steep lower slopes densely wooded, scrub encroaching upward
Patches of ancient woodland and occasional plantations including wooded dingles and streams
Densely treed hedgerows in areas of small irregular pasture fields
Trees line water courses
Localised orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	60	ha	1903.6	5	%	3.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	17	km	425.7	10	%	4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	1	ha	21.2	10	%	4.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	194	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	4	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	832	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	26	ha	127.7	5	%	20.4	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Open unenclosed land distinctive of open commonland of high ground
Ancient, mixed species hedges typical on slopes
Larger regular hedged fields on lower ground

Upland Fringe: 103 MALVERN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	92.4	km	365.7	20	%	25.3	Yes	11% of uptake under EB3/ HB11 for enhanced hedgerow management. Plus 16% of uptake under capital items for t hedgerow restoration
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Unenclosed rough pasture/ commons on high ground, in need of grazing
 Small pastures on slopes
 Mixed arable and hop fields on lower ground

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	794	ha	2525.9	20	%	31.4	Yes	18% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grassland
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	28	ha	616.9	20	%	4.5	Yes	Greater uptake of these options would be beneficial
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	170	ha	3142.8	20	%	5.4	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Diverse styles and materials including locally-quarried stone, occasional timber-frame and more recent red brick

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	12.8	Approx number	442	10	%	2.9	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland Fringe: 103 MALVERN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Many historic sites on ridge including Iron Age hillforts
Large estates with designed landscapes in the foothills e.g. Eastnor

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable			154.1	50	%		No	Uptake of relevant options required
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	335	ha	157.5	50	%	212.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			87	50	%		Yes	Uptake of relevant options required
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	260	ha	833.8	10	%	31.2	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Open heathland of acid grassland, bracken and heather on higher hills
Remnant lowland meadows

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	673	ha	148.1	20	%	454.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 29ha lowland meadow. 77% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			53.9	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 38ha lowland heathland. Uptake for lowland heathland would be beneficial

Upland Fringe: 105 FOREST OF DEAN AND LOWER WYE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive woodland, with particular concentrations within the statutory Forest of the central plateau and Wye Valley
 Extensive ravine woodlands within the Wye Valley
 Woodland ranges from managed coniferous plantations to broadleaved woodlands, many of which are ancient - the Forest is one of the largest remaining areas of broadleaf semi-natural woodland in the country
 Limited small scattered farm woodlands around the periphery of the NCA
 Few hedgerow trees seen in the more fertile arable areas
 Significant number of traditional orchards to the north and east

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	13	ha	6887	5	%	0.2	Yes	This may be an under-estimation of the contribution of ES to small farm woodlands in that the majority of the woodland resource is made up of the central Forest blocks managed by the Forestry Commission
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	16.6	km	1512.6	10	%	1.1	Yes	Comment as above
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	698	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	14	ha	214.9	5	%	6.5	Yes	These are an important characteristic of the NCA and in this instance the main feature to lie outside the remit of the Forestry Commission

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Fields sizes range from small, irregular enclosures to medium rectilinear fields
 Fields either bounded by hedgerows or stone walls with few hedgerow trees

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	88.1	km	1382	20	%	6.4	Yes	Roughly 16 km of uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) or the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (EB11/12)
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	1.1	km	39	20	%	2.9	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 105 FOREST OF DEAN AND LOWER WYE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Pastoral landscape outside of the Forest supports livestock rearing, with some dairying along the edge of the Severn and Avon Vale
Smallholdings of small- to medium-sized fields, supporting market gardening, orchards, livestock rearing and horse grazing
Commons and the statutory Forest are used extensively for unrestricted sheep grazing
Remnant areas of wet grassland

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	919	ha	5958.9	20	%	15.4	Yes	13% of uptake for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	4	ha	2338.8	20	%	0.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 123 ha Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	186	ha	2338.8	20	%	8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings represent a wide range of materials including sandstone, limestone, brick, pebble dash, slate and tiles
More recent buildings of white render with slate or dark pantile roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	34.3	Approx number	668	10	%	5.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Evidence from the Roman period of an early iron industry, exploiting deposits of iron ore with abundant local supplies of charcoal - remains of shallow workings still visible at Scowles
Relics of a more recent industrial past (iron ore and coal extraction) evident throughout
The line of Offa's Dyke and associated features
Old royal hunting forest and parkland remains

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	16	ha	183.5	50	%	8.7	Yes	
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Upland Fringe: 105 FOREST OF DEAN AND LOWER WYE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	22	ha	258.2	50 %	8.5	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	16	ha	72.8	50 %	22	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	77	ha	523.6	10 %	14.7	Yes	Possible that much of this uptake relates to maintenance and restoration of wood pasture

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich woodland ground flora with areas of extensive scrub and bracken
Small areas of heathland and semi-natural grasslands.

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	129	ha	135.5	20 %	95.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 111ha lowland meadows, 43ha lowland calcareous grassland. Uptake roughly split between maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	12	ha	135.5	10 %	8.9	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	65	ha	112.6	20 %	57.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 80ha lowland dry acid grassland. All uptake is for the restoration of lowland heathland

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Small area of salt marsh on the banks of the Severn (technically may fall within the Severn and Avon Vales NCA)

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	39	ha	5.9	10 %	666	Yes	Uptake is for the maintenance of salt marsh
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Upland Fringe: 144 QUANTOCK HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Broad hilltops and plateau largely treeless
 Steep valleys and lower slopes covered with semi-natural ancient broadleaved woodland Rhododendron abundant in the valleys
 Highly distinctive outgrown beech hedgebanks planted in the 19th century, now forming lines of mature beech that define the field pattern

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	9	ha	1403.2	5	%	0.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	27.1	km	311.3	10	%	8.7	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	293	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	The hedgerow beeches are a key characteristic of the Quantocks. But the relevant ELS options may not be addressing the primary issues in the Quantocks

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Beech hedgebanks bound rectangular fields around edge of open plateau and on lower ground in the south (many outgrown - see woodland and trees)
 Mixed hedgerows elsewhere
 Stone-faced banks or earth banks within the combes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	55.4	km	351.9	20	%	15.7	Yes	Of total uptake 31% under enhanced hedgerow management EB3 / management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality HB11/12
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	0	km	30.8	20	%	0	No	Earthbanks with beech a central characteristic so lack of uptake surprising

Upland Fringe: 144 QUANTOCK HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open heathland grazing on rounded summits of northern hills
Mixed farming predominant elsewhere
Beneath summits a predominantly pastoral landscape (mainly improved but with some unimproved)
Rough grassland on the scarp
Arable running along ridgelines

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	582	ha	1997.4	20	%	29.1	Yes	44% of uptake for the more beneficial EB3 very low inputs
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	103	ha	863.8	20	%	11.9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Local vernacular building style varies due to rich diversity of locally available building materials

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	3.2	Approx number	123	10	%	2.6	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age burial mounds, barrows, standing stones and stone circles
Ridge and furrow is visible on moorland
Former deer parks and designed parklands a distinctive feature

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	0	ha	103.7	50	%	0	No	Uptake under these options would be very beneficial
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology							No	With important archaeological features on moorland surprising no agreements for UE13 for archaeology on moorland

Upland Fringe: 144 QUANTOCK HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	189	ha	199.3	10	%	94.8	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive moorland heaths (with transitions between upland and lowland heath affected by bracken and rhododendron invasion)

Unimproved grasslands on combe sides

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	12	ha	863.8	20	%	1.4	No	Higher levels of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland desirable
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES			830.8	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 539 lowland heathland and 186ha lowland acidic grassland. Transition between upland and lowland heath suggest that there should be some uptake for lowland heathland but may be covered under moorland options
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	488	ha	1124	50	%	43.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1448 ha upland heathland. Of total uptake, 57% is under HLS for Moorland management and restoration while the remaining 43% is under EL6 Unenclosed moorland rough grazing. Likely to be co-location of options
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	228	ha	1124	5	%	20.3		

Upland Fringe: 147 BLACKDOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Wooded scarp slopes with ancient oak-ash woodland
Shelterbelts, copses, avenues, plantations of beech, oak, pine
Willow-dominated carr on valley spring lines
Mature hedgerow trees, often beech and scattered in-field trees largely of oak
Remnant traditional orchards in southern half of area

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	332	ha	7722.3	5	%	4.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	58.9	km	2275.1	10	%	2.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	44	ha	41.8	10	%	105.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1782	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	156	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	29	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	29	ha	205.7	5	%	14.1	Yes	Beneficial if higher levels of HC21 for traditional orchard creation reflecting that many orchards have been lost

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Hedgerows or hedgebanks throughout often with associated ditches on poorly drained soils
Strong rectilinear pattern of 18th century enclosure on plateau
Small medieval enclosures on slopes and vale bottoms

Upland Fringe: 147 BLACKDOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1115.5	km	3558	20	%	31.4	Yes	Includes combined hedge and ditch management (some 70km). Would benefit from greater uptake under EB3 Enhanced hedgerow management (currently 66 km) and HB11 / 12 Management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (currently 164km)
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	60	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	206.4	km	275	20	%	75.1	Yes	The majority of uptake is for earth banks (characteristic of the NCA) rather than Devon hedgebanks

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Low intensity mixed livestock farming dominates
Increase in arable farmland on lower valley sides and floors
Much lifestyle farming

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	5726	ha	28629.3	20	%	20	Yes	Beneficial if there was a higher proportion of the area under EB3 (Very low inputs) compared to EB2 (Low inputs). Currently the ratio is roughly 40:60. A 50:50 ratio would be better
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	202	ha	8973.7	20	%	2.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 882ha of floodplain grazing marsh, 212 ha purple moor grass and rush pasture. Some 20% of uptake for management and restoration of wet grassland (for waders) (HK10 - 12), with remainder for rush pasture management
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	320	ha	8973.7	20	%	3.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings in chert, cob, flint or brick roofed in thatch, tile or slate
Older buildings in coastal locations colour washed

Upland Fringe: 147 BLACKDOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	125.8	Approx number	2696	10	%	4.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agree ments					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age Hillforts both on the coast and inland including Castle Neroche
Remnant areas of parkland associated with larger estates
Small water features a common feature in this often ill-drained landscape

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	41	ha	199.8	50 %	20.5	Yes	Good that the majority of uptake relates to ED2 & HD7 taking archaeological features out of cultivation rather than ED3 Reduced depth of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	229	ha	273.1	50 %	83.8	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	41	ha	70.4	50 %	58.2		Again good that the majority of uptake relates to ED2 & HD7 taking archaeological features out of cultivation rather than ED3 Reduced depth of cultivation
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	262	ha	848.2	10 %	30.9	Yes	160ha relates to the maintenance of parkland / wood pasture, remainder for the restoration and recreation of parkland
E8 Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	9	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Lowland and wet heathland vulnerable to loss
Remnant areas of neutral/acidic and species-rich grassland

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	829	ha	1122.4	20 %	73.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 658ha lowland meadows, 282 ha lowland calcareous grassland
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Upland Fringe: 147 BLACKDOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	158	ha	1122.4	10	%	14.1	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	495	ha	508.7	20	%	97.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 186 ha acid grassland and 15 ha lowland heath. 86% of uptake for the restoration of heathland (HO2/O3)

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Unstable cliffs, irregular headlands and estuaries
Extensive coastal salt marshes at mouth of Axe

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			20.7	10	%		No	There has been no uptake of HP5/6 for the management and restoration of salt marsh
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Upland Fringe: 149 THE CULM

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Substantial valley and coastal woodlands (oak, birch and rowan)

Large blocks of plantation woodland on the moors

Generally little tree cover except wind-shaped hedgerow, in-field and farmstead trees (oak, ash and beech, the latter typically occurring on high ground).

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	487	ha	22064	5	%	2.2	Yes	Low uptake of woodland options may reflect the presence of the South West Forest initiative sponsored by the Forestry Commission
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	203.5	km	7741.3	10	%	2.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	83	ha	189.5	10	%	43.8	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	5494	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES	5	ha		500	ha per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	41	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	67	ha	385.3	5	%	17.4	Yes	Roughly even spread of uptake between the maintenance, restoration and creation of orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Large, regular fields of the Parliamentary enclosures on ridge tops with low hedgerows and hedgebanks

By contrast, valley sides have irregular older fields enclosed by earth hedgebanks with mixed species

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	5666.5	km	14100	20	%	40.2	Yes	12% of uptake is for enhanced hedgerow management and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality
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Upland Fringe: 149 THE CULM

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	1787.1	km	4810	20	%	37.2	Yes	The vast majority of uptake is for the management of earth banks as opposed to stone-faced hedgebanks

Agricultural land use Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of improved and unimproved grassland
Also significant areas of arable
Significant areas of semi-natural vegetation including areas of the highly characteristic Culm grassland

(Culm grassland occurs as patches on common and unimproved land. It describes damp unimproved grasslands that are found overlying the Culm Measures and incorporates a diverse range of vegetation communities from mire, fen, swamp and wet heath vegetation communities. As it is classified with the BAP Priority Habitat for purple moor grass and rush pasture it is considered here (under wet grassland), although aspects of its vegetation are picked up under 'F Semi-natural Habitats')

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	23719	ha	127973	20	%	18.5	Yes	Of total uptake 16% is for the more beneficial very low input options
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1164	ha	11098	20	%	10.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2948 ha purple moor grass and rush pasture (including the rare Culm grasslands); 898ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. The area of these BAP Priority Habitats suggest that the threshold for wet grasslands is being met. The vast majority of uptake is for rush pasture management
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	904	ha	11098	20	%	8.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rural buildings traditionally of cob and thatch or slate

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	654.1	Approx numbe	6022	10	%	10.9	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agree ments					Yes	

Upland Fringe: 149 THE CULM

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Clusters of Bronze Age barrows are found on the ridgetops

Localised parkland landscapes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	99	ha	486	50	%	20.4	Yes	72% of uptake is for the removal of archaeological features from cultivation, the remainder for reduced depth of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	647	ha	545.7	50	%	118.6	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	99	ha	165.1	50	%	59.9	Yes	So long as uptake is carefully targeted this should be helping the protection of scheduled monuments
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	137	ha	1718.8	10	%	8	Yes	Greater uptake of these options would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

significant areas of semi-natural vegetation

Culm grasslands occur on patches of common and unimproved land

(Culm grassland occurs as patches on common and unimproved land. It describes damp unimproved grasslands that are found overlying the Culm Measures and incorporates a diverse range of vegetation communities from mire, fen, swamp and wet heath vegetation communities. As it is classified with the BAP Habitat for purple moor grass and rush pasture it is considered here (under wet grassland), although aspects of its vegetation are picked up under 'F Semi-natural Habitats')

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	3448	ha	11424.9	20	%	30.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 51ha upland calcareous grassland. Area of BAP Priority Habitats suggest that threshold well exceeded. Over 2000ha of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grasslands (which could include Culm grasslands)
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	148	ha	11424.9	10	%	1.3	Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Upland Fringe: 149 THE CULM

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F4 Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	127	ha	815.8	10	%	15.6	Yes	
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	160	ha	1117.4	20	%	14.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1169ha lowland heathland, 32ha lowland dry acid grassland. Greater uptake would be beneficial, will be partially tied in with areas of Culm grassland
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	7	ha	1014	20	%	0.7	Yes	
F9 Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	636	ha	1611.5	5	%	39.5	Yes	

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Wide range of coastal landscape features
 Sand dune and estuarine features including saltmarsh in the Taw-Torridge estuary
 High wooded cliffs and combes around Clovelly
 Rugged, rocky, exposed Atlantic coastal cliffs in the west

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES			66	10	%		Yes	Uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			75.2	10	%		Yes	Uptake of relevant options would be beneficial

Upland Fringe: 151 SOUTH DEVON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Steep slopes of upper valleys and rias heavily wooded mainly with oak - woodland down to the water's edge
 Distinctive coastal clumps of Monterey pine and holm oak eg near Torbay
 Field trees associated with areas of estate planting
 Floodplain willow and alder
 Orchards a distinct feature of the Tamar valley and around individual farmsteads

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	339	ha	8740.2	5	%	3.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	46	km	2918.7	10	%	1.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	818	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	146	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	65	ha	349.8	5	%	18.6	Yes	Good that some 50% of all uptake is for orchard restoration and creation (HC20 / 21) with the remaining uptake relating to traditional orchard management (HC18)

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Wildflower-rich, often treeless, closely trimmed Devon banks (often with stone-facing)
 Larger fields on higher, flatter land
 Smaller fields on the valley sides
 Field patterns generally irregular

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1910.9	km	5090	20	%	37.5	Yes	Beneficial that some 145km of uptake are for Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and capital item for hedge laying and that a further 200km relates to the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11 / HB12)
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Upland Fringe: 151 SOUTH DEVON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	10	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Under capital item HPH
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	684.6	km	1570	20	%	43.6	No	Whilst beneficial uptake entirely relates to earthbank management (EB13/14) and not to the more characteristic stone-faced hedgebanks

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mixed farming, red soils appearing when ploughed
Market gardening distinctive, particularly in Tamar valley
Areas of rough grassland on moorland fringes and along coast
Floodplains with wet meadows

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	10428	ha	38877.3	20	%	26.8	Yes	It is noticeable that over 95% of the uptake relates to Low inputs (EK2 and UEL2) while less than 5% relates to the more beneficial options for Very low inputs (EK3 and UEL3)
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	159	ha	3191.1	20	%	5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 574ha floodplain grazing marsh, 27ha purple moor grass & rush pasture. Area of BAP Priority Habitats suggest that thresholds is met. Some 40% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grasslands (for waders) (HK10,12,14) with the remainder for rush pasture management
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	2401	ha	3191.1	20	%	75.2	Yes	Some 2,300ha of uptake for the Maintenance and restoration of grassland for target features

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Farms and hamlets of cob, stone, slate and thatch

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	152.5	Approx number	5707	10	%	2.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	Ranked 6th amongst all NCAs in terms of number of agreements supporting historic building restoration

Upland Fringe: 151 SOUTH DEVON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Wealth of archaeological remains including prehistoric field systems, drovers' tracks and ridgeways, burial mounds, earthworks, and Iron Age hillforts
In Tamar valley strong associations with mining industries
Small parklands scattered across the landscape

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	301	ha	427.8	50	%	70.4	Yes	Currently the uptake is in the ratio 60% Reduced depth of cultivation (ED3 /HD3)to 40% taking archaeological features out of cultivation (ED2 / HD2)
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	358	ha	293.8	50	%	121.8	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	301	ha	243.6	50	%	123.5	Yes	Currently the uptake is in the ratio 60% Reduced depth of cultivation (ED3 /HD3)and 40% taking archaeological features out of cultivation (ED2 / HD2)
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	263	ha	1794.8	10	%	14.7	Yes	Roughly equal split between options for the management of parkland HC12 and Restoration of parkland (HC13)

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Patches of moorland/heathland along the Dartmoor fringe in the north
clifftop coastal heathland in the south
Floodplain pasture and marsh / fen in wider valleys, such as the Dart
Remnant pockets of semi-natural grasslands

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	799	ha	786.9	20	%	101.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 364ha lowland meadow. Beneficial that over 70% of uptake is for Restoration of species-rich grassland (HK7)
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous , neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	9	ha	786.9	10	%	1.1	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	366	ha	679.6	20	%	53.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 260ha of lowland acidic grassland and 247ha of lowland heathland. Beneficial that over 80% of uptake relates to the Restoration of heathland (HO2)

Upland Fringe: 151 SOUTH DEVON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	38	ha	578.1	20	%	6.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 278ha of reed bed
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	268	ha	1393.2	50	%	19.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 152ha upland heathland. Suspected that there is more moorland than that suggested by BAP Priority Habitats. Beneficial that all uptake is under HL10 Restoration of moorland
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	1029	ha	1393.2	5	%	73.9	Yes	

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Large expanses of tidal water, saltmarsh and mudflats extending far inland along the ria estuaries
Spectacular sandstone, slate and limestone cliffs and long sandy beaches
Sand dunes (as at Bigbury) and vegetated shingle as at Slapton Sands

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	25	ha	42.1	10	%	59.3	Yes	Beneficial that 60% of uptake relates to restoration of saltmarsh
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	8	ha	21.5	10	%	37.1	Yes	

Upland Fringe: 152 CORNISH KILLAS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Numerous (often ancient) broadleaved woodlands in valleys, especially fringing estuaries
 Limited tree cover on exposed plateau and cliff tops
 Hedgerow trees scattered throughout the agricultural landscape in some parts of this NCA, as in the Fowey Ria
 Traditional orchards clustered around farmsteads

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	271	ha	15665.1	5	%	1.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	88.6	km	5099.2	10	%	1.7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	56	ha	215.9	10	%	25.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1643	Tree		1500	per NCA			
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	7	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	22	ha	216.9	5	%	10.1	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Small-scale Medieval field enclosures in valleys and inland away from the main plateau areas
 Large rectilinear fields on plateau tops and along the coast
 Fields largely bounded by Cornish hedges often largely devoid of shrub cover on the coast and in windswept plateau areas
 Broad overgrown hedges on valley sides

Upland Fringe: 152 CORNISH KILLAS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	4126.2	km	10420	20	%	39.6	Yes	Of this uptake roughly 530km (13%) is for the more beneficial Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3). Higher levels of uptake of this option would be good
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	2568.2	km	3920	20	%	65.5	Yes	1,400km of this uptake relates to earth bank management (EB12/13) and just under 50% of total uptake to the more characteristic Cornish hedges

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mixed land use – mainly pasture (largely improved) and arable
Important localised areas of horticulture
Areas of wet pasture in valleys and rough grassland and improved rough grazing on higher ground

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	12502	ha	69674.6	20	%	17.9	Yes	Roughly 75% of this uptake is for EK2 Low input grassland, with 25% falling to the more beneficial EK3 Very low input grassland
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	400	ha	7190.7	20	%	5.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 316ha coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, 149ha purple moor grass and rush pasture, although the overall area of wet grasslands likely to significantly exceed this. Just over 25% of uptake is for the management /restoration of wet grasslands, with the remainder relating to rush pasture management (EK4/EL4)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1014	ha	7190.7	20	%	14.1	Yes	775ha of this uptake is for HK15 Maintenance of grassland for target features

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Traditional buildings of slate and granite

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	232.6	Approx number	8904	10	%	2.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Upland Fringe: 152 CORNISH KILLAS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Historic field patterns

Important industrial archaeology, including relics of china clay, tin and copper industries (part of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site)

Numerous prehistoric and Medieval earthworks form subtle features in the landscape

Important parks and gardens, especially around southern rias

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	311	ha	755.4	50	%	41.2	Yes	Beneficial that the majority of uptake (290ha) relates to options that take archaeology out of cultivation (ED2/HD7) rather than options relating to reduced cultivation depth
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	293	ha	463.5	50	%	63.2	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	311	ha	264.7	50	%	117.5	Yes	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	386	ha	4127.2	10	%	9.4	Yes	Parkland is a very important characteristic of this landscape. Higher uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Open grasses and coastal heath with significant areas of wind-pruned scrub in fragmented sections

Areas of heath and scrub on open plateau

Extensive areas of grassy marshes, wet heath and willow woodland in shallow valleys

important wetland habitats (primarily reed beds) where upper reaches of estuaries have silted

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	926	ha	748.9	20	%	123.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 134ha calcareous grassland, 24ha lowland meadow. 85% of uptake for the restoration of these habitats
F4	Management of lowland hay meadows	% of acid, calcareous, neutral and wet grassland managed as hay meadows	56	ha	748.9	10	%	7.5	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	693	ha	2453.5	20	%	28.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1223ha lowland heathland. An almost equal split between uptake of options for the management of heathland (HO1) and the restoration of heathland (HO2)

Upland Fringe: 152 CORNISH KILLAS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	51	ha	1921.1	20	%	2.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 81 ha reed bed. BAP Priority Habitat area suggests that the threshold is being met. Uptake is for the management of reedbeds with the exception of 11 ha (HQ6) for the management of fen. Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Steep, rugged cliffs providing backdrop to huge sweeping sandy beaches and sand dune systems
More sheltered south coast with small sandy coves between cliff promontories and more major headlands
Small areas of salt marsh associated with the estuaries

G1 Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	39	ha	122.9	10	%	31.7	Yes	
G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	486	ha	1587.9	10	%	30.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,168ha coastal sand dunes

Upland Fringe: 154 HENSBARROW

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mixed woodland found on valley sides
Willow carr woodland in wetter areas (valley bottoms)
Cornish hedges largely treeless
Mature woodland as part of parkland

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	106	ha	1516.4	5	%	7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES			61.3	10	%			Some uptake for the management of willow carr would be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

5

Irregular fields enclosed by Cornish hedges or stone walls
Enlarged fields in some places with boundary removal

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	230.9	km	622	20	%	37.1	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	2.4	km	7	20	%	34.1	Yes	All under EB11 wall maintenance
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	114.3	km	228	20	%	50.1	Yes	Mainly under EB4 stone hedge-bank management

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Mostly pastoral farming
Some arable and market gardening

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	281	ha	3625.9	20	%	7.7	Yes	Significant majority of uptake is EK2 Low input grassland
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Upland Fringe: 154 HENSBARROW

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	35	ha	425.8	20	%	8.2	Yes	299 ha of BAP Priority Habitat Purple moor grass & rush pasture
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	69	ha	425.8	20	%	16.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

5

Older buildings are almost universally built of granite with slate roofs and some have slate hanging.

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	6.7	Approx number	169	10	%	4	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Remnant medieval strip field systems and hill forts
Mature woodland and trees as part of parkland

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland			20.6	50	%		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	18	ha	106.6	10	%	16.9	Yes	Although meeting the threshold, the small area of uptake does not warrant a positive score for the historic environment overall

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

5

Semi-natural habitats are dry and wet heath and gorse scrub
Small areas of species-rich grassland and fen

F1 Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	21	ha	38.7	20	%	54.2	Yes	
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Upland Fringe: 154 HENSBARROW

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	100	ha	465	20	%	21.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 412ha Lowland heathland. Uptake of options HO1 & HO2 for the maintenance and restoration of lowland heathland

Upland: 4 CHEVIOTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Relict semi-natural broadleaved woodland (oak, birch, alder and hazel) and scrub on steep valley sides
Coniferous plantations on some upper valley slopes

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	17	ha	211.1	5	%	8.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	105.8	km	78.4	10	%	134.8	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	11	ha	4.2	10	%	264.2	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types						Score: 0
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Key characteristics:

6

Large regular fields from 19th century enclosures bounded by dry stone walls on lower slopes
Some hedgerows in valley bottoms
Hills mainly open

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	56.9	km	108	20	%	52.7	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	60.1	km	842	20	%	7.1	Yes	Uptake much too low for this key landscape element

Agricultural land use						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Grassland on lower slopes grazed by cattle and sheep
Open moorland plateaux grazed by distinctive Cheviot and Border sheep

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3965	ha	2705.8	20	%	146.5	Yes	
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Upland: 4 CHEVIOTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1398	ha	1000.2	20	%	139.8	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Traditional buildings commonly of sandstone and slate
Clay pantile roofs a distinctive feature of the northern valleys

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	31.4	Approx number	51	10 %	61.6	Yes
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements				Yes

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Extensive prehistoric remains relating to defence, settlement and agriculture
Ancient Roman roads and medieval defensive sites

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1419	ha	336.1	50 %	422.1	Yes
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	5	No of agreements				Yes

1177ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Semi-natural grass moor, heather moorland and blanket bog (managed for grouse)
Rare arctic-alpine flora and species-rich grassland and wet flushes

F2 Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	167	ha	1011.7	20 %	16.5	Yes
F3 Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	166	ha	1011.7	10 %	16.4	Yes

Upland: 4 CHEVIOTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	48977	ha	26875.4	50	%	182.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 6735ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			3100.9	20	%		No	No uptake at all - surprising as there is a significant resource here. BAP Priority Habitat: 5512ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	4548	ha	26875.4	5	%	16.9	Yes	

Upland: 5 BORDER MOORS AND FORESTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Extensive treeless moorlands
Broadleaved trees in small blocks, in hedgerows and along watercourses
Remnant semi-natural woodland in sheltered valleys
Widespread non-native conifer plantations

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	184	ha	1249.4	5	%	14.7	Yes	High uptake and Include considerable woodland restoration options C8
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	42.7	km	481.8	10	%	8.9	Yes	Uptake surprisingly low. Improvement would yield landscape benefits
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	35	ha		10	%		Yes	Uptake very limited and could be improved
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	945	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Presumably these are mainly hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	No uptake at all

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Valley farmland with large, rectangular fields
Fields bounded by dry stone walls with some hedges and fences

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	86.6	km	644	20	%	13.5		
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	319.1	km	2358	20	%	13.5		Greater uptake of stone wall options would be good as walls are important in landscape

Upland: 5 BORDER MOORS AND FORESTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Improved pasture, often on floodplain
Rough, semi-improved pasture
Cattle and sheep grazing

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	13349	ha	12881.4	20	%	103.6	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1822	ha	7259.3	20	%	25.1	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	3925	ha	7259.3	20	%	54.1	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	3622	ha	20140.7	20	%	18	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Local traditional buildings of fell sandstone with slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	217	Approx number	209	10	%	103.8	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	Little uptake, but landscape is very sparsely settled

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Evidence of settlements, tracks, field systems, sheilings, burial areas and Roman forts and camps

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	4063	ha	150.1	50	%	2706	Yes	
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Upland: 5 BORDER MOORS AND FORESTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	9	No of agree-ments					Yes	472ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Moorlands dominated by heather (managed for grouse)
Blanket bog, peaty mires and mosses

F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	1064	ha	7292.5	10	%	14.6	Yes	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	48154	ha	54905.5	50	%	87.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 7409ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	236	ha	17782.9	20	%	1.3	No	Disappointing level of uptake. BAP Priority Habitat: 22015ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	16576	ha	54905.5	5	%	30.2	Yes	

Upland: 8 CUMBRIA HIGH FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Few trees on exposed higher land
Extensive ancient, semi-natural broadleaved, mixed and conifer woodlands on lower ground
Copses and scrub provide shelter around farmsteads
Watercourses lined with broadleaved trees
Hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	808	ha	6752.7	5	%	12	Yes	High uptake
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	42.6	km	2034.2	10	%	2.1	No	Surprisingly low uptake - why?
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	1401	ha	83.6	10	%	1676	Yes	Very high uptake, positive
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1764	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Good uptake, includes ancient trees. At least some of the trees covered are probably hedgerow trees
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	2	Tree		500	per NCA		No	

Field patterns and boundary types	Score:	0.5
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Key characteristics:

Rectilinear fields bounded by stone walls
Hedgerows and hedgebanks in valleys bottom
Ditches in valleys bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	637.1	km	1410	20	%	45.2	Yes	Excellent uptake
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Upland: 8 CUMBRIA HIGH FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	83.1 km		500 km per NCA		Yes
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	997.5 km	5390	20 %	18.5	Yes
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	85.1 km	210	20 %	40.5	Yes
B7 Minimal negative landscape impact from deer fencing	Length of ES deer fencing	5.2 km		5 km per NCA		No

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

On higher land mainly unimproved rough grazing
Semi-improved and improved pasture in the valleys
Mainly grazing for cattle and sheep with some arable

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	13111 ha	39327.8	20 %	33.3	Yes
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	3492 ha	10499	20 %	33.3	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Buildings of local stone with slate roofs
Many 17th century domestic buildings

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	523.7	Approx number	1259	10 %	41.6	Yes
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	4	No of agreements				Yes

Upland: 8 CUMBRIA HIGH FELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric, Roman and early farming archaeological evidence and remains
Mining evidence from the industrial revolution
Ornamental parklands

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	24	ha	113.9	50	%	21.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2532	ha	1455.8	50	%	173.9	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	24	ha	863.6	50	%	2.8	No	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	18	No of agree ments					Yes	3208ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	298	ha	556.6	10	%	53.5	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Upland heath and grass moorland
Arctic-alpine flora
Unimproved and semi-improved grasslands
Wetlands and mires on plateaux and valley heads

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	722	ha	10868.9	20	%	6.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 480ha upland calcareous grassland. Rated positive on this basis
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	975	ha	10868.9	10	%	9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 110ha upland hay meadows. Rated positive on this basis

Upland: 8 CUMBRIA HIGH FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	89343	ha	88322.5	50	%	101.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 20,225ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	96	ha	6380.1	20	%	1.5	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 13,344ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	10960	ha	88322.5	5	%	12.4	Yes	

Upland: 10 NORTH PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Sparse tree cover
Oak-ash woodlands along gorges, gills and streamsides
Large coniferous plantations on moorland ridges
Hedgerow trees in dales

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	584	ha	2863.7	5	%	20.4	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	137.9	km	1099.9	10	%	12.5	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	1100	ha	49.4	10	%	2225	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	3368	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	These are probably mainly field boundary trees (often along walls as well as hedges)
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Would be good in addition
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	1	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Would be good in addition

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Variety of field patterns
Mainly dry stone walls, with hedgerows and ditches in dales

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	231.3	km	415	20	%	55.7	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	102.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland: 10 NORTH PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	2995.4	km	4115	20	%	72.8	Yes	Excellent uptake

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mixed arable and pasture grazed by sheep and cattle
Unimproved rough grazing on upper slopes
Marginal rushy pastures

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	24321	ha	38822.3	20	%	62.6	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	2568	ha	2664.4	20	%	96.4	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	19882	ha	2664.4	20	%	746.2	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Buildings characterised by local sandstone with stone slate or slate roofs
Distinctive whitewashed buildings of the Raby Estate

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	535.6	Approx number	1269	10	%	42.2	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	15	No of agreements					Yes	Relatively high level of uptake

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Relics of widespread lead workings
Miner-farmer landscape features at dale heads
Areas of parkland on lower ground

Upland: 10 NORTH PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	4078	ha	279.5	50	%	1459	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	33	No of agree ments					Yes	1126ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland. 2nd highest number of agreements in England
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	60	ha	386.1	10	%	15.5	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Important limestone grasslands, arctic-alpine flora and juniper scrub habitats
 Broad ridges of heather moorland and acid grassland
 High plateau of blanket bog
 In valleys flower rich hay meadows

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2196	ha	2664.4	20	%	82.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,637ha upland calcareous grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	4655	ha	2664.4	10	%	174.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 276ha upland hay meadows
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	193028	ha	141223.5	50	%	136.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 34,345ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	2188	ha	48771.3	20	%	4.5	Yes	Uptake level poor considering size of resource. BAP Priority Habitat: 64,685ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	25852	ha	141223.5	5	%	18.3	Yes	

Upland: 19 SOUTH CUMBRIA LOW FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Substantial woodland and large mature trees, including many in-field trees
Broadleaved woodland on the slopes and ridge
Small broadleaved copses on the fells - in need of protection and renewal
Tree cover more limited at higher levels
Remnant traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	219	ha	6609.2	5	%	3.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	26.2	km	1673.3	10	%	1.6	Yes	More C5 sheep fencing around small woodlands would be helpful
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	105	ha	46.7	10	%	224.6	Yes	Greater uptake of C17 to create successional areas would be good
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1612	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	3	ha	41.1	5	%	7.3	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Dry stone walls (local sandstone, or limestone in the south)
Small to medium size hedged fields in lower areas, increasing to east (hedgerow loss in Lune valley)

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	297.7	km	1402	20	%	21.2	Yes	
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	2.1	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	This option (PH) could be applied more widely eg in Lune valley

Upland: 19 SOUTH CUMBRIA LOW FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	838.9	km	1186	20	%	70.7	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly improved/ semi-improved undulating pastures

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8134	ha	30543.4	20	%	26.6	Yes	4% of uptake for the more beneficial very low inputs
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1280	ha	8061	20	%	15.9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Building materials of local limestone and slate (Silurian) in the south and local sandstone elsewhere
Redundant barns at risk

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	184.7	Approx number	1334	10	%	13.8	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					No	More restoration (HTB) would be good

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Historic medieval field systems, sheep walks and deer parks
Some areas of parkland character, particularly around lakes, on valley bottoms and within estates

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	837	ha	369.8	50	%	226.3	Yes	
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	2	No of agreements					Yes	37ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland

Upland: 19 SOUTH CUMBRIA LOW FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	110	ha	647.7	10	%	17	Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Species-rich grassland
Heathland
Small lowland bogs, wetlands and mires
Traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons

F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	319	ha	8086.4	10	%	3.9	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	103	ha	772.8	20	%	13.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 527 lowland raised bog, suggesting with careful targeting uptake may be beneficial
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	1642	ha	9304	50	%	17.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1802ha Upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			90.4	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 527ha blanket bog. Uptake would be beneficial
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	4722	ha	9304	5	%	50.8	Yes	

Coast

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Very small areas of coastal salt marsh (area has little coast)

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	17	ha	5.9	10	%	286.1	Yes	
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Upland: 21 YORKSHIRE DALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Woodland tends to be limited
Woods planted around villages and farmsteads for shelter
Sparse ancient and semi-natural woodlands on steeper slopes and along gills

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	926	ha	3687.7	5	%	25.1	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	84.3	km	1283.7	10	%	6.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	335	ha	22.5	10	%	1488	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	5461	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Mainly dry stone walls with some hedges at lower levels
Large, rectilinear fields on the higher fells
Smaller, older and irregular fields within the dales

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	186.8	km	840	20	%	22.2	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	4963.6	km	6150	20	%	80.7	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Upland sheep farming and cattle grazing
Rough grazing on upper hill slopes
Permanent pastures on dales sides
Hay meadows and silage fields on more fertile dale floors

Upland: 21 YORKSHIRE DALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	25760	ha	51854.1	20	%	49.7	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	2247	ha	5353.9	20	%	42	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	12213	ha	5353.9	20	%	228.1	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	14495	ha	57208	20	%	25.3	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Distinctive stone-built barns, often roofed with stone slates

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	821.9	Approx number	2259	10	%	36.4	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	4	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Neolithic and Bronze Age sites on high moorland
Remnant strip lynchet field systems and Norse settlement sites
Extensive remains of lead mining industry
Networks of stone field boundaries, field barns and green lanes
Some parkland landscapes in lower dales

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	5182	ha	1532.6	50	%	338.1	Yes	Very high uptake level
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			343.4	50	%		No	No uptake at all - odd

Upland: 21 YORKSHIRE DALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	130	No of agreements				Yes	1150ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland. By far the highest level of agreements in the country
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	178	ha	643.9	10 %	27.6	Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Heather moorland in the drier east
Blanket bog in the wetter west
Alkaline-loving wild-flowers on limestone
Limestone pavements, scars and screes

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2709	ha	9281.1	20 %	29.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 7,644ha upland calcareous grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	2817	ha	9281.1	10 %	30.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 399ha upland hay meadows
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	180282	ha	161090.9	50 %	111.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 33,946ha Upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	660	ha	43951	20 %	1.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 52,734ha blanket bog. Uptake better than in other NCAs but still small
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	21681	ha	161090.9	5 %	13.5	Yes	

Upland: 25 NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS AND CLEVELAND HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Higher moors mainly treeless
Broadleaf woodlands in the sheltered dales and lower areas to the south
Field boundary trees in dales

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	687	ha	11560.8	5	%	5.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	143.8	km	3296.5	10	%	4.4	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	42	ha	43.5	10	%	96.6	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	2735	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Excellent uptake but mainly on grass; greater uptake on arable too would be good

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Stone walls in the upland dales; hedges and ditches in lower areas
Many hedges replaced or supplemented by fences
Higher moorland areas are largely unenclosed

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1362.2	km	3530	20	%	38.6	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	96.6	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	1063.7	km	2700	20	%	39.4	Yes	

Upland: 25 NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS AND CLEVELAND HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rough sheep grazing on the higher moorlands
Sheep and cattle grazing on semi-natural and improved pastures in the dales
Arable along parts of the coast and to the south

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	9331	ha	39245.7	20	%	23.8	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	2485	ha	15381.7	20	%	16.2	Yes	Reasonable uptake but could be better given size and landscape importance

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Historic buildings in rubble limestone or dressed sandstone with red pantile or slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	433.4	Approx number	3073	10	%	14.1	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	5	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rich archaeology with barrows, cairns, tumuli and historic tracks
Ecclesiastical sites and some industrial archaeology
Parkland and historic estates

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	41	ha	255.1	50	%	16.1	Yes	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1225	ha	801.9	50	%	152.8	Yes	

Upland: 25 NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS AND CLEVELAND HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	41	ha	929.6	50 %	4.4	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	21	No of agreements				Yes	1152ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland. 3rd highest number of agreements across England
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	108	ha	2259.7	10 %	4.8	Yes	Not identified as a key characteristic but considerable stock. Low uptake - may need improved targeting

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Semi-natural grasslands
Most extensive area of heather moorland in England and Wales
Fen and reedbed in some river valleys to east

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	416	ha	4380.9	20 %	9.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 95ha lowland meadows, 78ha lowland calcareous grassland; 219ha lowland dry acid grassland. Rated positive on this basis
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	68	ha	975.3	20 %	7	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,965ha reedbeds. Little uptake, may need better targeting
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	87876	ha	45244.5	50 %	194.2	Yes	Significant uptake of moorland restoration. BAP Priority Habitat: 43,162ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			4953.2	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,979ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	5921	ha	45244.5	5 %	13.1	Yes	

Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Cliffs punctuated by sandy or rocky bays

Upland: 25 NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS AND CLEVELAND HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			15.3	10	%		No	No uptake

Upland: 33 BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Semi-natural woodland, much ancient, on valley bottoms, sides and ridges
Prominent beech stands
Tree-fringed rivers
Mature hedgerow trees

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	62	ha	3200.9	5	%	1.9	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	56.7	km	1260.6	10	%	4.5	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	4712	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Excellent uptake level
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Potential for future uptake
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	2	Tree		500	per NCA		No	Potential for future uptake to renew stock of in-field and hedgerow trees

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Medium to small-scale fields
Dense hedgerows
Ditches in valley bottoms
Dry stone walls in some areas, especially on higher ground
Characteristic metal railings around estate boundaries

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	546.4	km	1496	20	%	36.5	Yes	
B3	Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	124.9	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	

Upland: 33 BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	574.3	km	1439	20	%	39.9	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly permanent, improved pasture for dairy and livestock
Wet valley grasslands
On higher ground, hay meadows and some rough grazing

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8506	ha	50756.5	20	%	16.8	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	626	ha	6238.6	20	%	10	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,278ha floodplain grazing marsh. Rated as positive on this basis
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1427	ha	6238.6	20	%	22.9	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	8897	ha	56995	20	%	15.6	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Traditional barns made of stone with stone flag or slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	374.7	Approx number	1280	10	%	29.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland: 33 BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Many archaeological sites, including Roman roads and motte and bailey castles
Country house estates with wooded parkland
Remains of mining and mill activities and settlement e.g. historic mills and bridges

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2256	ha	192.2	50	%	1174	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agree ments					Yes	13ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	5	ha	1351.2	10	%	0.4	No	Very low uptake for this key landscape element - better targeting needed

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Remnant semi-natural grasslands
Herb rich hay meadows
Moorland and blanket bog on higher ground
Semi-natural acidic, neutral and wet grassland

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	367	ha	3538	20	%	10.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 363ha lowland meadows, 132ha lowland calcareous grassland. Rate as positive on this basis
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	340	ha	6909.1	10	%	4.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 129ha upland hay meadow. Rated as positive on this basis
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	4219	ha	6347.1	50	%	66.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1747ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	69	ha	486.6	20	%	14.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 973ha blanket bog

Upland: 33 BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	3279	ha	6347.1	5	%	51.7	Yes	

Upland: 34 BOWLAND FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Semi-natural clough woodlands
Small copses sheltering farms
Extensive conifer plantations to the east and south-east

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	138	ha	710.4	5	%	19.4	Yes	Significant woodland restoration
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	30.1	km	280.9	10	%	10.7	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	59	ha	2.1	10	%	2875	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

6

Regular enclosures on higher ground
More irregular fields on slopes
Mainly dry stone walls

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	86.7	km	181	20	%	47.9	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	379.5	km	1258	20	%	30.2	Yes	

Agricultural land use	Score:	1
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Key characteristics:

Largely improved pasture grazed by sheep, with some cattle
Also wet and rough grassland

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3991	ha	8252.1	20	%	48.4	Yes	
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Upland: 34 BOWLAND FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	591	ha	940.1	20	%	62.9	Yes		
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1491	ha	940.1	20	%	158.6	Yes		
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	1566	ha	9192.3	20	%	17	Yes		

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Traditional farmhouses generally of gritstone and typically share roof line with barn (laithe houses)

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	139.1	Approx numbe	180	10	%	77.3	Yes		
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No		

Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Evidence of prehistoric settlement and land use
Part of medieval Royal Forest of Lancaster, hunting ground for wolves and deer
Industrial archaeology

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1186	ha	78.5	50	%	1511	Yes		
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	6	No of agree ments					Yes	20ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland	

Upland: 34 BOWLAND FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Species-rich meadows in limestone areas to the east
Moorland with wet and dry heathland and acid grassland, managed for grouse shooting
Blanket bog, marshes and streams

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	358	ha	942.7	20	%	38	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 268ha lowland meadows, 119ha lowland calcareous grassland; 80ha lowland dry acid grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	276	ha	942.7	10	%	29.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 156ha upland hay meadow
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	30081	ha	24624.7	50	%	122.2	Yes	More than a third of uptake is for restoration of moorland (L10). BAP Priority Habitat: 9,707ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	578	ha	10395.7	20	%	5.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 6,260ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	3808	ha	24624.7	5	%	15.5	Yes	

Upland: 36 SOUTHERN PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland concentrated in cloughs and on the slopes of the larger valleys, often ancient
Some willow scrub on abandoned farmland
Shelter plantings around farmhouses
Some in-field trees
Elsewhere trees and woodland limited

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	102	ha	4738.4	5	%	2.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	26.6	km	1744.9	10	%	1.5	Yes	Very low uptake indeed - woodlands therefore vulnerable to grazing
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	76	ha	6.8	10	%	1112	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1303	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Surprisingly high uptake for this landscape

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Small to medium sized fields
Mainly enclosed by stone walls, sometimes in poor condition
Hedges in some areas at lower levels
Open and unenclosed on moorland plateaux

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	45.5	km	1085	20	%	4.2	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	985.3	km	3242	20	%	30.4	Yes	Good uptake for a key landscape element. Significant capital works for restoration

Upland: 36 SOUTHERN PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly sheep grazing, with some cattle
Improved grasslands on the valley floor
Unimproved grasslands on the valley sides
Rough or moorland grazing on the upper slopes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	12426	ha	36592.6	20	%	34	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	1438	ha	7395.3	20	%	19.4	Yes	Very close to threshold
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	4414	ha	7395.3	20	%	59.7	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Buildings are constructed in local gritstone with slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	183.5	Approx number	3836	10	%	4.8	Yes	Low uptake may reflect urban fringe location with many former farm buildings no longer in farming use
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric remains
Influential 18th and 19th century industrial heritage
Commons, packhorse trails, canals, textile mills, mining relics and water supply reservoirs
Relic 'miner-farmer' landscapes in some areas

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	967	ha	155.7	50	%	621.2	Yes	
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Upland: 36 SOUTHERN PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	15	No of agreements				Yes	455ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			1047.1	10 %		No	Not really a key characteristic. However considerable stock with no uptake at all suggesting need for greater targeting

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Grass and heather moorland
Blanket bog
Unimproved grasslands and remnant hay meadows
Wetland habitats on valley floors

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	265	ha	18288	20 %	1.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 721ha lowland dry acid grassland; 88ha upland calcareous grassland; 733ha lowland meadows
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	1270	ha	7513.3	10 %	16.9	Yes	No hay meadow BAP Priority Habitat recorded - rather odd
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES			2296.6	20 %		No	BAP Priority Habitats: 348ha fens, 99ha floodplain grazing marsh. No uptake despite evidence of stock
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	38114	ha	54445.9	50 %	70	Yes	More than half of uptake is for restoration of moorland (L10). BAP Priority Habitat: 1,419ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	128	ha	20820.3	20 %	0.6	No	BAP Priority Habitat: 28,702ha blanket bog. Almost no uptake although blanket bog is a key habitat
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	9261	ha	54445.9	5 %	17	Yes	

Upland: 51 DARK PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Open treeless moors
Broadleaved semi-natural woodland in enclosed valleys and cloughs
In-field and hedgerow trees in valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	120	ha	4556.9	5	%	2.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	20.9	km	1356.6	10	%	1.5	Yes	Very low uptake even though grazing is a key threat to semi-natural woodland here
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	794	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	Quite high uptake given that trees are localised within valleys

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Dry gritstone walls on moorland fringes and valley slopes
Hedgerows in valley bottoms

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	52.8	km	1176	20	%	4.5	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	644.8	km	1578	20	%	40.9	Yes	Good uptake/ targeting but more restoration and capital works would be good

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Dairy farming with some beef cattle in valleys
Grouse shooting and sheep grazing on moors
Valley sides a mosaic of improved, wet and rough grassland

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4300	ha	19408	20	%	22.2	Yes	
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Upland: 51 DARK PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	200	ha	5141.8	20	%	3.9	No	Uptake only for rush pasture not wet grassland management. BAP Priority Habitat: 269ha floodplain grazing marsh
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1752	ha	5141.8	20	%	34.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Traditional buildings in local gritstone

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	90.4	Approx number	1242	10	%	7.3	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Prehistoric remains on moors
Roman roads and packhorse routes
Parkland and estate landscapes
Victorian reservoirs

E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	134	ha	1136.7	50	%	11.8	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			213.2	50	%		No	Apparently no uptake at all
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	6	No of agreements					Yes	1154ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	384	ha	1359.8	10	%	28.2	Yes	

Upland: 51 DARK PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Wide expanses of heather and grass moorland
Extensive peat deposits and blanket bog
Flower-rich meadows in valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	547	ha	9669.4	20	%	5.7	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 8,272ha lowland dry acid grassland; 377ha lowland meadows
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	430	ha	5163.8	10	%	8.3	Yes	Reasonable uptake but below threshold
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	14401	ha	51170.6	50	%	28.1	Yes	Majority (62%) of uptake is for moorland restoration (L10) but uptake is still a small proportion of total moorland resource so effect rated as neutral. BAP Priority Habitat: 16,038ha upland heath
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	50	ha	23725	20	%	0.2	No	Extremely low uptake. BAP Priority Habitat: 20,965ha blanket bog
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	5044	ha	51170.6	5	%	9.9	Yes	Not enough on its own to justify a positive result on theme

Upland: 52 WHITE PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Narrow shelter belts and small blocks of broadleaved trees on high ground
Semi-natural broadleaved woodlands along dale sides

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	242	ha	2798.1	5	%	8.6	Yes	Includes significant proportion of woodland restoration
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	19.3	km	858	10	%	2.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1474	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Fields enclosed by white, limestone, dry stone walls
Small and narrow fields, often of medieval origin near villages
Large and rectangular fields elsewhere

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	61.8	km	676	20	%	9.1	Yes	
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	1471.4	km	1118	20	%	131.6	Yes	Mostly maintenance; more restoration would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Improved grassland for intensive dairy farming

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	8787	ha	39435.6	20	%	22.3	Yes	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	701	ha	1729.1	20	%	40.5	Yes	

Upland: 52 WHITE PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	6
Farm buildings and isolated field barns often constructed of limestone	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	261.2	Approx number	1430	10 %	18.3	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements				Yes	

Historic environment Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:	
Long disused limestone and ore workings, including lead rakes	
Dew ponds common over the plateau	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable			139.6	50 %		No	
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	2974	ha	5439.8	50 %	54.7	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area			114.9	50 %		No	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agreements				Yes	373ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	63	Number		20 per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats Score: 1

Key characteristics:	6
Mosaic of herb-rich grassland and scrub on dale-sides and slopes	

Upland: 52 WHITE PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	2595	ha	4110.1	20	%	63.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 2,010ha lowland dry acid grassland; 2,843ha lowland calcareous grassland, 2,360ha upland calcareous grassland; 1,716ha lowland meadows
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	876	ha	2154.5	10	%	40.7	Yes	
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	14241	ha	4353.7	5	%	327.1	Yes	

Upland: 53 SOUTH WEST PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Woodland largely confined to enclosed valleys and streamsides - in need of protection

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	116	ha	1877.8	5	%	6.2	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	22.8	km	713.4	10	%	3.2	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	19	ha	11.5	10	%	164.6	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Enclosure mainly by dry gritstone walls in rectilinear pattern
Hedgerows more common on lower slopes

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	98.9	km	518	20	%	19.1	Yes	23% of uptake under the more beneficial option (EK3) enhanced hedgerow management
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	358.2	km	886	20	%	40.4	Yes	

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Rough grazing on the highest land
Permanent pasture on the slopes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4165	ha	24887.3	20	%	16.7	Yes	41% of uptake under the more beneficial options for pasture under very low inputs (E(H)K3/E(H)L3)
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	213	ha	1722.2	20	%	12.4	Yes	Nearly all uptake is for rush pasture management E(H)K4/EL4

Upland: 53 SOUTH WEST PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1146	ha	1722.2	20	%	66.5	Yes

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Traditional buildings of local gritstone

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	124.8	Approx number	668	10	%	18.7	Yes
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Many Bronze Age barrows around margins of valleys
Remnant early coal mining features
Other industrial heritage, including remains of the textile industry (mills), in the valleys
Parkland on lower ground

E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	200	ha	162.5	50	%	123.1	Yes
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agreements					Yes
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	10	ha	745.5	10	%	1.3	Yes

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Mosaic of heather moorland and upland grassland on higher ground
Herb-rich hay meadows and damp rush pasture along valleys

Upland: 53 SOUTH WEST PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	859	ha	4416.1	20	%	19.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 136 ha upland calcareous grassland; 2,186 ha lowland dry acidic grassland; 58ha lowland meadows. Identified as positive on this basis. 72% of uptake for restoration of species-rich grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	538	ha	1722.2	10	%	31.2	Yes	
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	4	ha	357.3	20	%	1.1	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 674ha fen, 294ha reedbeds. Higher uptake of relevant options desirable
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	3928	ha	10863.8	50	%	36.2	Yes	60% of uptake for the restoration of moorland (L10) but still a small proportion of total resource so rated as neutral. BAP Priority Habitats: 2,179ha upland heathland, 1,998 ha of purple moor grass and rush pasture
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	218	ha	2941.4	20	%	7.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,958ha blanket bog

Upland: 65 SHROPSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Deciduous woodlands largely confined to the slopes, particularly on Wenlock Edge, in need of protection
Hedgerows often with mature trees
Dense riparian tree cover in the valleys, including pollards
Remnant traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	723	ha	6805.7	5	%	10.6	Yes	A very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	150.7	km	2183	10	%	6.9	Yes	
A3	Woodland creation	Woodland creation under ES as % of existing woodland	21	ha	6797.8	1	%	0.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	5563	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	A very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	116	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	2434	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	A very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	56	ha	174.4	5	%	32.1	Yes	A very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Unenclosed tops
Strong regular and semi-regular hedgerow pattern on lower slopes and in dales
Ditches in valley bottoms
Localised stone walls e.g. near Norbury - to the east of the Stiperstones

Upland: 65 SHROPSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1936.3	km	2725	20	%	71.1	Yes	14% of uptake under the more beneficial options for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3, HB11/12) environmental quality (HB11/12). Plus 157km under capital items for hedgerow restoration
B3 Management and restoration of ditches / dykes	Length of ditches / dykes managed under ES	63.3	km		500	km per NCA		Yes	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	3.7	km	866	20	%	0.4	No	Although walls only found in a localised area, higher level of uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Hill slopes with patchworks of small pasture fields
Mixed and arable farming on the plateaux and in the dales

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	12696	ha	47809.4	20	%	26.6	Yes	27% of uptake relates to the more beneficial EK3/EL3 pasture with very low inputs
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	472	ha	2575.6	20	%	18.3	Yes	453 ha floodplain grazing marsh. Assessed as positive on this basis. Over 90% of uptake is for the management and restoration of wet grassland (HK9-14)
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1996	ha	2575.6	20	%	77.5	Yes	All uptake under HK17 creation of grassland for target features

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

No single building style; wide variety of materials reflecting diversity in geology and topography

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	452.7	Approx number	1912	10	%	23.7	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland: 65 SHROPSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Occasional Iron-Age hillforts on the hills
Castles and mottes on the lower ground
Some large country houses and parkland

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	187	ha	510.9	50	%	36.6	Yes	47% of uptake relates to the more beneficial ED2 /HD7 for removal of archaeology from cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1553	ha	1666.6	50	%	93.2	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	187	ha	179.8	50	%	104	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	1	No of agreements					Yes	857ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	250	ha	2106.3	10	%	11.9	Yes	
E7	Retention and management of larger water features	Number of larger water features (over 100m2) managed under ES	54	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	
E8	Retention and management of small ponds	Number of small ponds (under 100m2) managed under ES	93	Number		20	per NCA		Yes	

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Moorlands of heather, rough acid grassland and bracken on the hilltops
Remnant areas of species rich grassland often managed as hay meadows
Damp pastures found in the valleys

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1014	ha	4185.3	20	%	24.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 126ha lowland meadows; 99ha lowland acidic grassland. 72% of uptake relates to the restoration and creation of species-rich grassland (HK7/8)
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Upland: 65 SHROPSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	587	ha	2598.8	10	%	22.6	Yes	Uptake includes both HK18 Haymaking supplement and UL20 Haymaking
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	1	ha	12.1	20	%	8.3	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 619ha fen, 453ha floodplain grazing marsh, 134ha reedbed. Greater uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	6091	ha	7713.9	50	%	79	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 3,285ha upland heathland. Very high levels of uptake relate to co-location of some options
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	2043	ha	7713.9	5	%	26.5	Yes	

Upland: 98 CLUN AND NORTH WEST HEREFORDSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Remnant, ancient, semi-natural woodland on central hills
Scattered field trees
Waterside trees and pollards in need of management
Localised traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	206	ha	4342.8	5	%	4.7	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	59	km	1409.9	10	%	4.2	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1322	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	1155	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	29	ha	131.1	5	%	22.1	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Hedges throughout
Irregular field patterns in valleys and around settlements
Large rectilinear fields on higher ground
Open hilltop pastures, rough grazing and moorland to west
Walls bound estates, parklands and old deer parks

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	1072.4	km	1376	20	%	77.9	Yes	31% of uptake for more beneficial EB3, HB11/12, UB14. Plus 94km under capital items for hedgerow restoration
B2	Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	3.8	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Important as significant lengths of hedgerow have been lost in the past

Upland: 98 CLUN AND NORTH WEST HEREFORDSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Agricultural land use						Score: 0.5
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Key characteristics:

Mosaic of improved and unimproved grasslands
Arable fields on lower hills and vales
Intensive mixed farming in wide, flat-bottomed valleys
remaining floodplain grazing marsh in river valleys

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	4343	ha	27249.5	20	%	15.9	Yes	30% of uptake under more beneficial EK3/UL3 for very low inputs
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	215	ha	2358.3	20	%	9.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 166 ha floodplain grazing marsh, 81ha rush pasture. Careful targeting of uptake could be benefitting areas of BAP Priority Habitat. Vast majority of current uptake is for wet grassland management and creation (HK9, 11, 12, 13)
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	958	ha	2358.3	20	%	40.6	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	809	ha	29607.8	20	%	2.7	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

6

Rural buildings traditionally of grey Silurian stone or whitewash

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	284.5	Approx number	1106	10	%	25.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	3	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland: 98 CLUN AND NORTH WEST HEREFORDSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Offa's Dyke
Iron Age hillforts
Motte and bailey castles in valleys
Important landscapes parks and deer parks

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	194	ha	311.7	50	%	62.2	Yes	41% of uptake under more beneficial ED2/HD7 taking archaeology out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	382	ha	507.7	50	%	75.2	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	194	ha	202.8	50	%	95.7	Yes	41% of uptake under more beneficial ED2/HD7 taking archaeology out of cultivation
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	2	No of agree ments					Yes	60ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	165	ha	1880.8	10	%	8.8	Yes	Uptake dominated by HC12 for parkland management

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Occasional species-rich grasslands and heathlands
Rhos Fiddle the most extensively remaining area for moorland (upland heath) with most of it having now been reclaimed for agriculture.

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	476	ha	2358.3	20	%	20.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 42 ha lowland meadows, 123ha upland calcareous grassland. 76% of uptake for restoration / creation of species-rich grassland (HK7/8)
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	209	ha	2358.3	10	%	8.9	Yes	

Upland: 98 CLUN AND NORTH WEST HEREFORDSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5 Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1	ha	891.4	20	%	0.1	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 44ha lowland acidic grassland and 17ha lowland heathland. Uptake may be covered under moorland options
F7 Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	525	ha	3915.4	50	%	13.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 311 ha upland heathland. Assessed as positive to reflect this. 38% of uptake is for restoration of moorland HL10
F8 Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	35	ha	31.9	20	%	109.8	Yes	
F9 Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	1330	ha	3915.4	5	%	34	Yes	

Upland: 99 BLACK MOUNTAINS AND GOLDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Woodland predominantly found on the slopes of the eastern and northern hills
Mostly broadleaved, but with some blocks of mixed and coniferous plantations
Scattered hedgerow trees in the Golden and Grey Valleys
Localised traditional orchards

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	80	ha	2213.4	5	%	3.6	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	46.1	km	727	10	%	6.3	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	836	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A6	Protection of hedgerow trees	Area of hedgerow trees protected under ES				500	ha per NCA		No	Some uptake would be beneficial
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	2	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	Much greater uptake would be beneficial
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	638	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	21	ha	117.7	5	%	17.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Irregular enclosure pattern of small fields becoming larger and semi-regular on the lower ground to the east
Thick mixed species-rich hedges creating densely hedged field systems - hedges becoming lower as the land continues to rise
Important ancient hedgerows along road verges
Some hedgerows are degraded and other lengths have been lost

Upland: 99 BLACK MOUNTAINS AND GOLDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B1 Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	239.3	km	761	20	%	31.4	Yes	15% of uptake is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12) - e.g. as should be applied to the ancient hedgerows of the road verges
B2 Creation of new hedgerow lengths	Length of new hedgerows planted	0.6	km		10	km per NCA		Yes	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

intensive arable cultivation on the valley floors
Rough grazing in the west
Low to moderate intensity pastoral land use

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	3422	ha	7610.7	20	%	45	Yes	10% of uptake is for the more beneficial very low input grasslands
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	127	ha	2808.6	20	%	4.5	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	933	ha	10419.3	20	%	9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

The older buildings are of Old Red Sandstone in a mixture of hues from red to grey
Many defensive mottes

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	79	Approx number	403	10	%	19.6	Yes	This is a high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	1	No of agreements					Yes	

Upland: 99 BLACK MOUNTAINS AND GOLDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Defensive mottes and Iron Age hillforts and monuments - Iron Age hillforts (e.g. Poston and Pen Twyn) provided foci for valley communities
Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, including megaliths of Arthur's stone
Romano-British period saw more settlement
Ancient deer park (Moccas) and areas of parkland on eastern ridges and slopes.

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	5	ha	337.2	50	%	1.5	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial, with cultivation on the floodplains which are likely to be areas of former human activity
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	150	ha	174.7	50	%	85.9	Yes	Not enough uptake to influence overall assessment for the theme
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	5	ha	14.4	50	%	34.7	Yes	Very low stock and uptake so given little weight
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	19	ha	1034.8	10	%	1.8	Yes	Significantly greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

'Inbye' unimproved neutral grasslands a feature of the western edge of the NCA
Unimproved open acidic grasslands found on the hills and uplands of the Black Mountains (giving rise to a characteristic upland edge landscape) derived from heathland by grazing
Mosaics of moorland and shrub heath
Small areas of rich calcareous grassland confined to rock outcrops and spring lines
Highest land on the Black Mountain plateau ridges has wet heath and bog with small, flushed areas
Blanket mire lies on gentler slopes

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	374	ha	2517.7	20	%	14.9	Yes	BAP Priority habitat: 19ha lowland meadows. With careful targeting uptake may be benefitting areas of BAP Priority Habitat. The majority of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	424	ha	2841.6	10	%	14.9	Yes	

Upland: 99 BLACK MOUNTAINS AND GOLDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1	ha	654.2	20	%	0.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 449ha lowland heathland. Reflecting the BAP Priority Habitats greater uptake would be beneficial but may be covered under moorland options
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	2376	ha	3303.7	50	%	71.9	Yes	45% of uptake is for the restoration of moorland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			164.8	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,158ha blanket bog. Missed opportunity that there is no uptake for moorland re-wetting
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	977	ha	3303.7	5	%	29.6	Yes	

Upland: 145 EXMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Ancient oak-dominated woodland in steep coastal combes and inland valleys
Beech windbreaks (many outgrown hedgerows) on moorland plateau fringes
Alders and willows fringe river banks defining the course of rivers
Estates with field trees (and associated parkland) on lower slopes
Orchards a traditional features adjacent to farmsteads

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	361	ha	9605.3	5	%	3.8	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	61	km	2565	10	%	2.4	Yes	Important to protect upland woodland from grazing stock
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	158	ha	92.4	10	%	170.9	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	1176	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A8	Management of riverside / bankside trees	Number of bankside trees coppiced	110	Number		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	13	ha	106.5	5	%	12.2	Yes	Good roughly even mix between HC18 - 21 covering the maintenance, restoration and creation of traditional orchards

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Rectilinear 19th century enclosures below moorland edge with beech-topped hedgebanks (many out-grown)
Older, irregular hedge and stone wall enclosures elsewhere

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	2066.8	km	4740	20	%	43.6		Good that roughly a third of all uptake relates to enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) with remainder largely under EB1/EB2
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Upland: 145 EXMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
B4 Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	5.2	km	740	20	%	0.7		Very limited uptake of options for stone walls although stone walls are a feature of Outakes on the moorland fringes
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	862.6	km	1590	20	%	54.3	Yes	The majority of option uptake relates to The management of stone-faced hedgebanks (EB4 / EB5)

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Heather and grass moorlands used for rough grazing
Large enclosures of rough grazing around the moorland fringe
Improved pasture on lower slopes
Wet grasslands on valley floors
Localised areas of arable

C2 Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	16390	ha	73255.3	20	%	22.4	Yes	Good that roughly one third of uptake (some 5,000 hectares) relates to options with very low fertiliser inputs (EK3 / EL3) Beneficial if this ratio increased to 50:50
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	202	ha	5362.7	20	%	3.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 623ha purple moor grass and rush pasture, 534ha floodplain grazing marsh. Uptake almost entirely relates to rush pasture management (EK4/ L4). Benefit if greater uptake of HK9 -H K14
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1613	ha	5362.7	20	%	30.1	Yes	
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	6038	ha	78618	20	%	7.7	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Farmsteads mainly of local slate and shale rubble, sometimes whitewashed
Also some cob and brick with slate roofs

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	283.3	Approx numbe	2312	10	%	12.3	Yes	
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Upland: 145 EXMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	4	No of agree ments					Yes	Ranked 5th amongst all NCAs in terms of number of agreements supporting historic building restoration

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

High archaeological interest, including prominent hillforts, stone circles and barrows
Former deer parks on lower slopes

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	20	ha	396	50	%	5.1	Yes	Beneficial that uptake relates almost entirely to options that take archaeology out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1406	ha	4386.1	50	%	32.1	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	20	ha	86.2	50	%	23.2	Yes	
E5	Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	6	No of agree ments					Yes	4695ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland (the highest area of any NCA in England). Ranked 8th in terms of level of uptake across all NCAs and therefore positive in effect
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	45	ha	2048.6	10	%	2.2	No	Low uptake of HC12 - HC14 covering the management, restoration and creation of parkland/ wood pasture. Higher uptake would be very beneficial - shortfall may be covered by HLS Capital items HAP and OES

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Heather, blanket bog, grass heath and bracken on moorlands
Traditional moorland grazing by Exmoor ponies
Also coastal and wet heath
Species-rich valley grasslands with a tradition of hay meadow management

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	1096	ha	15022.2	20	%	7.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 320ha lowland meadow, suggesting the threshold is met. Uptake evenly split between maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland
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Upland: 145 EXMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	1278	ha	5520.9	10	%	23.1	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	235	ha	4362.6	20	%	5.4	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 1,683ha lowland heathland and 807ha lowland acidic grassland. Important for the management of the coastal heaths. Possible that uptake may be covered under the moorland options
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	14557	ha	20264.1	50	%	71.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 10,228ha upland heathland
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	320	ha	1037.4	20	%	30.8	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 4,205ha blanket bog suggesting that the threshold is not met
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	8721	ha	20264.1	5	%	43	Yes	

Coast

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Very high coastal slopes and cliffs
Important sand dunes at Branton Burrows

G1	Conservation and management of salt marsh	% of salt marsh managed as such under ES	13	ha	106.7	10	%	12.2	Yes	
G2	Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES	586	ha	627.9	10	%	93.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 920ha coastal sand dunes

Upland: 150 DARTMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Open windswept moors with occasional stunted trees
Sheltered, wooded valleys and fringes
Many ancient upland oak woods and large scattered forestry plantations
Clumps of sycamore and beech shelter farmsteads on the moorland edge

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	397	ha	6106	5	%	6.5	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	8.5	km	1538.6	10	%	0.6	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	193	ha	36.1	10	%	535.1	Yes	
A5	Protection of in-field trees	Number of in-field trees protected under ES	517	Tree		1500	per NCA		Yes	
A7	Renewal of hedgerow trees	Number of hedgerow trees established under ES	12	Tree		500	per NCA		Yes	
A9	Management and extension of traditional orchards	% of traditional orchards managed under ES	12	ha	37	5	%	32.4	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Small, irregular pasture fields with dry stone walls and high banks surround the open moorland
Extensive rectilinear field patterns originating from the expansion of 'newtakes' have enclosed parts of the moorland fringe

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	620.5	km	2345	20	%	26.5	Yes	36% of uptake for enhanced hedgerow management (EB3) and the management of hedgerows of very high environmental quality (HB11/12)
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	78.9	km	770	20	%	10.3	Yes	Significantly greater uptake of options for stone walls would be beneficial

Upland: 150 DARTMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?		
B5 Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	239.5	km	592	20	%	40.5	Yes	The uptake roughly splits between options for earth banks and stone faced hedgebanks	

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Enclosed land is almost exclusively under pasture, with traditional hay meadows typical
Intakes include significant enclosure of rough grassland
Rush pasture common

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	6087	ha	23818.2	20	%	25.6	Yes	39% under the more beneficial very low fertiliser input options
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	109	ha	2631.3	20	%	4.1	Yes	All uptake is for the management of rush pasture
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	1786	ha	2631.3	20	%	67.9	Yes	
C5	Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	7374	ha	26449.5	20	%	27.9	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Granite and slate used in the construction of cottages and farmhouses

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	110.2	Approx number	1646	10	%	6.7	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration	2	No of agreements					Yes	

Historic environment

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Very high historic interest from Bronze Age onwards, with many visible features including hut circles, standing stones, reaves, field systems and hillforts
Mining industry has made a strong impact on the landscape, with dramatically sited spoil heaps and ruins

Upland: 150 DARTMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	362	ha	744	50	%	48.7	Yes	
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology	10	No of agree ments					Yes	1781ha of Scheduled Monuments and SHINE sites on moorland
E6 Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture	60	ha	126.2	10	%	47.5	Yes	The majority of uptake is for parkland maintenance

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

An irregular moorland plateau with blanket bogs and mires, surrounded by areas of heathland and grass moor with dramatic tors, clitters and broken rock form the core of Dartmoor
Most of the open moor is common land extensively grazed by cattle, sheep and ponies

F2 Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	864	ha	2636.6	20	%	32.8	Yes	
F3 Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	471	ha	2636.6	10	%	17.9	Yes	
F7 Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	56904	ha	37525.7	50	%	151.6	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 11,354ha upland heathland
F8 Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted	2200	ha	10843.8	20	%	20.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 16,163ha blanket bog - this area suggests that the threshold is not being met
F9 Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	5741	ha	37525.7	5	%	15.3	Yes	

Upland: 153 BODMIN MOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Treeless exposed uplands
Deciduous woodlands, some of ancient origin, around moorland edge and in valleys including some ancient oak coppice on valley sides
18th and 19th Century deciduous plantations in the north east
Small copses and shelterbelts around farmsteads

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	53	ha	1003.3	5	%	5.3	Yes	
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	6.4	km	330.9	10	%	1.9	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

6

Open and ring-fenced moorland associated with medieval farming hamlets and small 18th and 19th century farms
Contrasting small irregular ancient enclosures on the moorland fringe and regular parliamentary enclosures
Marked by Cornish hedges often topped with little more than gorse

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	180	km	1462	20	%	12.3	Yes	About 20% of uptake relates to the more beneficial EB3 enhanced hedgerow management
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	214	km	517	20	%	41.4	Yes	Roughly 33% of uptake for earthbank management and restoration (EB12/13) with the majority under EB4/5 covering the highly characteristic Cornish hedges (stone-faced hedgebanks)

Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Common grazing of moor and rough grasslands by sheep, cattle and ponies
Enclosed land mainly pasture and rush pasture, some improved (beef and dairy farming)

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	2854	ha	13174.4	20	%	21.7	Yes	Approximately two-thirds of uptake relates to EK2 for low inputs and one-third to the more beneficial EK3 for very low inputs
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Upland: 153 BODMIN MOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	286	ha	4397.4	20	%	6.5	Yes	Uptake entirely relates to the management of rush pasture
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	2741	ha	4397.4	20	%	62.3	Yes	2072 ha of uptake is for HK16 Restoration of grassland for target features
C5 Retention/restoration of traditional mixed stock grazing	% of permanent pasture managed as mixed stocking under ES	3691	ha	17571.8	20	%	21	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Older buildings in granite, with granite roofs and some slate hangings
Clapper bridges, crosses, standing stones and stone stiles distinctive characteristics

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	35.5	Approx number	465	10	%	7.6	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

High concentration of important historic features including the remains of abandoned Neolithic, Bronze Age and Medieval enclosures, settlements and relics of a ritual landscape

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	9	ha	121.5	50	%	7.4	Yes	All uptake relates to reduced depth of cultivation (D3)
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	199	ha	912.9	50	%	21.8	Yes	
E5 Retention and increased visibility of archaeology on moorland	Number of agreements with archaeological resource on moorland under relevant ES option for archaeology							No	Uptake of the relevant options would be beneficial

Upland: 153 BODMIN MOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Extensive areas of acidic grassland and gorse scrub on the open moor with some areas suffering from overgrazing, others undergrazed
Valley bottoms with a mosaic of wet heath, valley mire, acid grassland and willow carr
Localised traditional hay meadows

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	54	ha	1667.6	20	%	3.2	Yes	BAP Priority Habitats: 134ha Lowland calcareous grassland, 24 ha lowland meadows. These BAP areas suggest that the threshold may be being met
F3	Management/restoration of upland hay meadows	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as hay meadow under ES	139	ha	4397.4	10	%	3.2	Yes	
F7	Maintenance and restoration of moorland	% of moorland managed as such under ES	2420	ha	3185.7	50	%	76	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,100ha of upland heathland. Notable that restoration of moorland (HL10) covers 1446 ha
F8	Rewetting of areas of blanket bog, mires and flushes	% of blanket bog rewetted			716.9	20	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 677ha of blanket bog. Uptake of relevant options would be good
F9	Retention/restoration of traditional cattle grazing on moorland commons	% of moorland with cattle grazing under ES	3275	ha	3185.7	5	%	102.8	Yes	Predominantly UELS options

Upland: 155 CARNMENELLIS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Woodland generally uncommon
Semi-natural deciduous woodlands in deeper valleys
Wet willow woods in shallow valleys

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	7	ha	772	5	%	0.9	Yes	Greater uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES			50.4	10	%		No	Management of wet willow scrub in places could be beneficial

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Patterns of irregular ancient fields and rectilinear fields from enclosure
Bounded by Cornish hedges made from moorland boulders

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	223.3	km	735	20	%	30.4	Yes	8km is for the more beneficial enhanced hedgerow management (EB30)
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	160.7	km	271	20	%	59.3	Yes	All but 0.4km of this uptake is for Stone-faced Hedgebank management, the characteristic boundary of this landscape

Agricultural land use

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Moorland pasture and rough grassland
Horticultural land on lower slopes

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	334	ha	5343.7	20	%	6.3	Yes	
C3	Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	56	ha	806.8	20	%	6.9	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 73ha Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture. Although the threshold is not met, careful targeting may be benefiting areas of BAP Priority Habitat. Area not sufficient to score positive overall

Upland: 155 CARNMENELLIS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
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C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES			806.8	20	%		Yes
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:	6
Older buildings constructed of local granite with slate roofs and some slate hangwalls Modern buildings in fertile areas	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	17.3	Approx number	477	10	%	3.6	Yes
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No No current uptake

Historic environment Score: 0

Key characteristics:	
Neolithic settlement at Carn Brea Many granite walls, crosses, standing stones and stone stiles Remnants of the 19th Century mining industry abound	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable			60.4	50	%		No
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	3	ha	24	50	%	12.5	Yes Greater uptake would be beneficial
E6	Retention and management of parkland/wood pasture	% of parkland/wood pasture under ES options for parkland/wood pasture			118.1	10	%		No No uptake - some would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats Score: 0

Key characteristics:	6
Moorland with boggy mires dominates the plateau Abundant wetland carr scrub in the valleys	

Upland: 155 CARNMENELLIS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective		Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	3	ha	806.8	20	%	0.4	No	Greater level of uptake of relevant options would be beneficial
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	31	ha	374.3	20	%	8.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 134ha Lowland heathland. Although ES uptake does not meet the identified threshold careful targeting may be helping the BAP Priority Habitat but overall area insufficient to score positive overall

Upland: 156 WEST PENWITH

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

An open windswept plateau largely devoid of trees and woodland
Linear wooded valleys, with woodland cover increasing where the valleys deepen along the coast
Scrub filled valleys on the coast

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	7	ha	673.7	5	%	1	Yes	
A4	Semi-natural woodland regeneration	% of scrub maintained as successional areas under ES	25	ha	55.4	10	%	45.1	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

Off the open moorland small or medium sized fields divided by hedgebanks or characteristic ancient Cornish hedges
Along the north coast a maze of thousands of prehistoric field enclosures of irregular shapes and small size, enclosed by a network of stone walls and massive Cornish hedges

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	248.6	km	933	20	%	26.6	Yes	Hedges form a component of the highly characteristic hedgebanks
B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	52.2	km	49	20	%	106.6	Yes	
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	822.5	km	362	20	%	227.2	Yes	The vast majority of this uptake relates to options for the maintenance of stone-faced hedgebanks (the highly characteristic Cornish hedges) EB4 / EB5 with under 30km relating to the maintenance and restoration of earth banks

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mainly improved pasture supporting mixed farming (dairying, beef, sheep)
Recent growth in market gardening (new potatoes and bulb growing)
Local areas of rough and damp grazing in the valleys

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	1035	ha	6708.7	20	%	15.4	Yes	Beneficial that at least 40% of this uptake relates to option EK3 (very low fertiliser inputs)
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Upland: 156 WEST PENWITH

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
C3 Retention and management of wet grasslands	% of rough grassland managed as wet grassland under ES	33	ha	468.9	20	%	7	Yes	Majority of uptake relates to the management of rush pasture - appropriate in this NCA
C4 Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	221	ha	468.9	20	%	47.1	Yes	

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

6

Older buildings of granite with slate roofs and some slate hung walls
 Along the north coast scattered granite farmsteads of prehistoric or early medieval origin
 Traditional farm buildings falling out of use

D1 Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	67.8	Approx number	1095	10	%	6.2	Yes	
D2 Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Uptake of these options would be highly beneficial in this ancient landscape

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

A high concentration of prehistoric monuments of international significance
 Well-preserved remains of prehistoric settlements and evidence of ancient fortifications, such as Iron Age cliff castles
 Significant remains of industrial activities such as mining and quarrying (lying within the World Heritage Site)

E1 Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	19	ha	429.6	50	%	4.4	Yes	Significantly greater uptake required. Uptake almost entirely related to the more beneficial options ED2 and HD7 that take archaeology out of cultivation
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	191	ha	578.5	50	%	33	Yes	
E4 Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	19	ha	222.3	50	%	8.5	Yes	Significantly greater uptake required. Uptake almost entirely related to the more beneficial options ED2 and HD7 that take archaeology out of cultivation

Upland: 156 WEST PENWITH

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Semi-natural habitats						Score: 1
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Key characteristics:

Central plateau dominated by unimproved grassland and moorland / heathland
Wet heath and grassy marsh
Extensive coastal heathlands along cliff tops

F2	Management/restoration/creation of upland species-rich grassland	% of rough, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	227	ha	468.9	20	%	48.4	Yes	158ha (70%) of uptake is for the restoration of species-rich grassland
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	1115	ha	2913.9	20	%	38.3	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 1,961ha lowland heathland
F6	Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	4	ha	13.3	20	%	30.2	Yes	

Upland: 157 THE LIZARD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Woodland/tree cover

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Generally treeless plateau
Stunted patches of woodland cover in steep moorland valleys
Small woodlands and copses in more sheltered valleys on lower-lying land
Larger semi-natural woodlands and areas of invasive species such as rhododendron, pine and laurel in the more sheltered north

A1	Active woodland management	% of woodland managed under ES	225	ha	1001.3	5	%	22.5	Yes	Uptake primarily woodland management (HC7) with some woodland restoration (HC8). This is a very high level of uptake compared to other NCAs
A2	Woodland protection	% of woodland perimeter with fencing maintained under ES	3.1	km	379.7	10	%	0.8	Yes	

Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

6

On fertile soils, rectangular fields
In valleys, small, irregular shaped ancient fields enclosed by traditional Cornish hedges (stone-faced hedgebanks)

B1	Management and restoration of hedgerows	% of hedgerows managed under ES	540.3	km	665	20	%	81.2	Yes	Vast majority of uptake for hedgerow management (EB1 / EB2). Only a very small amount of uptake for the more beneficial Enhanced hedgerow management (EB3)
B5	Management and restoration of banks	% of banks managed under ES	223.3	km	259	20	%	86.2	Yes	Some 110km for earthbank management (EB12/13) and some 130km for stone faced hedgebank management (EB4/EB5)

Agricultural land use

Score: 0.5

Key characteristics:

Mosaic of enclosed pasture with rough grazing fringes plateau
More productive land dominated by pasture with some arable

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	629	ha	4272.5	20	%	14.7	Yes	The majority (460ha) under EK2 Low fertiliser inputs with the more beneficial EK3 Very low fertiliser inputs covering some 240ha
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	149	ha	451.2	20	%	33	Yes	

Upland: 157 THE LIZARD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Traditional farm buildings Score: 0

Key characteristics:	6
Traditional buildings simple, constructed of local stone and thatch	

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	22	Approx numbe	382	10	%	5.8	Yes	
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	

Historic environment Score: 1

Key characteristics:	
Bronze Age barrows on downs Ancient trackways, and prehistoric defended farming settlements (rounds)	

E1	Retention and management of archaeology on arable	% of archaeological resource on arable under relevant ES archaeology options for arable	77	ha	66.9	50	%	115	Yes	The vast majority of uptake is under the more beneficial ED2 Taking archaeology out of cultivation
E3	Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	97	ha	33.2	50	%	292	Yes	
E4	Removal of archaeological features from cultivation	Land removed from cultivation as % of vulnerable SMAR area	77	ha	50.4	50	%	152.9	Yes	The vast majority of uptake is under the more beneficial ED2 Taking archaeology out of cultivation

Semi-natural habitats Score: 1

Key characteristics:	6
Heathland with heather and moorland grasses on plateau Localised areas of fen and reedbed in river valleys Fragments of cliff top heathland that in the past provided common grazing	

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	74	ha	20.6	20	%	358.4	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	830	ha	1550.9	20	%	53.5	Yes	BAP Priority Habitat: 2,296ha of lowland heathland

Upland: 157 THE LIZARD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
F6 Management/restoration/creation of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed	% of fen marsh and swamp managed as wetland under ES	11	ha	393.7	20	%	2.8	No	BAP Priority Habitats: 315ha of fen and 28ha of reedbed. Greater uptake for fen habitats (HQ6, HQ7) would be beneficial

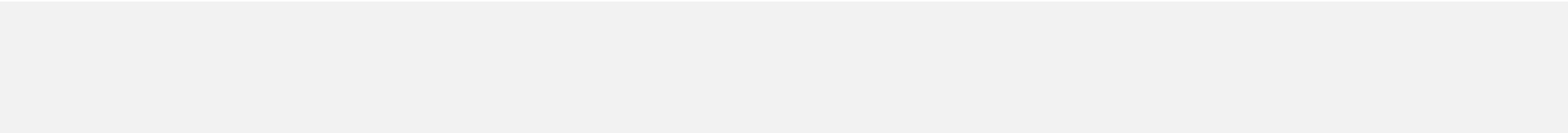
Coast

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Rugged and geologically complex coast with caves, enclosed bays, skerries and sand dunes

G2 Conservation and management of sand dunes	% of sand dunes managed as such under ES			7.2	10	%		No	BAP Priority Habitat: 46ha sand dunes. ES uptake could be beneficial
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Unclassified: 159 LUNDY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake	Stock	Threshold	Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?
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Field patterns and boundary types

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Open in north with few stone walls as boundaries
In south small fields enclosed by stone walls or wire fences

B4	Management and restoration of stone walls	% of stone walls managed under ES	0.3	km	5.8	20	%	5.8	Yes	Very beneficial for the landscape that ALL option uptake relates to capital items for stone wall restoration
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Agricultural land use

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Heath on the plateau grazed by sheep and goats
Mixture of arable and pastoral farming in the south

C2	Retention of mixed/pastoral character	% of improved grassland managed as low input grassland under ES	20	ha	79.5	20	%	25.2	Yes	Under HL2
C4	Retention and management of rough pasture	% of rough grassland managed as semi-improved/rough grassland under ES	122	ha	247.7	20	%	49.3	Yes	Under HK16 for rough grassland management

Traditional farm buildings

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

The few buildings are of locally quarried granite with slate roofs

D1	Retention of historic farm buildings	% of historic buildings maintained under ES	13.2	Approx number	14	10	%	94.6	Yes	Buildings under HD1
D2	Restoration of historic farm buildings	Number of agreements with historic building restoration							No	Need dependent on current state of buildings

Historic environment

Score: 0

Key characteristics:

Rich archaeological heritage with remains of settlements from 1500BC
Other remains from prehistory to WW2
Remains of the 13th Century Marisco Castle are a prominent landmark

Unclassified: 159 LUNDY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Uptake		Stock	Threshold		Result	Are the ES options with the greatest potential benefit being taken up?	
E3 Retention and management of archaeology on grass	% of archaeological resource on grassland under relevant ES archaeology options for grassland	1	ha	44.5	50	%	2.2	No	Greater uptake would be beneficial

Semi-natural habitats

Score: 1

Key characteristics:

Mainly dry heathland with areas of acid grassland and patches of bracken
Patchy scrub and maritime grassland on the coast

F1	Management/restoration/creation of lowland species-rich grassland	% of acid, calcareous and neutral grassland managed as species-rich grassland under ES	53	ha	4.2	20	%	1255	Yes	
F5	Management/restoration/creation of lowland heathland	% of lowland heathland managed as such under ES	144	ha	15.4	20	%	933	Yes	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 27 YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management and creation of hedgerows; low input grassland; historic farm building maintenance and restoration; archaeology on grass; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; retention and management of water features, species-rich grassland and lowland heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and trees generally; stone walls; reinforcement of field patterns on arable; overwintering stubbles; management of rough grassland, archaeology on arable, and parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact on this landscape overall. ELS is the main driver in relation to hedgerows, low input grassland, historic farm buildings, and archaeology on grass, while HLS contributes in terms of management of rough grassland, removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and management of water features, species-rich grassland and lowland heath. Improved uptake of options for woodland and trees, arable land, and parkland would be most beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	8,235	64	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,657	36	%
Total:	12,892.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 29 HOWARDIAN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management; low input grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings and archaeology generally.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; management of stone walls; and retention and management of wet, rough grassland and species-rich grassland. It is having almost no effect in terms of creation of new hedgerow lengths; diversification of the winter arable landscape; or management of parkland and fen.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on the landscape of this small NCA which lies mainly within the Howardian Hills AONB, although uptake of relevant options, especially HLS options, often appears poor. ELS is influential in relation to hedgerow management, low input grassland, historic farm buildings and archaeology but HLS is generally having a very limited impact. Improved targeting and uptake of measures for woodland management, new hedgerow lengths, overwintering stubbles, retention of wet, rough and species-rich grasslands and management of parkland would benefit this landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,838	77	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	537	23	%
Total:	2,375.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 30 SOUTHERN MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of infield trees, management of hedgerows and ditches, management of wet grasslands and water features, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and management of species-rich grassland and lowland hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection and management, management of stone walls, agricultural land use generally, conservation of historic farm buildings and archaeology on arable, and conservation of parklands and wetlands.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE impact on this landscape overall, although showing a neutral effect on agricultural land use and traditional farm buildings. ELS is most influential in relation to in-field trees, hedgerows, ditches and archaeology on grassland, while HLS is benefiting ponds, species-rich grasslands and hay meadows. Greater uptake of options for woodlands, stone walls, archaeology on arable, and parkland would be especially beneficial to this landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,295	72	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,631	28	%
Total:	5,926.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 43 LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management; management and restoration of hedgerows and ditches; low input and rough grassland; retention and restoration of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland and species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of bankside trees; reinforcement of field patterns in the arable landscape; overwintering stubbles; and archaeology on arable and grass. It is having little or no impact on hedgerow creation; stone walls (characteristic of the northern scarp face); and management of remnant wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact overall on the landscape of this area, much of which is in the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. The main structural landscape elements (including woodlands, hedgerows and parklands) are being retained and managed but there is less sign that ES is significantly affecting the arable landscape. ELS is contributing to hedgerow and ditch management, low input grassland and historic farm buildings; but HLS is probably more influential, facilitating retention and management of woodland, rough and semi-natural grassland, and parkland, as well as encouraging removal of archaeology from cultivation. Greater uptake of options for hedgerow creation, stone walls and the arable landscape would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,294	45	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,283	55	%
Total:	9,577.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 45 NORTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE WITH COVERSANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow and ditch management; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland, species-rich grassland and lowland heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; renewal of hedgerow trees; management of ditches; reinforcement of field patterns in arable; retention of rough pasture; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of fen. However it is having little or no impact on creation of new hedgerows; restoration of distinctive (but localised) stone walls; and overwintering stubbles.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a relatively limited but positive impact on the landscape of this NCA, with ELS contributing mainly in terms of hedgerow and ditch management and historic farm buildings, while HLS is helping to take archaeology out of cultivation and benefiting parkland, species-rich grassland and lowland heath. There is scope for improved targeting and uptake of a wide range of options, with protection of in-field trees, creation of new hedgerows, buffer strips, overwintering stubbles, and management and restoration of fen perhaps offering greatest benefit in this open, mainly arable landscape. Greater uptake of options for archaeology on arable and grass is also desirable as there is an important archaeological resource.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	1,082	42 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,514	58 %
Total:	2,596.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 47 SOUTHERN LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow, ditch and low input grassland management; historic farm building maintenance; removal of archaeology from cultivation; management of parkland and species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and trees generally; field boundaries other than hedges; buffer strips and overwintering stubbles, which would be appropriate in this mainly arable landscape; and archaeology on arable and grass; and no impact on restoration of historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is having some positive impact on this landscape, with ELS being the key influence on hedgerows, ditches, low input grassland, historic farm buildings, and HLS the main driver in relation to removal of archaeology from cultivation and management of parkland and species-rich grassland. Additional landscape benefits could be achieved by targeting greater uptake of options for woodland and trees, new hedgerow lengths, ditches and stone walls, together with relevant arable options.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	2,567	78 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	718	22 %
Total:	3,285.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 74 LEICESTERSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management; management of wet grassland; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland and species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; protection of in-field trees; coppicing of bankside trees; buffer strips on arable; low input and rough grassland; management of historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable and grass; and remnant wetland habitats. A relatively high uptake of fallow plots may be having some negative impact on this landscape.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a modest positive effect overall on the landscape of this NCA. ELS is providing benefits in terms of hedgerow management; both ELS and HLS are contributing to the removal of archaeology from cultivation; and HLS is helping to manage and restore wet grassland, parkland and species-rich grassland. However uptake in many other areas - especially woodland - falls below threshold. Increased uptake of relevant options for woodland and archaeology would be most beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	2,845	61 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,808	39 %
Total:	4,653.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 75 KESTEVEN UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of bankside trees, hedgerows and ditches; low input, wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland and species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; creation of new hedgerow lengths; buffer strips; archaeology on arable; and management of lowland hay meadow. It is having little or no impact in terms of woodland creation; hedgerow tree protection and renewal; restoration of distinctive dry stone walls; overwintering stubbles; or restoration of historic farm buildings. There may be some negative impact from high fallow plots, which are potentially disruptive to landscape patterns, especially in rolling landscapes such as this, where the plots may be widely visible.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this limestone landscape, with clear benefits to most landscape themes except woodland and trees. ELS is helping to maintain hedgerows, ditches, low input grassland, historic farm buildings and archaeology on grassland. HLS is contributing to the removal of archaeology from cultivation and the management and restoration of parkland and wet pasture as well as semi-natural and species-rich grasslands. Capital works to bankside trees are also beneficial. Better targeting and uptake of options for woodlands and in-field and hedgerow trees as well as dry stone walls are landscape priorities.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,890	46	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,418	54	%
Total:	6,308.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 76 NORTH WEST NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management and creation; ditch management; reinforcement of field patterns by buffer strips; management of wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management and/or restoration of parkland, species-rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland and trees generally; overwintering stubbles; low input grassland; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of wetland. There is no uptake at all of options for hedgerow trees or historic farm buildings restoration.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact overall on this intensively farmed landscape which falls partly within the Norfolk Coast AONB. Many measures, especially those for field boundaries, are well-targeted and show good uptake, but some other options, especially those for woodland and trees, arable land and improved grassland, are much less strongly represented. ELS is the main driver in respect of field boundaries and maintenance of historic farm buildings, while HLS affects wet and rough grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of parkland and water features. Greater uptake of options for woodland and field trees and for management of the area's significant archaeological resource would appear to be priorities.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	4,016	46 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	4,629	54 %
Total:	8,645.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 85 BRECKLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland regeneration; management of hedgerows, ditches, dykes and wet grassland; historic farm building restoration; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of water features, species-rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; in-field tree protection; reinforcement of field patterns using buffer strips; overwintering stubbles; low input and rough grassland; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of parkland and wetland. It is having little or no impact on new hedgerow planting and a possible negative impact from relatively high uptake of fallow plots.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a modest positive effect overall on the distinctive Breckland landscape, although uptake is modest generally and therefore the scale of any benefits is limited. ELS is contributing at a low level to management of hedgerows and ditches and maintenance of historic farm buildings. HLS is facilitating regeneration of semi-natural woodlands, management of wet grassland (and hence conservation of floodplain grazing marsh, albeit at a low level), removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and management of water features and relatively small areas of semi-natural grassland and lowland heath. Uptake could be improved across the board, and better targeting of measures for woodland management (especially the distinctive pine shelter belts), overwintering stubbles, archaeology on grass, and management of parkland and wetland is likely to be most beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,685	39	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,692	61	%
Total:	9,377.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 87 EAST ANGLIAN CHALK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

traditional orchards, hedgerows, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, in-field, hedgerow and bankside trees, hedgerow renewal, ditches, use of wide buffer strips to help define field boundaries, over-wintering stubbles, permanent pastures (low input) and wet and rough grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and under cultivation, and conservation of parkland, species-rich grasslands, hay meadows and wetland habitats (fen and reed beds). Fallow plots may be having an adverse effect on the landscape if visible on slopes.

Detailed comments:

In this rolling, open area of intensive arable production ES is having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape - there are many missed opportunities. HLS is assisting the management of woodland, bankside trees and traditional orchards, the conservation of wet and rough grasslands, archaeology on grasslands and the small areas of parkland management and conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is supporting the protection of trees, management of boundary features, wide buffer strips, low input grasslands and over-wintering stubbles, and conservation of archaeology on arable. There are many aspects that would benefit from significantly higher levels of uptake including strengthening the field structure through restoration of deteriorating boundary lengths and use of wide buffer strips, the conservation of permanent pasture and especially wet grasslands and the conservation of parkland, calcareous grasslands and wetland habitats.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,254	74 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,127	26 %
Total:	4,381.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 92 ROCKINGHAM FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees, management of hedgerows, retention of pastoral character, removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and management of species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, riparian trees and grasslands, buffer strips (reinforcement of field patterns in arable), historic buildings, archaeology on arable and grass, and parkland. ES seems to be having little or no impact on renewal of hedgerow trees and stone walls, or on the diversity of the arable landscape.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape in this intensively farmed landscape. The landscape is benefiting from ES in some important ways but not in others. ELS is contributing to in-field tree protection, hedgerow management and pastoral character, while HLS is the main influence on removal of archaeology from cultivation and on species-rich grassland and hay meadows. Greater uptake of options for woodland, hedgerow tree renewal, the arable landscape (buffer strips and overwintering stubbles) and parkland would be especially helpful.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,983	71	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,210	29	%
Total:	4,193.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 93 HIGH LEICESTERSHIRE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodlands, parklands, hedgerows, permanent and rough grasslands, archaeology on grassland and protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland and in-field and hedgerow trees and the restoration of hedgerows and regeneration of hedgerow trees, use of wide buffer strips to help define field boundaries, over-wintering stubbles and the conservation of wet grasslands, the retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, and the conservation of archaeology on arable.

Detailed comments:

In this landscape of broad rolling ridges and secluded valleys with a quiet rural character ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape helping manage its small woodlands and having a strongly positive effect on the management of hedgerows (well retained from a history of hunting) and the conservation of the characteristic ridge and furrow under grassland. HLS is helping the management of woodland and parkland, the conservation of wet and rough grasslands, the removal of archaeology from cultivation, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is primarily assisting the protection of trees, management of hedgerows and provision of buffer strips, low inputs for permanent pasture, over-wintering stubbles, and with HLS is supporting the conservation of archaeology on grassland. This landscape would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the restoration of hedgerows and especially the regeneration and protection of hedgerow and field trees that form a major component of the area's wooded character, the removal of remaining ridge and furrow from cultivation and the conservation of characteristic field ponds.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,987	77	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,782	23	%
Total:	7,769.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 95 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management and restoration of hedgerows, retention of pastoral character and wet grasslands, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and management of species-rich grassland and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, in-field trees, hedgerow trees, creation of hedgerows, arable field patterns, diversity of the arable landscape, farm buildings, archaeology on arable and grass, and parkland.

Detailed comments:

This mixed farming landscape is benefiting from ES to some extent (identified as a POSITIVE effect). ELS is contributing to hedgerow management and pastoral character; while HLS is the main influence on the management and restoration of wet grasslands, removal of archaeology from cultivation and on species-rich grassland and hay meadows. Greater uptake of options for woodland, in-field and hedgerow trees, archaeology on grassland and parkland would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	10,064	79	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,709	21	%
Total:	12,773.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 107 COTSWOLDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub, protection of in-field trees and coppicing of bankside trees, conservation of traditional orchards, management and planting / restoration of hedgerows, management of the highly characteristic limestone walls and also ditches in river valleys, use of wide buffer strips to help define field boundaries, retention of permanent pasture (with low inputs), protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and conservation of species-rich grassland and hay cutting.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, overwintering stubbles, wet and rough grasslands, traditional water meadows, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology under cultivation and on grassland, parkland, and wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE impact on this highly distinctive largely AONB landscape, however, there is a notable split in the landscape themes with those for woodlands and trees, boundaries and semi-natural habitats showing a strongly positive effect and those for agricultural land use and traditional buildings showing a neutral effect on the landscape. ELS uptake focuses on boundary features and trees (which includes a very high level of uptake for field trees (7619 trees), winter stubbles, permanent pasture (low inputs), and conservation of archaeology, while HLS uptake focuses on woodlands, wet and rough grasslands, conservation of archaeology (59% of total archaeological uptake); and semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the conservation management of permanent and wet pastures, parkland and archaeological features under agricultural management.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	23,472	63	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	13,857	37	%
Total:	37,329.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 110 CHILTERNNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub management, hedgerows, wet and rough pasture, restoration of traditional farm buildings, protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and species-rich grassland, lowland heathland, and wetlands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, infield, hedgerow and bankside trees, traditional orchards, planting of new hedgerow lengths, creation of wide buffer strips to strengthen field pattern, overwintering stubbles, permanent pastures (with low inputs), wet grasslands, retention of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on arable and grassland, parkland and wood pasture, and hay cutting.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITVE effect overall on this well wooded chalkland landscape (much of which falls within the Chilterns AONB) although uptake is generally below threshold for woodland and trees and the historic environment. ELS uptake is assisting the management of boundary features and trees, winter stubbles, low input permanent pastures, and conservation of archaeology. HLS uptake is focused on woodlands, wet and rough pasture, conservation of archaeology (36% of total archaeological uptake); and the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from support for field and hedgerow trees and orchards, restoration of important hedgerow lengths, use of wide buffer strips, greater protection of archaeology, and management of parklands (if not separately covered under special projects and ES capital items).

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,892	61	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,327	39	%
Total:	11,219.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 116 BERKSHIRE AND MARLBOROUGH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub, hedgerows and planting of new hedgerow lengths (important where remaining hedgerows have become very gappy), ditches, wet pasture, restoration of historic farm buildings, archaeology under cultivation and on grassland, and conservation of chalk grassland and wetland habitats.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, infield, hedgerow and bankside trees, wide buffer strips helping define arable boundaries, overwintering stubbles, permanent pasture with low inputs and rough pasture, retention of historic farm buildings, and conservation of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape across most landscape themes in this large-scale chalkland landscape, renowned for its race horse training and dominated by arable production, largely falling within the North Wessex Downs AONB. ELS uptake is made up of four main groups of options: those for boundary features, winter stubbles, low input permanent pasture, and conservation of archaeology. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, wet and rough pastures, conservation of archaeology (25% of total archaeological uptake), and the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher uptake for the conservation of riverside and hedgerow trees in river valleys and the use of wide buffer strips to help define arable field boundaries in this very large scale landscape, encouragement of low input grasslands on scarp slopes, as well as the management of parklands if not covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	14,888	69	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	6,579	31	%
Total:	21,467.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 119 NORTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub, infield trees and traditional orchards, hedgerows and the planting of new hedgerows (a very high level compared to many other NCAs), wet and rough pasture, protection of the archaeological resource under cultivation, and management and restoration of semi-natural species rich grasslands, heathland, fen and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, bankside trees, the ditches of the valley floors, wide buffer strips in arable to help accentuate the field pattern of larger fields, over-wintering stubbles, permanent pasture (low inputs), retention and restoration of historic farm buildings, management of archaeological sites on grassland and of parkland.

Detailed comments:

On these chalk downs that trace the southern edge of London and commuter towns to west and east and make up parts of both the Surrey Hills and Kent Downs AONBs, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, with ES particularly benefitting field patterns and boundaries and the conservation of semi-natural habitats, especially characteristic chalk grassland. Here HLS is the primary scheme for the conservation of woodland and orchards, wet and rough grasslands, for two-thirds of the uptake relating to archaeological conservation, parkland, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is the scheme primarily covering the protection of field trees, management of boundary features and the farmed landscape, conservation of certain aspects of the archaeological resource. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management of small farm woods, the use of wide buffer strips to help define larger arable field boundaries, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and the management of parklands, if not covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,967	53	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	6,215	47	%
Total:	13,182.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 125 SOUTH DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

small woodland and scrub management, protection of infield trees (particularly associated with the major estates of the western downs), management of hedgerows, wet grasslands of the valleys and rough pasture of steeper slopes, restoration of historic buildings, conservation of archaeology on farmland, of large water features (again likely to be associated with the large estates), and the major restoration of chalk grasslands and rare of rare chalk heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection, coppicing of riverside trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths, conservation management of wet ditches on valley floors, wide grass buffer strips on arable to help define field pattern, over-wintering stubbles, permanent low input pasture, retention of traditional buildings, restoration of parkland, and the conservation of wetland habitats and the small areas of salt marsh and vegetated shingle banks within the Cuckmere Estuary.

Detailed comments:

In this chalk downland landscape, forming part of the South Downs National Park, high levels of ES uptake are having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape. Especially in respect of Semi-natural Habitats, the Historic Environment, and the conservation of wet and rough grasslands. Here HLS is supporting woodland management, wet and rough pasture, restoration of agricultural buildings, just under half of the uptake for conservation of archaeology, parkland, and all options for semi-natural habitats, both terrestrial and on the coast. Conversely ELS is the main scheme supporting the management of field boundaries and field trees, arable options, and just over half of the uptake for the conservation of archaeology. Future priorities for ES uptake will be set out in the South Downs Management Plan.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	12,434	40	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	18,719	60	%
Total:	31,153.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 127 ISLE OF WIGHT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland, hedgerows, wet and rough pasture, conservation of archaeology under arable cultivation, retention and management of large and small water bodies, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats (particularly chalk grassland) and the management of salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection, infield and hedgerow trees, traditional orchards, new hedgerow planting, management of low input permanent pasture, retention of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, parklands and remnant areas of wood pasture, and hay meadow management.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this highly varied AONB island landscape bringing particular benefit to field boundaries and semi-natural habitats. HLS is the primary scheme for woodland, orchards, and wet and rough grassland management, aspects of archaeological conservation, parklands, and semi-natural habitats, including those along the coast. ELS primarily covers the management of hedgerows and trees, the agricultural landscape, and aspects of archaeological conservation. The NCA would benefit from increased uptake of options for regeneration of hedgerow trees where they are characteristic, hedgerow planting where important lengths have been lost, and the management of parkland and wood pasture, if not already covered by special projects, as well as conservation of the small areas of salt marsh suffering from coastal squeeze.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	1,338	27 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	3,639	73 %
Total:	4,977.0	

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 130 HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

infield and riverside trees, management of hedgerows, use of wide grass buffer strips in arable to help define field pattern, conservation of wet and rough grasslands, archaeology on grassland and arable, and conservation of small ponds and remaining areas of semi-natural chalk grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection and management of small woodlands, hedgerow planting, management of ditches in the river valleys, over-wintering stubbles, retention of low input permanent pasture (significant that 50% of area under this option type is under the more rigorous options for very low inputs), retention and restoration of traditional water meadows and conservation of valley fens and reed beds, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, and conservation of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this large-scale rolling chalk downland dominated by arable cropping, with strongly positive effects for Field Boundaries and Semi-natural Habitats. Significant parts of this NCA fall within the South Downs National Park and North Wessex Downs AONB. Here HLS makes up the majority of uptake for woodland management, parklands, wet grasslands and semi-natural habitats, as well as committing over 1000ha to archaeological conservation. Conversely ELS is the main scheme for field boundaries, conservation management of arable cropping and permanent pasture and over half of the area committed to the conservation of archaeology. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for hedgerow restoration of important lengths (many are very gappy), management of parklands and conservation management of the water meadows, wet grasslands and fens of the valley floors.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	10,267	63	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,988	37	%
Total:	16,255.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 132 SALISBURY PLAIN AND WEST WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, retention of permanent and rough pasture, conservation of the archaeological resource under arable cropping and on grass, and the management of reed beds.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, protection of field trees and coppicing of bankside trees, planting of hedgerows, creation of wide buffer strips to help define field pattern, winter stubbles, conservation of wet grasslands, conservation and restoration of traditional water meadows in the Avon Valley, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of parklands and associated water bodies, and the management/ restoration/ creation of calcareous grasslands.

Detailed comments:

In this very large-scale, open, downland landscape, falling partly within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall and a very positive effect on the historic environment (including the Stonehenge and Avebury WHS). However, with the largest area of internationally important semi-natural chalk grassland in Western Europe, it is noticeable that levels of uptake for this habitat are low (relative to its total area). In this NCA ELS is the dominant scheme overall, assisting the management of the agricultural landscape and the management of the archaeological resource, as well as the conservation management of hedgerows. Conversely, HLS is the primary scheme for the management of woodlands and of rough and wet grasslands and semi-natural habitats.

The real opportunity in this NCA is for very significantly greater levels of uptake for the conservation of species-rich grassland, combined with the use of wide buffer strips to strengthen field boundaries across arable areas and potentially greater areas of over-wintering stubbles. There would also be significant merit in conserving and strengthening the character of the distinct river valleys especially through greater uptake of wet grassland and wetland options and greater support for the conservation of traditional water meadows.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	18,082	69	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	8,033	31	%
Total:	26,115.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 134 DORSET DOWNS AND CRANBORNE CHASE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees, management of scrub, traditional orchards, hedgerows, low input pastures, archaeology on grassland and arable and the protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and conservation of species-rich grassland and restoration of lowland heathland (along the NCA boundary with the Dorset Heaths), as well as management of wetland habitats.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, the protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, planting of hedgerow lengths, use of buffer strips to help define field pattern, overwintering stubbles, wet grasslands and conservation of traditional water meadows, retention and restoration of traditional farm building, conservation of parkland and management of traditional hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall and a strongly positive effect on Field Patterns, the Historic Environment and Semi-natural Habitats of this large scale rolling chalkland landscape with intimate hidden valleys and a strong estate land feel. The majority of the NCA falls within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB and a smaller part in the Dorset AONB. Here HLS is the main influence on the landscape with regard to the management of woodland, scrub, orchards and parkland and wood pasture, wet and rough grasslands, and the maintenance and restoration of semi-natural habitats. ELS is the main influence on protection of trees, management of hedgerows and use of wide buffer strips, low input grasslands, and the conservation management of archaeology on grassland and arable. In this NCA the landscape would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for restoration of important hedgerow lengths and wide buffer strips in arable, combined with greater uptake of wet grassland and water meadow options in the river valleys to strengthen their distinct character, and greater uptake of parkland options, although these may be covered by other Special Projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	13,595	60	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	9,250	40	%
Total:	22,845.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 136 SOUTH PURBECK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodlands and hedgerows, retention of a mixed/ pastoral character supported by permanent pastures with low inputs and rough pasture, as well as management of parklands and significant areas of the highly characteristic calcareous grassland and remnant areas of lowland heath and acid grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodlands, conservation of field trees (in the Corfe Vale), planting of new hedgerows, management of stone walls, retention and restoration of traditional agricultural buildings, and archaeology under arable cultivation and on grassland. While the NCA has an internationally important coastline management needs fall largely outside the scope of ES.

Detailed comments:

In this exceptionally diverse AONB landscape, strongly influenced by the mix of underlying geology and with a dramatic coast of international geological importance, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, especially with regard to conservation of calcareous grasslands. HLS is the primary scheme for woodland management, conservation of semi-natural habitats, rough grasslands and parklands, as well as the restoration of the characteristic stone walls; while ELS is the primary scheme for the management of hedgerows and walls, conservation of permanent pasture through low inputs, and management of archaeology on arable and grassland. The NCA would particularly benefit from increased uptake of options for the management and restoration of stone walls and the protection and regeneration of hedgerow trees, as well as conservation of reedbeds and other wetland habitats along seepage lines.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,674	44	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,137	56	%
Total:	3,811.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 137 ISLE OF PORTLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

Detailed comments:

According to Genesis there is NO uptake of ES on the Isle of Portland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Neutral	0
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 138 WEYMOUTH LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management and protection of woodland and scrub, management of hedgerows and rough pasture, maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland and management of reedbeds.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field and hedgerow trees, conservation of characteristic stone walls, management of low input permanent and wet grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and management of coastal salt marsh.

Detailed comments:

In this rural mixed agricultural landscape that overlies a broad ridge and valley landscape backing Chesil Beach and the Jurassic Coast, ES is having a positive effect on this landscape, and a strongly positive effect on Semi-natural habitats. This NCA lies partly within the Dorset AONB. Here HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodland and scrub, wet and rough pasture, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is assisting the hedgerow trees, stone walls, and management of low input grasslands. The low archaeological uptake is evenly distributed between ELS and HLS. The NCA would particularly benefit from increased support for the restoration of hedgerows, conservation of stone walls, restoration of wet grasslands within the river valleys and conservation of salt marsh.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	862	49	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	907	51	%
Total:	1,769.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 140 YEOVIL SCARPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland (where uptake is particularly high), in-field trees and traditional orchards, hedgerows, parkland which is highly characteristic of the area, species-rich meadows and calcareous grasslands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

establishment of hedgerow trees and coppicing of bankside trees, maintenance of dry stone walls and repair of hedge earth banks, permanent pasture with low inputs, wet and rough grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable, traditional hay meadows, and conservation fens.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this rural mixed agricultural landscape of broad ridges separating sheltered clay vales. It is particularly noticeable that ES is having a strongly positive effect on the management of small woodlands, trees and orchards that provide an important framework to this landscape. HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodlands, orchards and bankside trees, management of rough grassland, parkland, and conservation of semi-natural habitats; while ELS is the primary driver for the protection of in-field trees and the management of boundary features, low input pastures, rush pasture, and conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the establishment of hedgerow trees, maintenance and restoration of stone walls, and restoration of wet grasslands within the river valleys.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,535	65	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,407	35	%
Total:	6,942.0		

Chalk and Limestone Mixed: 141 MENDIP HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, management of traditional orchards, hedgerows and highly characteristic limestone walls of higher ground, retention of pastoral character through options for permanent pasture and rough grassland, conservation of archaeology on grassland and conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, parklands, and conservation of semi-natural limestone grasslands, potentially remnant neutral grassland meadows, and restoration of lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland and in-field trees, management of ditches on the valley floors, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, and conservation of archaeology under arable cultivation.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect overall on the landscape of this distinctive chain of prominent limestone hills with rare karst features, part of which falls within the Mendips AONB. Notably ES is having a strongly positive effect on Field Patterns, the Historic Environment and Semi-natural Habitats. Here HLS primarily influences woodland management, rough grasslands and semi-natural habitats and important aspects of archaeology, while ELS is the primary influence on management of the wider agricultural landscape (especially the management of hedgerows, walls and of low input grasslands) and the conservation of the wider archaeological resource. Greater uptake for the conservation of hedgerow and field trees could be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,849	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,030	44	%
Total:	6,879.0		

Eastern Arable: 1 NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and protection; management of hedgerows; retention of a mixed, pastoral character; wet grasslands; retention and restoration of historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable and grass; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; management of lowland species-rich grasslands and hay meadows; and conservation and management of salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and hedgerow creation and regeneration (identified as objectives for this landscape); management of stone walls (a distinctive landscape feature); reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas; retention and management of rough pasture; and management/restoration of lowland heathland (no uptake).

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect overall. This NCA includes most of the Northumberland Coast AONB. ELS as the main driver in relation to hedgerows, pastoral character, and archaeology on grassland, while HLS is more influential in relation to wet grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and semi-natural and coastal habitats. Both ELS and HLS contribute positively in relation to woodland and historic buildings. Improved uptake of options relating to woodland creation and management of stone walls would be of particular landscape benefit.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Strongly positive	5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,363	50	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,310	50	%
Total:	6,673.0		

Eastern Arable: 13 SOUTH EAST NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows; archaeology on grass removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of small areas of wet grassland, species-rich grassland, wetland habitat and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and retention and management of low input grassland. Most other relevant landscape objectives have little or no uptake.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a modest positive impact on this urban fringe landscape, which has also been heavily affected by coal mining. ELS is contributing to management of hedgerows and archaeology on grass, while HLS has influenced management of woodlands and wet grasslands, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of small areas of remnant semi-natural habitat and sand dunes. However uptake levels are generally low. Improved uptake of options for creation, renewal or restoration of landscape features such as semi-natural woodlands, hedgerow trees, hedgerows, parkland and water features would be of particular benefit in this relatively degraded landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5

Total score:	Positive	2
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,598	72	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	615	28	%
Total:	2,213.0		

Eastern Arable: 14 TYNE AND WEAR LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management and restoration; archaeology on grass; and restoration of remnant grassland and lowland heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and retention and management of low input grassland. Most other relevant landscape objectives have little or no uptake.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect on this urban/urban fringe landscape, which has also been affected by coal mining. ELS is contributing to management of hedgerows, low input grassland and archaeology on grass, while HLS has influenced management of woodlands, species-rich grasslands and lowland heath, albeit at a low level. Uptake levels are generally low, presumably reflecting the urban context at least in part. Improved uptake of options for hedgerow trees, stone walls, archaeology on arable and parkland would be of most benefit.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,557	82	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	353	18	%
Total:	1,910.0		

Total:	2,221.0
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Eastern Arable: 23 TEES LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

retention and management of traditional orchards, hedgerows, ditches, wet grasslands and historic farm buildings; and archaeology on arable and grass.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

most other relevant objectives for this landscape. There are some low level benefits in terms of management of in-field trees, ditches and stone walls; reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas; low input grassland; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and management of parkland, fen and reedbed; but there is no uptake at all of coastal options.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral impact overall on this landscape which includes extensive urban and urban fringe land, although there are some localised positive effects. ELS is contributing in terms of management of hedges, ditches and historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass; while HLS has supported management of orchards, wet grassland and archaeology on grassland. However there is considerable scope for improved uptake and targeting of many options, notably those for woodlands, in-field trees, ditches, stone walls, overwintering stubbles, parklands and coastal features.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,396	83	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	919	17	%
Total:	5,315.0		

Eastern Arable: 24 VALE OF MOWBRAY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow and ditch management; retention of historic farm buildings; and archaeology on grass.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of stone walls; low input and wet grassland; the arable landscape; archaeology on arable; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; management of parkland; and fen habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral impact on this landscape. ELS benefiting management and retention of hedgerows, ditches, historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass, and also having some limited effect on protect on of woodland, in-field trees and low input grassland. HLS is having little influence apart from some low-level benefit to wet grassland and fen habitats. Greater uptake of relevant ES options across the board would be helpful, with woodland management, hedgerow tree, arable and parkland options offering the greatest potential landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,686	96	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	168	4	%
Total:	3,854.0		

Eastern Arable: 26 VALE OF PICKERING

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows and ditches; low input grassland; historic farm building maintenance; and archaeology (all relevant aspects).

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland and in-field trees; hedgerow planting; management of ditches and stone walls; the arable landscape; retention and management of wet grasslands and traditional mixed stock grazing; historic farm building restoration; and management of parklands and wetlands, both of which are distinctive landscape features. There is no uptake of coastal options.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a low level positive effect on the landscape overall. ELS is contributing to management of hedgerows and ditches, low input grassland and maintenance of farm buildings; and HLS is having a low-level influence on wet grasslands. Both schemes contribute to the strongly positive effect on archaeology. However uptake of other options, especially those for woodlands, the arable landscape, parklands and wetlands, shows room for improvement.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,439	83	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	689	17	%
Total:	4,128.0		

Eastern Arable: 28 VALE OF YORK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management; wet grassland management; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; management of historic parkland, water features, species-rich grassland, lowland heath and fen.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and in-field trees; management of traditional orchards; creation of new hedgerows; ditches; reinforcement of field patterns on arable; low input grassland; and archaeology on arable. ES is having almost no impact on stone walls, diversity of the winter arable landscape, or mixed stocking.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact overall with ELS as the main driver in relation to hedgerows, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grassland and removal of archaeological features from cultivation. HLS is influential in relation to wet grassland, parkland, water features and semi-natural habitats, making an important contribution in this landscape. Greater uptake, particularly of options for woodland and trees, overwintering stubble and mixed stocking would strengthen landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,080	76	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,957	24	%
Total:	8,037.0		

Eastern Arable: 39 HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

some limited semi-natural woodland regeneration, management of hedgerows, conservation management of wet pastures, retention of historic farm buildings, removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and management of water features, species-rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, in-field and hedgerow trees, which are important features in some areas, highly characteristic ditches and dykes, retention of permanent pastures, archaeology on grass, parklands, wetland habitats and coastal salt marsh.

Detailed comments:

In this intensively farmed drained landscape, ES uptake is not always very high although ES is having a POSITIVE effect overall. ELS is influencing hedgerows, agricultural grasslands, historic farm buildings and also fallow plots (which may have a negative landscape impact if visible on a slope); while HLS is contributing in a modest way to woodland regeneration and management of archaeology, conservation management of wet and rough grasslands, water features and some semi-natural habitats. Greater uptake of measures for in-field and hedgerow trees, ditches and dykes, semi-natural grasslands and wetlands would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,545	58	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,265	42	%
Total:	7,810.0		

Eastern Arable: 40 HOLDERNESS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow and ditch management; low input grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; and management of water features.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; management of ditches; reinforcement of field patterns in arable areas; management of wet grassland; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and management of parkland and fen. However it is having little or no impact on creation of new hedgerow lengths, diversity of the winter arable landscape, and management of salt marsh, all of which would be appropriate in this landscape.

Detailed comments:

Overall ES is having some positive effect on this landscape. It is delivering a wide range of benefits, but many of these are at a low level. ELS is most influential in terms of hedgerow and ditch management, low input grassland, historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass; while HLS is the principal driver in relation to water features. There would be benefit from improved uptake, perhaps especially of options for woodland and trees, new hedgerow lengths, and overwintering stubbles.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,838	72	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,122	28	%
Total:	3,960.0		

Eastern Arable: 41 HUMBER ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland regeneration; management of rough grassland; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management and restoration of salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodlands, hedgerows, ditches and low input and wet grassland; historic farm buildings maintenance; archaeology on arable and grass; and species-rich grassland and fen. It is having little or no impact on arable landscape features; historic farm building restoration; and new coastal habitat creation.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL impact overall on the landscape of this small and relatively heavily developed and intensively farmed coastal NCA. ELS is influential in relation to historic farm buildings but HLS is a more important driver of change, significantly affecting woodland regeneration, rough (and to a lesser extent wet) grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management and restoration of salt marsh and sand dune. Greater uptake of options for the arable landscape is perhaps the main area for improvement, although greater uptake of many other options would also be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	373	32	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	804	68	%
Total:	1,177.0		

Eastern Arable: 42 LINCOLNSHIRE COAST AND MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedges, ditches and characteristic wet grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of water features, species-rich grassland, salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland and trees; creation of new hedgerows; low input grassland; historic farm building restoration; archaeology on arable and grass; and management and restoration of reed bed. It is having almost no impact on woodland or hedgerow creation; or on the arable landscape (buffer strips and overwintering stubbles), even though this is primarily an arable landscape.

Detailed comments:

Overall ES is having a positive effect on this landscape. Both ELS and HLS have an important influence, with ELS mainly affecting hedgerows, ditches, historic farm buildings and removal of archaeology from cultivation while HLS influences wet and semi-natural grasslands, water features, sand dunes and salt marsh. Improved uptake especially of options for woodland, hedgerow creation and the arable landscape would yield additional landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,042	51	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,932	49	%
Total:	3,974.0		

Eastern Arable: 44 CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE VALE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodland regeneration; hedgerow and ditch management; low input, rough and wet grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland and in-field trees; renewal of hedgerow trees; management of riverside trees; management of ditches and dykes; reinforcement of field patterns in arable; overwintering stubbles; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of remnant fen and wetland habitats. It is having little or no impact on new hedgerow planting.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this mainly arable landscape, contributing to the retention and restoration of grasslands in particular. While ELS influences hedgerow and ditch management, low input grassland and historic farm buildings, HLS is the key driver in relation to woodland succession; management of wet, rough and semi-natural grassland; removal of archaeology from cultivation. Greater uptake of options for management of woodland and trees, for new hedgerow planting, and for archaeology on arable and grass would be especially helpful here.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,420	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,666	44	%
Total:	6,086.0		

Eastern Arable: 46 THE FENS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of the small but significant resource of woodland and trees; management of ditches and dykes; reinforcement of field patterns using buffer strips; management of wet and rough grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of water features and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

hedgerow tree renewal; management of distinctive bankside trees; traditional orchards; management of hedgerows; low input grassland; archaeology on arable and grass; management of species-rich grassland and fen. It is having little or no impact on management of the NCA's distinctive banks, overwintering stubbles, and creation of new coastal habitats, all of which could benefit this landscape.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact on most landscape themes despite this NCA's intensive arable character. While ELS is affecting in-field tree retention, buffer strips, management of ditches, and retention of historic farm buildings, HLS is appears to be more influential, contributing to woodland management and succession, management of wet and rough grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of water features and salt marsh. Greater uptake of options for bankside trees, traditional orchards, earth banks, overwintering stubbles and new coastal habitats could bring further benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	10,231	52	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	9,300	48	%
Total:	19,531.0		

Eastern Arable: 48 TRENT AND BELVOIR VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management and restoration of hedgerows and ditches, use of wide buffer strips in arable to reinforce field pattern, conservation management of rough pastures, maintenance of historic farm buildings, and removal of archaeological features from cultivation. Conservation of species-rich grassland and lowland heathland also achieves the threshold but this is from a very low base and areas of uptake are very small relative to the area of the NCA.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, protection of field trees, renewal of hedgerow trees and management of bankside trees, management of traditional orchards and parkland, planting of new hedgerows, management of ditches, retention of overwintering stubbles and areas of pasture, conservation of wet grasslands, restoration of historic farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, and conservation of reed beds and hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

In this primarily intensive arable landscape of large fields, ES is having a POSITIVE effect overall and a strongly positive effect on the conservation of field boundaries. Here ELS uptake focuses on management of boundary features and use of wide buffer strips in arable helping to strengthen field pattern, the retention of winter stubbles and permanent pasture, and also contributes to the conservation of archaeology and maintenance of historic farm buildings. HLS brings the management of woodland, traditional orchards and wet and rough pastures, conservation of archaeological features, and management and restoration of semi-natural habitats - primarily the management and restoration of species-rich grassland and lowland heathland. The NCA would benefit from greater uptake of options for the management of field and bankside trees, the retention of overwintering stubbles, the protection of the archaeological resource on arable, and the conservation management of species-rich grassland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,195	63	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,647	37	%
Total:	9,842.0		

Eastern Arable: 49 SHERWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland and hedgerow management; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of lowland heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees; overwintering stubbles; low input, wet and rough grassland; historic farm building maintenance; and management of parkland and water features. However it is having almost no influence on bankside trees; creation of new hedgerows; and archaeology on arable and grass, all of which would be relevant to this landscape.

Detailed comments:

ES is having some positive effect overall in this NCA. ELS is contributing in terms of hedgerow management and HLS is most influential in terms of woodland management, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and restoration of lowland heath. There is considerable scope for improved uptake of other options. Better targeting and uptake of wet grassland options (focused on the narrow floodplains) and parkland options (throughout) may offer the greatest potential landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	900	35 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,648	65 %
Total:	2,548.0	

Eastern Arable: 77 NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, we and rough pasture, and conservation water features and reedbed.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, retention of historic farm buildings, salt marsh and sand dunes, and little or no impact on ditches and dykes and restoration of historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this small, linear, mainly coastal NCA that is largely within the Norfolk Coast AONB. However there is very limited stock of many landscape elements and results are therefore hard to interpret. ELS makes a positive contribution to the retention and management of hedgerows; while HLS contributes to the management and creation of rough coastal grassland and the conservation management of wet grasslands, management of water features and locally to conservation of reedbed. Improved uptake of options for salt marsh and sand dunes would be particularly beneficial as these are key landscape elements.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):			%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,091	100	%
Total:	1,091.0		

Eastern Arable: 78 CENTRAL NORTH NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and restoration; hedgerow management; creation of new hedgerow lengths; management of ditches; management of rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland, water features, species-rich grassland, hay meadows and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees; reinforcement of field patterns by buffer strips; overwintering stubbles; retention and management of low input and wet grasslands; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of wetlands. It is having no impact on protection and renewal of hedgerow trees or on restoration of historic farm buildings; and fallow plots may be giving rise to some negative landscape impact locally.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape which lies partly within the Norfolk Coast AONB. It is bringing strong benefits to field boundaries and semi-natural habitats but having more limited influence on agricultural lands use. ELS is benefiting hedgerows, ditches and historic farm buildings, while HLS is supporting woodland management and restoration, rough grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of parkland, water features, species-rich grassland and hay meadows and lowland heath. Greater targeting and uptake of measures for field and hedgerow trees, low input and wet grassland, archaeology, and wetland management would bring further benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,496	42	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,500	58	%
Total:	5,996.0		

Eastern Arable: 79 NORTH EAST NORFOLK AND FLEGG

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows and ditches; retention and management of low input, wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of species rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; renewal of hedgerow trees; creation of new hedgerow lengths; management of banks; overwintering stubbles; and management of wetlands. ES is having no effect at all on archaeology on arable; management of parkland; management of sand dunes; or creation of new coastal habitats although all of these are important and relevant objectives for this landscape.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a slight positive effect overall on this small and disparate NCA on the edge of the Norfolk Broads (including a small part of the Norfolk Coast AONB), although any positive effects on woodland and trees, the historic environment or the coast are extremely limited. ELS is contributing to the retention and management of hedgerows, ditches, low input grassland and historic farm buildings. HLS is influential mainly in respect of wet, rough and semi-natural grassland. Improved uptake of options for woodland and trees and for management of the area's distinctive earth banks, archaeology on arable, and characteristic coastal features would be most helpful here.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	953	79	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	252	21	%
Total:	1,205.0		

Eastern Arable: 80 THE BROADS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub and riparian trees, hedgerows and ditches and dykes and large water features, managenent of wet and rough grasslands, removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and management of parkland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, overwintering stubbles and low input grasslands, traditional farm buildings, archaeology on arable and grassland, and conservation of species-rich grasslands and fen, swamp and reed beds, as well as management of sand dunes for which there is no uptake.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a relatively POSITIVE impact on this landscape which lies at the heart of the Broads National Park, although it is surprising that coastal, wetland and grassland semi-natural habitats do not achieve the uptake thresholds. ELS is primarily benefiting field boundaries, while HLS is assisting with woodland and scrub management, conservation management of wet and rough grasslands, removal of archaeology from cultivation, management of parkland and water features, and conservation of semi-natural habitats. The landscape would particuarly benefit from improved uptake of overwintering stubbles, measures aimed at retaining a mixed/pastoral character, and especially the conservation of lowland meadows and fen and reedbeds.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,657	26	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	7,595	74	%
Total:	10,252.0		

Eastern Arable: 82 SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub and traditional orchards, management of hedgerows and the planting of new hedgerow lengths to replace those lost in the past, management of ditches and dykes and wet grasslands, conservation of Scheduled Monuments and parkland and of semi-natural species-rich grassland, lowland heathland and reed beds and fen.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, protection of field trees and coppicing of bankside trees, management of low input pasture, the maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, and the conservation management of salt marsh and sand dunes.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall in this NCA, around half of which lies within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. In this NCA ES is strongly focused on the conservation of boundary features and semi-natural habitats. ELS is supporting boundary features, tree protection and low input grasslands while HLS supports semi-natural habitats, especially the restoration of lowland heathland. HLS also covers the conservation management of wet grasslands and traditional orchards, and the management of archaeology and parklands. The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland and the conservation management of coastal habitats, fen and reedbed.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,568	32	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,322	68	%
Total:	4,890.0		

Eastern Arable: 83 SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodland regeneration; traditional orchards; management and creation of hedgerows; management of ditches and dykes; reinforcement of field patterns by buffer strips; retention and management of wet and rough grasslands; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; management of parkland and water features; and management of small but characteristic species-rich grassland, lowland heathland and fen habitats.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland and in-field, hedgerow and bankside trees; low input grassland; historic farm building restoration; and archaeology on arable and grass. It is having little or no impact on protection of hedgerow trees, management of banks, or overwintering stubbles, although all of these objectives are relevant to this landscape. It may also be having some negative impact as a result of the relatively high uptake of fallow plots.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this rural, intensively farmed landscape, with particular benefits to field boundaries and remnant semi-natural habitats but more limited benefits to woodland and trees. ELS is helping to reinforce field boundaries and patterns and to maintain historic farm buildings; while HLS is influential in retention and management of traditional orchards, management of wet and rough grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of parkland, water features and semi-natural habitats. Further benefits could be achieved, especially by improved targeting and uptake of options for woodland management, in-field and hedgerow trees, and archaeology on arable and grass.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,237	48	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,595	52	%
Total:	8,832.0		

Eastern Arable: 84 MID NORFOLK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of traditional orchards; hedgerow management; creation of new hedgerow lengths; management of ditches; reinforcement of field patterns by buffer strips; management of wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; and management of parkland, water features, species-rich grassland, hay meadows and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland, in-field trees and bankside trees; low input grasslands; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of wetlands. It is having little or no impact on protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, overwintering stubbles, or restoration of historic farm buildings; and fallow plots may be giving rise to some negative landscape impact locally.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this mainly rural, intensively farmed landscape. It is bringing strong benefits to field boundaries but having more limited influence on woodland and tree cover. ELS is benefiting field boundaries and historic farm buildings, while HLS is supporting restoration and creation of traditional orchards, rough and wet grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, and management of parkland, water features, species-rich grassland and lowland heath. Greater targeting and uptake of measures for trees and woodland, overwintering stubbles, low input grassland, archaeology, and wetland management would bring further benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,508	42	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,814	58	%
Total:	8,322.0		

Eastern Arable: 86 SOUTH SUFFOLK AND NORTH ESSEX CLAYLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the management of scrub, protection of in-field trees (2,518), conservation of traditional orchards, management of hedgerows and the planting of new hedgerow lengths, use of buffer strips to help define field pattern, management of ditches in the river valleys, conservation of rough pasture, restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, management of parkland, retention and management of large water features, and management and restoration of species-rich semi-natural grasslands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management of woodland and coppicing of bankside trees, retention of over-wintering stubbles, management of permanent pasture and wet grasslands, encouragement of mixed stocking (beneficial for the management of floodplain grazing marsh), maintenance of traditional farm buildings, and conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland.

Detailed comments:

In this NCA an emphasis on the management of boundary features and trees and targeting of other options means that the influence of ES is felt across the whole area, having a POSITIVE landscape effect. ELS uptake focuses on management of boundary features and trees, the agricultural landscape, and conservation of the historic environment. HLS uptake focuses on woodland management including management of traditional orchards, management and restoration of wet and rough pasture, the management of archaeology and parklands, and management and restoration of semi-natural habitats (primarily lowland species-rich meadows).

There is sufficient uptake of one option type that has the potential to adversely affect the landscape if in the wrong location - the uptake of fallow plots which, while very beneficial for certain bird species, may detract from the landscape where they can be viewed on a slope. There is also high uptake for wide buffer strips in arable, these will be beneficial in large-scale field patterns and where hedgerow lengths have been lost but care is needed to ensure that they do not detract from the small-scale medieval field pattern.

The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management of small woodlands and shaws, the conservation of archaeology under arable and grassland and the conservation management of wet grasslands and potentially fen.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,274	48	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,618	52	%
Total:	10,892.0		

Eastern Arable: 88 BEDFORDSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of infield trees and conservation of traditional orchards, management and renewal of hedgerows and wet ditches and the use of wide buffer strips to help define field pattern, conservation management of rough grassland, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at Risk, management of mineral workings for nature conservation and the conservation of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands and the protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, over-wintering stubbles, permanent low input pasture and wet grasslands, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and under cultivation, and conservation of parkland and wetland habitats. Arable plots may be having an adverse effect on the landscape if visible on sloping ground.

Detailed comments:

In this large-scale arable landscape ES is having a POSITVE effect on the landscape especially helping retain and accentuate boundary features (hedgerows and ditches) and maintaining the population of infield trees. HLS is helping woodlands and remaining areas of wet and rough grasslands, conservation of archaeology under cultivation and semi-natural habitats, including those of old mineral workings (sand and gravel and clay) . Conversely ELS is assisting the management of trees, hedges and ditches and wide buffer strips that help define field pattern, over-wintering stubbles and permanent pasture (low input), and with HLS is helping conserve archaeology on grassland. This NCA would particularly benefit from hedgerow tree regeneration and further restoration of hedgerows, greater focus on the conservation of remaining wet grasslands and wetland habitats, and the conservation of archaeology as well as retention of the remaining areas of permanent pasture.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	7,007	54	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,986	46	%
Total:	12,993.0		

Eastern Arable: 90 BEDFORDSHIRE GREENSAND RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, permanent pasture (low inputs) and rough grassland, over-wintering stubbles, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and conservation of species-rich grassland and heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, hedgerow and infield trees including the regeneration of hedgerow trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths, over-wintering stubbles, wet grasslands and wetland habitats, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, and conservation of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this NCA helping retain hedgerows and pastoral farming within this predominantly arable landscape. HLS is assisting the management of woodlands, wet and rough grasslands, archaeology under cultivation, and the management of semi-natural habitats. Conversely ELS is supporting the protection of infield trees, hedgerows, over-wintering stubbles, permanent pasture (low inputs), and the conservation of archaeology on grassland. The NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the restoration of hedgerows and particularly the protection of trees and the rejuvenation of hedgerow trees. As in NCA 91 the very low uptake for parkland / wood pasture is surprising given their importance in this NCA - it is possible that this is covered by a combination of special projects, capital items, and the application of a combination of relevant ES options to these areas.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	1,338	51 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,280	49 %
Total:	2,618.0	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 81 GREATER THAMES ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, management of hedgerows, conservation of wet pasture (the extensive coastal grazing marshes)and rough pasture, conservation of archaeology on grassland, the remaining areas of parkland, and the conservation and restoration of water features, both large and small.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of remnant traditional orchards, conservation management of the highly characteristic ditches and dykes, use of wide buffer strips to help define field pattern in areas under arable cultivation, low input grasslands and over-wintering stubbles, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, and conservation of semi-natural meadows, wetland habitats (especially reed beds), and coastal salt marsh.

Detailed comments:

ES is having some positive landscape effects overall. Any ES uptake in this area where farming sits close to areas of major urban expansion will be a good thing. ELS is assisting the management of boundary features and low input grassland and arable options while HLS is assisting in the management of the extensive areas of wet and rough grassland and management of semi-natural habitats.including salt marsh. Uptake overall is low especially in some of the options that would most benefit the key characteristics of this landscape including conservation management of the highly characteristic ditches and dykes and associated reed beds and the conservation management of salt marsh.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,673	31	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,820	69	%
Total:	8,493.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 111 NORTHERN THAMES BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the protection of in-field trees and conservation of orchards, wet ditches and rough grassland, the retention of small ponds and the conservation of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and parkland management, protection and renewal of hedgerow trees and coppicing of bankside trees, management and renewal of hedges, winter stubbles, low input and wet grasslands and water meadows, protection and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, and hay meadows, heathland, wetland habitats and the small areas of salt marsh on the coastal boundaries of this NCA.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect overall on this NCA. Uptake of many options is low, perhaps due in part to the NCA's strong urban influences, although much of the NCA remains under agricultural management. HLS is the primary influence on the management of woodland, bankside trees, orchards and parklands, the management of wet and rough grasslands, the conservation of archaeology on arable, as well as the conservation of semi-natural habitats and ponds. The primary influence of ELS is on the management of trees and boundary features, over-wintering stubbles and low input grasslands, and archaeology on grassland. This NCA would particularly benefit from bringing the diverse small farm woodlands under management and the strengthening of hedgerow boundaries and associated hedgerow trees, along with the management of parkland / wood pasture and reinforcement of the semi-natural wetland character of the river valleys.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,578	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,826	44	%
Total:	6,404.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 113 NORTH KENT PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

wet grassland, archaeology on grassland and management of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and species-rich grassland, wetland habitats and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, trees, traditional orchards (this is a very low level of uptake relative to the strong orcharding tradition of the area), management and restoration of hedgerows and wet ditches, over-wintering stubble, low input permanent pasture, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on arable, parklands, meadows and the conservation of heathland and salt marsh.

Detailed comments:

Overall this NCA has relatively low levels of ES uptake, with its strong development pressures and intensive horticultural / arable production but ES is assessed as having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape. ELS is assisting protection of trees and management of boundary features, over-wintering stubbles, low input pastures, and the protection of archaeology, while HLS is assisting woodlands, wet grasslands and semi-natural habitats including those along the coast. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake to support the management of small woodlands, the restoration management of hedgerows and wet drains, the restoration management of wetland habitats, heathland and salt marsh, and the restoration of traditional orchards and parkland, the former being an iconic feature of this landscape, as part of the former 'Garden of England'.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,802	55	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,468	45	%
Total:	3,270.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 114 THAMES BASIN LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the management of scrub, rough grassland, species-rich grassland and heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, in-field, hedgerow and bankside trees, hedgerows and ditches, permanent pasture (low inputs), wet grasslands, conservation of archaeology, parklands and small ponds, the retention of traditional farm buildings, and the conservation of fen.

Detailed comments:

Overall uptake levels are low in this NCA with ES having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape, potentially reflecting its highly built-up character, although there are significant areas of common land. Within this limited uptake HLS uptake is assisting the conservation of small woodlands, rough grassland, parkland and semi-natural habitats. ELS uptake is primarily influencing the management of trees, boundary features and low input grasslands. As for the Thames Valley, in this urban edge NCA much of the land has now passed out of agricultural use making the landscape of the areas of agriculture that remain all the more important. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options that encourage the restoration of gappy hedgerows and conservation and reinstatement of hedgerow trees including ancient pollards, the conservation of wet grasslands and small ponds and restoration of parkland and wood pasture, if not already covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	324	30	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	745	70	%
Total:	1,069.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 115 THAMES VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of successional areas, rough grassland, and species-rich grassland and heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, orchards, field, hedgerow and bankside trees, parkland, hedgerows and ditches, permanent pasture (low input) and wet grasslands, retention and restoration of historic farm buildings, protection of archaeology on agricultural land and conservation of traditional hay meadows and wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect with low levels of uptake in this urban edge landscape bisected by the M25 and with much past gravel extraction and waste tips. Much of the land has now passed out of agricultural use making the landscape of the areas of agriculture that remain all the more important. Here ELS is primarily assisting field trees, boundary features, conservation of permanent pasture, and conservation of archaeology on farmland. HLS is the main influence on the management of woodland and coppicing of bankside trees, wet and rough grasslands, parkland and semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options that encourage the management of small woodlands, restoration of hedgerows, reinstatement of hedgerow trees and restoration of traditional orchards (once a strong characteristic of this area), wet grasslands and other wetland habitats, with hay cutting as appropriate, and the restoration of parkland and wood pasture, if not already covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,147	45 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,378	55 %
Total:	2,525.0	

SE Mixed (Wooded): 120 WEALDEN GREENSAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub, in-field and bankside trees, orchards, wet ditches within river valleys combined with wet and rough grasslands - a highly valued feature of the river valleys, restoration of traditional farm buildings, parkland / wood pasture, and archaeology on arable, the conservation of water features and species-rich grassland, and the large-scale restoration of lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management and protection of small woodlands, hedgerow trees, conservation of the highly characteristic hedgerow pattern, permanent pasture with low inputs, the management of archaeology on grassland and the conservation of Scheduled Monuments at Risk, the conservation management of fen and swamp vegetation in the river valleys and on heathlands, hay cutting, and the management of coastal salt marshes (identified by Land Cover Map) and sand dunes.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this well wooded and heavily populated Greensand ridge with extensive areas of remaining heathlands that falls partly within the South Downs National Park and Surrey Hills and Kent Downs AONBs. It is notable though that ES is not having a discernible effect on the conservation of the characteristic small-scale field pattern. Here HLS makes the major contribution to the management of woodlands, orchards and coppicing of bankside trees, wet and rough grasslands, parklands and large and small water features, and the management of semi-natural habitats including the very significant restoration of lowland heathland. ELS makes the primary contribution to the protection of woodlands and trees, management of boundary features, permanent pasture with low inputs, and the conservation of archaeology. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management of small woodlands, hedgerows and conservation and renewal of hedgerow trees, as well as the conservation of archaeology on grassland and of wetland habitats.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,616	38	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	7,388	62	%
Total:	12,004.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 121 LOW WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of infield trees (many of which are ancient) and management of bankside trees, hedgerows, wet and rough pasture, conservation of archaeology under arable cultivation, restoration of parkland/ wood pasture, retention and management of large water features, and restoration of lowland heathland and fen.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, renewal of hedgerow trees, management of traditional orchards, permanent pasture with low inputs, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeological sites on grassland, small ponds, and conservation of species-rich grassland and its management by hay cutting.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this low-lying, rural, well-wooded, pastoral landscape. It is having an especially positive effect on conserving its pastoral character and its archaeology and parklands / wood pasture. Here ELS is primarily responsible for the management / conservation of field trees and hedgerows, management of the agricultural landscape, and roughly 40% of the archaeological conservation. The uptake of HLS on the other hand, primarily covers management of woodland, rough and wet pasture, 60% of archaeological conservation, and management and restoration of parkland and semi-natural habitats. In this NCA higher levels of ES uptake would be particularly beneficial for management of the many small woodlands and remaining orchards, regeneration of hedgerow trees, conservation and restoration of remnant species-rich pastures and management by hay cutting, and conservation of the highly characteristic field ponds. There would also be a case for even higher uptake of parkland / wood pasture options, recognising their importance in this landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	7,577	60	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,067	40	%
Total:	12,644.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 122 HIGH WEALD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

infield trees and bankside trees, wet ditches in the river valley floodplains, wet and rough grasslands (including semi-improved grasslands), conservation of archaeology on grassland, and conservation restoration of semi-natural habitats including species-rich grasslands, heathlands and the wetland habitats of the river floodplains.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, protection and regeneration of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, traditional orchards, permanent pasture with low inputs, hay cutting and mixed stocking, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable, and conservation of characteristic parkland and wood pasture and small field ponds.

Detailed comments:

In this distinctive Medieval landscape of small irregular fields, shaws and interlinking small woodlands falling within the High Weald AONB, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape. This especially relates to the conservation and restoration of species-rich grasslands and heathlands (including the large expanse of Ashdown Forest) although it is notable that ES is having a limited effect on conserving the highly characteristic dense hedgerow pattern. HLS is the primary influence on the management of woodlands and orchards and the coppicing of bankside trees, the management of wet and rough grasslands, and the conservation parklands / wood pasture, ponds, hay meadows and semi-natural habitats. Conversely ELS is the primary influence on the protection of woodland and trees, management of boundary features, low input pasture and archaeology on grassland. The NCA would particularly benefit from increased uptake of options for the management of small woodlands, hedgerows, regeneration of hedgerow trees, hay meadows and parklands /wood pasture- in the latter case these may already be covered by separate Management Plans with uptake of a suite of options rather than the specific parkland options.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	11,141	62	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	6,716	38	%
Total:	17,857.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 123 ROMNEY MARSHES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland protection, conservation of traditional orchards, hedgerows, low input, wet and rough pastures, archaeology on grassland, water bodies and species-rich grassland, and the conservation management of salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and the protection of in-field trees, conservation management of dykes and water filled ditches, use of wide buffer strips helping reinforce field pattern in this largely open arable landscape, winter stubbles, mixed stocking, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology under cultivation, and conservation of heathland and wetland habitats (reed beds and fen).

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this open drained coastal landscape largely under arable cropping. In particular ES is helping retain remaining areas of permanent pasture and especially wet and rough pastures and important coastal sand dunes. HLS is primarily supporting the management of woodlands and orchards, wet and rough pastures, water features, and the conservation of terrestrial and coastal semi-natural habitats. ELS is helping the protection of woodland and trees, management of boundary features, overwintering stubbles and low input pastures and support for mixed stocking. The management of archaeology on grassland and the creation of wide buffer strips is shared between ELS and HLS, with ELS having roughly two-thirds of the uptake in both cases. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the conservation management of ditches and rhynes and reed bed and fens, as well as the use of wide buffer strips to help define field boundaries.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,917	49	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,084	51	%
Total:	8,001.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 124 PEVENSEY LEVELS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

low input permanent pasture, highly characteristic wet grasslands and mixed stocking, and conservation of the very small areas of species-rich semi-natural grassland and the creation of reed bed.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, protection of trees, management of hedgerows and ditches, rough grassland, and the retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, potentially including 'looker's' huts.

Detailed comments:

ES is assessed as having a NEUTRAL effect on this open, drained, coastal pastoral landscape. This partly reflects that some of the landscape themes are less relevant to this small NCA which, for example, has a very small archaeological resource. Importantly ES is addressing the most important aspect of this landscape - conserving the areas of coastal grazing marsh. Here ELS is primarily helping field trees, and conservation management of hedgerows, ditches and low input pastures, while HLS is most strongly associated with the management and restoration of the highly characteristic wet grazing marshes and other semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake for the conservation management of wet ditches and reed beds, helping accentuate the area's strong wetland associations.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	N/A	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,505	41	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,152	59	%
Total:	3,657.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 126 SOUTH COAST PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows, wet grasslands, large water bodies (gravel pits that form the largest areas of freshwater in the area), and small areas of semi-natural grassland, coastal heathland, and reedbeds and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, protection of in-field trees, conservation management of wet ditches, use of wide buffer strips to help define field boundaries, over-wintering stubbles, permanent pasture with low inputs, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, management of archaeology on grassland and parkland, conservation of characteristic small ponds, hay cutting of grasslands and the conservation of fen and sand dunes for which the small area of uptake does not reflect their importance to the area, for example, sand dunes at the mouth of Chichester Harbour and Littlehampton.

Detailed comments:

Overall levels of ES uptake are low reflecting the highly urbanised character of the coastal plain, although ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, which includes the Chichester Harbour AONB. ELS options largely relate to the protection of field trees, management of boundary features, and management of the wider agricultural landscape. Conversely HLS largely supports conservation of archaeology, management of woodlands on higher ground, conservation of wet grasslands, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats both on the coast and inland. This landscape would particularly benefit from conservation management of wet ditches, use of wide buffer strips to give stronger definition to field boundaries, and greater management and restoration of coastal habitats and especially sand dunes, which are suffering from coastal squeeze.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	766	35	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,431	65	%
Total:	2,197.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 128 SOUTH HAMPSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub and wet grassland, management of water bodies (likely to be gravel workings) and small ponds, restoration of species-rich grassland and heathland restoration and the restoration and management of wetland habitats.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland and protection and replacement of field and hedgerow trees (both essential characteristics of this landscape), coppicing of bankside trees, management of hedgerows and wet ditches, permanent pasture with low inputs, traditional water meadows, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, parkland and conservation of salt marsh on the lower reaches of the main rivers entering Southampton Water.

Detailed comments:

This is a well wooded and treed landscape similar to the enclosed lands of the New Forest and crossed by the lush lower valleys of the Test, Itchen and Meon, ES is assessed as having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape potentially reflecting the strong urban pressures within the area, crossed by the M27 and M3 and affected by the outward expansion of Southampton, Eastleigh and Havant. Here HLS makes up the majority of the uptake for woodland, parkland / wood pasture and scrub management, wet grasslands and water meadows and the conservation management of semi-natural habitats and water features including small ponds. ELS makes up the majority of uptake for trees and boundary features, and permanent pasture with low inputs. This NCA would particularly benefit from increased uptake for the conservation management of hedgerows (that define the small-scale character of this landscape) and drainage ditches, the protection and regeneration of hedgerow trees, and further uptake of options for traditional water meadows (expanding on the significant uptake that has already been achieved), and conservation of salt marsh at the mouth of the river estuaries and suffering from coastal squeeze.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	479	29	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,153	71	%
Total:	1,632.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 129 THAMES BASIN HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub management (likely to be for the control of scrub on heathland and in valley wetlands), management of ditches / dykes in river valleys, conservation of archaeology on arable, conservation of water features, and conservation and restoration of species-rich grassland and especially heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, in-field and hedgerow trees, regeneration of hedgerow trees, coppicing of bankside trees, hedgerow management, permanent low input, wet and rough pastures, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and parkland / wood pasture, and the conservation of fen and other wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

Overall ES is having a NEUTRAL effect on this distinct area of unenclosed heathland and coniferous forestry. Uptake of many options is low potentially reflecting the strong urban influences of Newbury, Bracknell, Camberley, Aldershot, Ascot, Farnborough and Woking, linked by major transport routes (the M3, M4, M25, and A34). Nevertheless, ES is having a strongly positive effect on the NCA's heathland character. Here HLS makes up the majority of the uptake for woodland and scrub management, bankside trees, wet and rough grasslands and the conservation of semi-natural habitats (especially heathland), and water features and parklands. ELS covers the protection of trees, management of boundary features and permanent pastures, including rush pastures and the conservation of archaeology on arable - the conservation of archaeology on grassland is roughly split between ELS and HLS. In this NCA there would be significant gains for the landscape if greater emphasis were placed on the uptake of options for hedgerow management and renovation, the conservation and regeneration of hedgerow and field trees, and especially the protection of ancient pollards, There would also be benefit in greater emphasis on the management of wet grassland, fens and other wetland habitats in the river valleys.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,319	32	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	6,898	68	%
Total:	10,217.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 131 NEW FOREST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the significant areas of restoration and management of wood pasture, semi-natural habitats especially extensive areas of lowland heathland and species-rich grassland restoration, and the management of salt marsh on the coast. Also the coppicing of bankside trees and the conservation management of wet pasture.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

areas of woodland and trees (other than wood pasture) with all of the main forest enclosures under the management of the Forestry Commission. ES is equally having more limited impact on field boundaries, field and hedgerow trees, on areas of improved permanent and rough pasture and on the maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings the management of archaeology under grassland, and the management of wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

In this NCA, which largely falls within the New Forest National Park, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape. The high levels of HLS uptake for the restoration and management of wood pasture and restoration of lowland heathland and species-rich grassland is very noticeable, as are the very significant areas managed as wet grasslands (for breeding waders) although greater uptake of HD10 / 11 for the management and restoration of traditional water meadows would be beneficial in the Avon valley. There is much greater reliance, however, on ELS options on the enclosed lands that surround the Open Forest and significantly lower levels of uptake. Improved uptake in these areas would be beneficial to help conserve and strengthen the pattern of small woodlands and hedged enclosures with many hedge and field trees that provide context to the Open Forest.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,663	6	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	25,413	94	%
Total:	27,076.0		

SE Mixed (Wooded): 135 DORSET HEATHS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the extensive areas of lowland heathland that are being managed and restored, areas of floodplain and rough pasture and lowland fen marsh that are being managed appropriately and along the coast the areas of sand dune and saltmarsh that have been brought under appropriate management. ES is also supporting active woodland management and the management of scrub, as well as the conservation of archaeology on grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the conservation management of field boundaries, protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, retention of mixed / pastoral character, management and restoration of traditional water meadows, and the retention and restoration of farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

In this strongly heathland landscape with a heathland core surrounded by transitional farmland, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall and a strongly positive effect on the restoration of heathland and coastal habitats but it is noticeable that levels of uptake are less influential on the landscape of the surrounding agricultural areas. In this NCA HLS is the main influence on the landscape with the high levels of HLS uptake for the restoration and management of lowland heathland and species-rich grasslands, as well as the management of woodland, conservation of wet and rough grasslands, and coastal sand dunes and salt marshes around the fringes of Poole Harbour. ELS provides the main support for trees and boundary features, permanent pastures, and conservation of archaeology on grassland. Notable opportunities for greater uptake relate to the management and restoration of historic water meadows (HD10 / 11) in the river valleys along with greater support for hedgerow management and restoration and regeneration of hedgerow trees to help maintain and enhance the small-scale nature of the surrounding farmland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,051	19	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	8,591	81	%
Total:	10,642.0		

Western mixed: 6 SOLWAY BASIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland and tree protection and management; management and restoration of hedgerows and banks; retention of historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable and grass; management and retention of water features and ponds; and management of fen, marsh and swamp, salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of bankside trees; hedgerow creation; management of characteristic ditches/ dykes and stone walls; management of agricultural grasslands for landscape objectives; historic buildings restoration; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and management of lowland heath. There may be a negative landscape impact from fencing of watercourses in this NCA.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE overall on the landscape of this NCA, which includes the Solway Coast AONB. ELS is most influential in relation to woodland protection, in-field trees, hedges and banks, maintenance of traditional farm buildings, and archaeology on grass; while HLS contributes most to woodland management and restoration, and management of water features, lowland raised bog and coastal habitats. Overall ES is not significantly benefiting field boundaries or agricultural land use, with potential for improved uptake in these areas.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Strongly positive	5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	7,381	63	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	4,402	37	%
Total:	11,783.0		

Western mixed: 7 WEST CUMBRIA COASTAL PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management; management and restoration of field boundaries generally; low input grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; management and restoration of species-rich grassland, lowland heath and fen, reed and bog; and conservation and management of salt marsh and sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

hedgerow creation; protection of woodland and in-field/ hedgerow trees; retention and management of wet and rough pastures; restoration of historic farm buildings; and retention and management of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect on the landscape overall. ELS is contributing in relation to field boundaries, low input grassland and historic building restoration. However, HLS is generally more influential and is an important driver of change in terms of woodland management, archaeology on grass, water features, semi-natural habitats and coastal features. Improved uptake of options for protection of woodland and hedgerow trees; wet and rough grasslands; and parklands could yield further benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,115	61	%
UELS (ha):	72.0	1	%
HLS (ha):	3,264	39	%
Total:	8,451.0		

Western mixed: 9 EDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, protection and regeneration; protection of in-field trees; management of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls; low- input grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of species-rich grassland and heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of bankside trees; renewal of mature hedgerow trees; creation of new hedgerow lengths; retention of rough grassland; and restoration of historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is making a STRONGLY POSITIVE contribution to this landscape, which falls partly within the North Pennines AONB. ELS is the main influence on woodland protection, in-field trees, hedges, ditches and stone walls, low input grass, historic farm building retention, and archaeology on grass. HLS is the key driver for woodland management and succession and for management of parkland, species-rich grassland and lowland heath. There could be further benefits from improved uptake of measures for renewal of hedges and hedgerow trees, retention of rough grassland, and farm building restoration.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	8,915	80	%
UELS (ha):	59.0	1	%
HLS (ha):	2,122	19	%
Total:	11,096.0		

Western mixed: 20 MORECAMBE BAY LIMESTONES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub management, conservation of traditional orchards and parkland, hedgerows, ditches and dykes and the highly characteristic limestone walls, retention of historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass, and conservation of wetlands and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

broadleaved woodland management and protection, management of low input, wet and rough pasture, use of traditional mixed stock grazing, and conservation of upland and lowland species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

in this NCA which falls partly within the Lake Ditric National Park and two AONBs (together covering some 37% of the NCA) ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape and a strongly positive effect on field boundaries, the historic environment and coastal salt marshes, and is helping conserve the highly distinctive lowland raised bogs. ELS is the main driver in relation to hedgerows, ditches and walls, low input pastures and mixed stocking, retention of historic farm buildings, and archaeology on grassland. HLS is more influential in relation to scrub management, orchards and parklands, wet and rough pasture, and conservation of species-rich grasslands, wetland, and coastal salt marsh habitats. Increased uptake of measures for ditches and wet grasslands would be particularly helpful along with greater uptake to cover the range of different species-rich grasslands.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,417	60	%
UELS (ha):	0.0	0	%
HLS (ha):	3,572	40	%
Total:	8,989.0		

Western mixed: 31 MORECAMBE COAST AND LUNE ESTUARY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, rough pasture, wetland habitats and saltmarsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees and protection and establishment of hedgerow trees, conservation management of ditches and walls, management of low input and wet pastures and support for traditional stock grazing, retention and restoration of historic farm buildings, and conservation of species-rich grasslands.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect overall on this small NCA which includes substantial urban areas. For many themes there is very limited ES uptake and its effect on the landscape is relatively small. In the case of the historic environment the area of stock is sufficiently small for this theme to be identified as N/A. Here ELS is contributing to the protection of infield trees, management of hedgerows, ditches and walls and management of low input grasslands and mixed stocking, while HLS is assisting management of wet and rough grasslands, and conservation of species-rich grassland, wetlands and salt marsh. In this NCA greater uptake of options for ditches and wet grasslands, as well as stone walls and species-rich grasslands would be beneficial for the landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	N/A	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	670	45	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	811	55	%
Total:	1,481.0		

Western mixed: 32 LANCASHIRE AND AMOUNDERNESS PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedge management, retention of historic farm buildings, retention and management of archaeology under arable and grassland, and management of salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection and management of woodland, protection of field trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths to replace lost sections, management of ditches and use of wide buffer strips in arable to reinforce field pattern, management of low input and wet grasslands and characteristic wetland habitats including remnant lowland raised bogs - that defined the landscape before the advent of land drainage, restoration of historic farm buildings, conservation of parkland, small ponds, and species-rich grasslands, and management of sand dunes. The high levels of fencing along water courses may also be masking these important landscape features.

Detailed comments:

in this flat coastal NCA with a history of land drainage from once extensive meres and moes, ES is having a NEUTRAL landscape effect overall, only identified as having a positive landscape effect on the themes for traditional farm buildings and coastal habitats. Here ELS uptake focuses on protection of field trees, management of boundary features and use of wide buffer strips, management of low input pasture, and maintenance of historic farm buildings. HLS brings the conservation of small woodlands and wet grasslands and conservation of semi-natural habitats - primarily salt marsh. The NCA would benefit from significantly higher levels of uptake that strengthen field boundaries (conservation management of ditches and the use of wide buffer strips in arable) and the restoration of lowland raised bog habitat and characteristic small ponds.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,426	61	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	915	39	%
Total:	2,341.0		

Western mixed: 55 MANCHESTER CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of hedgerows, in-field trees, low input grassland and historic farm buildings, but at a very low level.

Detailed comments:

This largely urban and urban fringe NCA has little land in agricultural use and the levels of uptake of relevant ES options are mainly low or negligible. Only hedgerow management and low input grassland (both mainly ELS) show any significant uptake. There is potential for improved uptake across the board, with particular scope to reinforce landscape structure through woodland and hedgerow management and planting, as well as parkland management and restoration.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	0

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	246	100	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):			%
Total:	246.0		

Western mixed: 56 LANCASHIRE COAL MEASURES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland regeneration; retention and management of small ponds; and management and restoration of fen, lowland raised bog and reedbed.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of hedgerows and low input grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; and restoration of species-rich grassland. There is little or no uptake of other relevant ES options.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral impact overall on this mainly urban and urban fringe landscape. ELS is providing limited landscape benefits but HLS is contributing more significantly, in terms of semi-natural woodland regeneration; management of small ponds; and restoration of wetlands. Greater uptake of options for hedgerow management and creation; and for retention and management of parkland would be beneficial in landscape terms.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	576	70	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	251	30	%
Total:	827.0		

Western mixed: 57 SEFTON COAST

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodland regeneration; management of wet grasslands; restoration of lowland heath; and management of sand dunes.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of hedgerows, low input grassland and species-rich grassland, but no impact at all on many other relevant landscape objectives.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a slight positive impact on this coastal landscape, much of which is urban or urban fringe land, although the areas of land affected are small. ELS is having relatively little influence but HLS is benefiting semi-natural woodlands, wet grasslands, heathland restoration, and sand dunes. Greater uptake of a wider range of relevant options would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	57	10	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	538	90	%
Total:	595.0		

Western mixed: 58 MERSEYSIDE CONURBATION

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

hedgerow management, overwintering stubbles, low input grassland and historic farm buildings maintenance but at a very low level.

Detailed comments:

This largely urban and urban fringe NCA has little land in agricultural use and many of the relevant ES options show no uptake at all, so ES impact is neutral overall. What limited uptake there is all ELS;. There appears to be no HLS targeting or uptake at all although stock figures suggest that there could be benefits, perhaps especially in respect of woodland and parkland management and restoration. Greater uptake of ELS options for woodland and hedgerow management would also benefit the structure of this fragmented farmland landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Neutral	0

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	35	100	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):			%
Total:	35.0		

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, restoration of lowland heath, and management of salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; creation of new hedgerow lengths; protection of in-field trees; retention and management of low input and wet grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; and management of parkland and water features.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on the landscape of this NCA, much of which is urban and urban fringe land. ELS is influencing hedgerow management and HLS lowland heath and salt marsh. However many relevant options, including those for woodland management, historic farm buildings, and management of the area's characteristic parkland, water features and sand dunes, are little used and would benefit from better targeting and uptake.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	448	25 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,333	75 %
Total:	1,781.0	

Western mixed: 60 MERSEY VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodland regeneration; hedgerow and ditch management; maintenance of historic farm buildings; and management of parkland, characteristic mossland habitats and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; renewal of hedgerow trees; management of ditches; reinforcement of field patterns by buffer strips; overwintering stubbles; and low input grassland. It is having no impact at all in terms of new hedgerow lengths, historic farm buildings restoration, and archaeology on arable.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape, which includes considerable urban and urban fringe land. ELS is contributing in terms of management of hedgerows, ditches and historic farm buildings, while HLS is influential in terms of semi-natural woodland regeneration, parkland management, restoration of wetland (mainly lowland raised bog), and management of salt marsh. Greater uptake of other relevant options, particularly those for woodland and arable land, would bring additional landscape benefit.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	830	41	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,181	59	%
Total:	2,011.0		

Western mixed: 61 SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees (protecting one of the largest tree populations of any NCA), conservation of traditional orchards, management of hedgerows and ditches, management of wet grasslands, retention and restoration of historic farm buildings, conservation of scheduled monuments, retention and management of water features, ponds, species-rich grassland and wetland habitats (primarily fen).

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, hedgerow tree renewal, low input and rough pastures, archaeology on arable and grassland, parkland, and lowland heath. Fencing along water courses may be having a negative landscape impact locally. Notable that there is only 8 ha of uptake for lowland raised bog, one of the most characteristic habitats of this NCA although now much diminished in area.

Detailed comments:

Many of the traditional, often ancient, features within this landscape appear to be benefiting from ES in this intensively farmed landscape, creating a POSITIVE landscape effect overall. ELS is contributing in terms of protection of in-field trees and management of hedgerows, ditches and historic farm buildings, but may also be giving rise to negative impacts from fencing along watercourses. HLS is the main driver in relation to orchards, historic building restoration, removal of archaeology from cultivation, the conservation management of wet, rough and species-rich grasslands as well as wetlands. A greater focus on hedgerow tree renewal, parkland and restoration of wetland habitats (especially lowland raised bog) would further benefit the landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	11,301	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	8,756	44	%
Total:	20,057.0		

Western mixed: 62 CHESHIRE SANDSTONE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the protection of field trees and management of hedgerows and wet grasslands, and the maintenance of traditional farm buildings.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management and creation of woodland, planting of new hedgerow lengths, management of low input and rough pasture, restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, management of small ponds which are characteristic of this NCA, and conservation of species-rich grassland, lowland heathland and fen, marsh and swamp vegetation on lower ground.

Detailed comments:

On this distinctive sandstone ridge, ES is having a positive effect on the landscape overall, helping maintain the landscape structure by conserving hedgerows and protecting field trees, although its effects on agricultural land use, the historic environment and semi-natural habitats is very limited in terms of landscape benefits. The small area of ES uptake reflects the small overall area of this NCA. Here HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, the management of rough and wet grasslands and the limited protection offered to archaeology and conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS uptake is made up of options for the management of boundary features and trees and the management of low input grassland. The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the conservation and restoration of lowland heathland and the conservation of archaeology.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	718	70	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	309	30	%
Total:	1,027.0		

Western mixed: 63 OSWESTRY UPLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, semi-natural woodland regeneration; hedgerow and rough grassland management; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grassland; restoration of parkland; and management of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and in-field tree protection; creation of new hedgerow lengths; low input grassland; and removal of archaeology from cultivation. It is having no impact on historic farm building restoration.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this rural landscape bordering the Welsh hills. ELS is the main contributor to management of hedgerows and archaeology on grass; while HLS is the key driver of woodland management and regeneration, management of rough grassland, restoration of parkland, and maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland. Greater uptake of options for protection of woodland and in-field trees, creation of new hedgerow lengths and low input grassland, would benefit this landscape, where these elements have experienced some decline.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,070	69	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	473	31	%
Total:	1,543.0		

Western mixed: 66 MID SEVERN SANDSTONE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees; management of bankside trees, traditional orchards, hedgerows, rough grassland and historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; retention of water features; and management/ restoration/ creation of species-rich grassland and hay meadow, lowland heathland and fen.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; creation of new hedgerow lengths; management of stone walls; buffer strips; low input and wet grassland; archaeology on arable and grass; and management of parkland. There is no uptake at all of options for protection of hedgerow trees or restoration of historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact on this landscape, although the benefits in terms of agricultural land use and historic environment are relatively limited, possibly due to intensive farming use. ELS is a significant influence in terms of in-field trees, hedgerows, and historic buildings. However HLS seems to be a more important driver of change, targeting and benefiting traditional orchards, rough grassland, removal of archaeology from cultivation, water features and a range of semi-natural habitats. Capital works are also contributing significantly to management of characteristic bankside trees. There remains scope for further landscape benefit, especially from increased uptake of relevant arable and grassland options, including those for archaeology.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,396	61	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,822	39	%
Total:	7,218.0		

Western mixed: 67 CANNOCK CHASE AND CANK WOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the management of scrub and hedgerows, conservation of wet pastures and species-rich grassland and their management by hay cutting, and the significant restoration of lowland heathland and fen.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management and creation of woodland, protection of field trees and coppicing of bankside trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths, management of ditches on the valley floors and low input pastures, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, and conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape, which includes extensive urban and urban fringe land. ES has made a strong contribution to the conservation of the open heathlands of Cannock Chase but surrounding farmed landscapes generally have low levels of uptake. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, management of wet grasslands, the limited protection offered to archaeology, conservation of parklands, and particularly the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats (primarily the restoration of lowland heathland). ELS uptake is making a strong contribution to the management of hedgerows and is helping the retention of permanent grassland. The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management and creation of small woodlands off the Chase, and the conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,049	32	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,191	68	%
Total:	3,240.0		

Western mixed: 68 NEEDWOOD AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE CLAYLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees; management and extension of traditional orchards; management of hedges and ditches; retention of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeology from cultivation; management and restoration of parkland; creation of wood pasture; and management of water features, species-rich grassland and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; renewal of hedgerow trees; management of bankside trees; low input, wet and rough grassland; and archaeology on arable and grass. There is negligible or no uptake of a wider range of relevant options for protection of hedgerow trees; management of stone walls; overwintering stubbles; historic farm building restoration; and management of lowland heath and wetland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact overall on this mainly rural landscape, although there is considerable scope to achieve further landscape benefit both through increased uptake and better targeting of relevant options. ELS is influential in maintaining in-field trees, hedges, ditches and historic farm buildings, while HLS is helping to restore (or create) several characteristic landscape features, namely orchards, parkland, water features, wood pasture and species-rich grassland and hay meadow. However ES currently has limited effect on woodlands, agricultural land use or conservation of the area's significant archaeological resource and uptake of relevant options in these areas could be improved.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,680	60	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,465	40	%
Total:	6,145.0		

Western mixed: 69 TRENT VALLEY WASHLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of water features (wet gravel pits) only.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland, in-field and bankside trees, hedgerows; buffer strips; low input and wet grasslands; archaeology on arable and grass; and species-rich grassland and wetland. It is having negligible or no impact on other relevant indicators.

Detailed comments:

ES impact is assessed as neutral overall, possibly due to a combination of the relatively urban context and intensively farmed character of this landscape. Uptake is low across the board and there is considerable scope for improved uptake and targeting. Increased uptake of options for the area's highly distinctive riparian trees and wet meadows would probably yield the greatest immediate benefit. Greater uptake of options for hedgerows, arable land and archaeology would also be helpful.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	0

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,296	57	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	982	43	%
Total:	2,278.0		

Western mixed: 70 MELBOURNE PARKLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, rough and wet grassland, archaeology on grass, parkland (a key element in this landscape) and semi-natural grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; low input grassland; and historic farm building maintenance. It is having little or no influence on some key landscape elements including in-field trees, hedgerow trees, arable land and historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this relatively small and rural NCA although a limited range of landscape elements is being affected. ELS is benefiting hedgerow management; but HLS is probably more influential, benefiting rough and wet grasslands, archaeology on grass, parkland and wood pasture, and species-rich grassland. Greater uptake of options for in-field trees, hedgerow trees, arable land and historic farm buildings would bring further landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	612	46	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	731	54	%
Total:	1,343.0		

Western mixed: 71 LEICESTERSHIRE AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management; archaeology on grass; and management of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field trees; and low input grassland. It is having little or no impact on other relevant options.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect overall on this small NCA which includes considerable urban and urban fringe land. ELS is providing benefits in terms of management of hedgerows and archaeology on grass, and HLS is maintaining and restoring small areas of species rich grassland but otherwise uptake is low and benefits few. Greater uptake of options for management of woodland, in-field trees and parkland is likely to be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	483	76	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	149	24	%
Total:	632.0		

Western mixed: 72 MEASE/SENCE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grassland; and removal of archaeology from cultivation.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees; buffer strips on arable land; low input and wet grassland; historic farm building restoration; archaeology on arable; and management of parkland and species rich grassland. There is little or no uptake of other relevant ES options including options for management of woodland and trees.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive landscape impact overall on this mainly rural landscape, albeit at a fairly low level. ELS is helping to maintain hedgerows, historic farm buildings and archaeology on grass, while HLS contributes mainly to the removal of archaeology from cultivation. Landscape priorities appear to include greater uptake of relevant options for woodland and trees, arable land, and parkland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,659	70	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	721	30	%
Total:	2,380.0		

Western mixed: 73 CHARNWOOD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows and stone walls; archaeology on grass; and management of small but characteristic areas of species-rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees; low input and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; and management of parkland; and little or no impact on woodland management or wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect overall on this small and partly urban NCA. ELS is contributing to the management of both hedgerows and distinctive stone walls, and is also benefiting archaeology on grassland; while HLS is helping to maintain species-rich grassland and lowland heathland. However other key landscape features, notably the area's woodlands and its important ancient trees and parklands, would benefit from increased uptake and improved targeting of relevant options.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	502	67	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	244	33	%
Total:	746.0		

Western mixed: 89 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the management of hedgerows and permanent grassland, the conservation of archaeological sites on grassland, the conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and the conservation of species-rich grasslands and their management through hay cutting.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management and protection of woodland, the protection of field trees and the coppicing of bankside trees, the restoration and renewal of hedgerows, use of wide buffer strips in arable to help strengthen field pattern, the retention of winter stubbles to bring diversity to the winter landscape, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology under cultivation and of parkland, and the management and restoration of fen and floodplain grazing marsh and of lowland heathland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on most landscape themes of these low lying clay vales largely under arable. ELS uptake is made up of options for the management of boundary features and trees, the management of the agricultural landscape, and the conservation of the historic environment (547 ha). HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, conservation of wet grasslands, conservation of archaeology and parklands (together covering 1104 ha of uptake), and the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats (primarily lowland species-rich meadows and their management as hay meadows). The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for woodland management and parkland, regeneration of hedgerow trees, and particularly the conservation management of fen, of which 13,969 ha are identified as BAP Priority Habitat, and the 3007 ha of BAP floodplain grazing marsh.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,443	60	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,604	40	%
Total:	9,047.0		

Western mixed: 91 YARDLEY-WHITTLEWOOD RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow management, permanent pasture (low inputs) and wet and rough grassland, retention of traditional farm buildings, protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, restoration of species- rich grassland and management as traditional hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, hedgerow and field trees and the rejuvenation of hedgerow trees, hedgerow renewal / planting of new lengths, restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable, conservation of parkland, and conservation of wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this landscape with its mosaic of woodland, pasture and arable derived from Medieval hunting forests, especially helping conserve the strong hedgerow pattern. HLS is supporting the management of woodlands, wet and rough grasslands, parklands, the conservation of archaeology on arable and the management of semi-natural habitats. ELS is assisting the conservation of hedgerows, hedgerow and field trees, pasture (low inputs), the retention of traditional agricultural buildings, and the conservation of archaeology on grassland. In this NCA it is noticeable that field and especially hedgerow trees have low levels of uptake. Many hedgerow trees have been lost to Dutch elm disease and encouragement of a new generation of hedgerow trees would be especially beneficial as would the conservation of remaining ancient pollards. It is possible that pollards are covered by Capital items, as may be the conservation of parklands and wood pasture, which have surprisingly low levels of uptake relative to their importance in this NCA.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,662	62	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,027	38	%
Total:	2,689.0		

Western mixed: 94 LEICESTERSHIRE VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the management of hedgerows and wet grassland, the conservation of archaeology on grassland and Scheduled Monuments at risk, and conservation of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, protection of woodland and in-field trees, coppicing of bankside trees, a and protection, hedgerow planting, use of wide buffer strips to help define field pattern, over-wintering stubbles, retention of permanent pastures (low inputs), maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology under cultivation and parkland, and conservation of wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on most landscape themes in these low lying clay vales largely under arable. ELS is supporting the protection of trees, management of hedgerows, buffer strips, over-wintering stubbles, low input pastures, and the majority of archaeology on grassland and arable. HLS is supporting woodland management, bankside trees, wet grasslands, and the conservation of parkland and semi-natural habitats. The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for woodland and parkland management, regeneration of hedgerow trees, use of wide buffer strips and the conservation of fen.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,290	80	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,095	20	%
Total:	5,385.0		

Western mixed: 96 DUNSMORE AND FELDON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland and orchards, hedgerows, wet and rough grassland, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and conservation of species-rich grassland and wetland habitats.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and tree protection, regeneration of hedgerow trees and coppicing of bankside trees, hedgerow restoration / planting, low input grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable, and conservation of parkland and traditional hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

In this intensive mixed agricultural landscape that retains a heathy character with extensive woodland within the influence of the West Midlands conurbation, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape. It is particularly helping retain the woodland and hedgerow structure. In this NCA HLS is supporting woodlands, orchards and bankside trees, wet and rough grasslands, archaeology on arable (removing from cultivation) and semi-natural habitats; while ELS is supporting hedgerows and trees, low input grasslands and the management of archaeology on grassland. This landscape would benefit from significantly greater uptake for the restoration of hedgerows and regeneration of hedgerow trees, as well as significantly greater support for removing characteristic ridge and furrow from cultivation.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,638	67	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,325	33	%
Total:	6,963.0		

Western mixed: 97 ARDEN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

the maintenance of scrub, protection of infield trees, management of traditional orchards and wet grassland, hedgerow management, management of large water features (likely to be associated with the major parklands of the NCA), management and restoration of species-rich grasslands, restoration of lowland heathland, and the management and restoration of fens.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, coppicing of bankside trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths to replace important lengths that have been removed, management of permanent pasture with low inputs, conservation of rough grasslands, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeological sites under arable and grassland, management of parkland (a very strong feature of this landscape), and management of small field ponds that are also characteristic.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect on this small-scale well-treed landscape but may not be addressing one of its key characteristics - parkland. ELS uptake is made up of options for management of boundary features and trees (with Arden having a very large number of field trees (2,384) under option), management of the agricultural landscape, and conservation of the historic environment (347 ha). HLS uptake is focused on woodland management including the management of traditional orchards (where again there is a high level of uptake compared to other NCAs), management of archaeology and parklands, and management and restoration of wet and rough pastures and semi-natural habitats (primarily lowland species-rich meadows and their management as hay meadows). The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the conservation of archaeology under agriculture, conservation management of small woodlands; and the conservation management of parkland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,956	78	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,652	22	%
Total:	7,608.0		

Western mixed: 100 HEREFORDSHIRE LOWLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

field trees and traditional orchards, coppicing of bankside trees, hedgerows, retention of permanent pasture, the retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and conservation of Scheduled Monuments, as well as the conservation of species-rich grasslands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, parkland, hedgerow trees, restoration of hedgerows, wet and rough grasslands, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and conservation of hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

ES is assessed as having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape, unusually, bringing benefit to all landscape themes and notably having a strongly positive effect on traditional farm buildings. Particularly beneficial is the support for traditional orchards (highly characteristic of the area) and the significant restoration of the remnant areas of species-rich grassland. Options for pasture are also playing an important role in preserving permanent grassland on floodplains. HLS is primarily assisting woodlands, orchards, parklands and bankside trees, wet and rough grasslands, traditional farm building restoration, and semi-natural habitat conservation. ELS is assisting hedgerows and trees, low input grasslands and the retention of traditional farm buildings, while ELS and HLS together are helping conserve the archaeological resource. The main areas where ES could offer further support are in the management of woodlands, restoration of hedgerows and renewal of hedgerow trees (retaining the landscape structure) and potentially the further restoration of wet grassland along with conservation of permanent pasture in the river valleys.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,226	75	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,087	25	%
Total:	8,313.0		

Western mixed: 101 HEREFORDSHIRE PLATEAU

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and the protection of infield trees, coppicing of bankside trees and the conservation of traditional orchards, hedgerow management, low input and rough pastures, the retention of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and the conservation of species-rich grassland and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland and hedgerow trees and the renewal of hedgerow trees, restoration of hedgerows (new planting), wet grasslands, restoration of traditional farm buildings, and the conservation of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is assessed as having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, unusually, bringing benefit to all landscape themes and especially benefitting the conservation of woodlands, trees and traditional orchards (which have significant levels of uptake) and restoration of the small remaining areas of species-rich grassland. Options for permanent pasture are helping prevent reversion to arable. Here HLS is assisting woodland management, bankside trees and orchards, conservation management of rough grasslands and the conservation of species-rich grasslands. ELS is focused on tree and hedgerow conservation, low input pasture and mixed grazing, the retention of traditional buildings and, with HLS, is conserving archaeology on grassland. The main areas where ES could offer further support is in the restoration of hedgerows and renewal of hedgerow trees (retaining the landscape structure) and potentially the restoration of small areas of wet grassland - these are identified in the landscape descriptions but are not identified as a BAP Priority Habitat in this NCA. Greater attention to parklands would also be valuable.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,155	80	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,286	20	%
Total:	6,441.0		

Western mixed: 102 TEME VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

bankside trees and traditional orchards, hedgerow management, low input and rough pasture, conservation of archaeology on grass, and species -rich grasslands and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands and in-field and hedgerow trees, planting of hedgerows, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings and parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is assessed as having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape bringing benefit to nearly all landscape themes and especially benefitting the conservation of traditional orchards and restoration of the small remaining areas of semi-natural habitat. Here HLS is assisting traditional orchards and the coppicing of waterside trees, rough grasslands, restoration of traditional buildings, and the conservation of archaeology on grassland and semi-natural habitats. ELS focuses on the protection of field trees and the management of hedgerows and low input grasslands. The NCA would benefit from options that reinforce field pattern - the restoration of hedgerows and regeneration of hedgerow trees, as well as greater emphasis on parkland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,788	70	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	760	30	%
Total:	2,548.0		

Western mixed: 104 SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE AND OVER SEVERN

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub as successional areas, traditional orchards, hedgerow management, archaeology on grassland, protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and the conservation and restoration of species-rich grassland and its management by hay cutting.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

the management and protection of woodland, protection of trees and coppicing of bankside trees, permanent pasture with low inputs, wet and rough grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology under cultivation, parkland, and management and restoration of fen and reedbeds in river valleys.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect overall on the landscape of this border area of rolling hills and lower reaches of the Wye, helping conserve the landscape structure. ELS uptake is helping boundary features and trees, management of the agricultural landscape, while also assisting conservation of archaeological sites. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, wet and rough grasslands, the management of archaeological sites (72% of total archaeological options), and the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management of small woodlands and parkland, the renewal of hedgerow trees and greater emphasis on the restoration of semi-natural habitats.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,985	61	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,266	39	%
Total:	3,251.0		

Western mixed: 106 SEVERN AND AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

field and bankside trees and traditional orchards, hedgerows, restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on grassland and protection of Scheduled Monuments, large and small water bodies, species-rich grassland and hay meadows, wetland habitat, and estuarine salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and the protection and regeneration of hedgerow trees, planting of new hedgerows, wet ditches (rhines), low input, wet and rough pasture, retention of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on arable, parklands, and the creation of new coastal habitats. The NCA has high uptake of fallow plots in arable - these may have an adverse effect on the landscape if visible on a slope.

Detailed comments:

Despite a long tradition of intensive agricultural management (the NCA includes the Vale of Evesham) ES is assessed as having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape. This especially reflects that ES is conserving those features identified as central to the character of the NCA not least field and waterside trees and traditional orchards. Here HLS is helping to manage woodlands, riverside trees and traditional orchards and parkland, as well as characteristic wet and rough grasslands, large and small water features and semi-natural habitats, along with archaeology under cultivation and the restoration of traditional farm buildings. ELS on the other hand, is helping maintain the hedgerow network and population of field trees as well as low input grasslands and archaeology on grassland. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for wet grasslands and wetland habitats that reinforce the riverine character of this NCA, as well as restoration of hedgerows, especially those affected by Dutch elm disease.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	13,178	62	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	7,907	38	%
Total:	21,085.0		

Western mixed: 108 UPPER THAMES CLAY VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows (which have suffered significant reduction in length in the past), rough grasslands, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, small ponds, and neutral species-rich riverside grasslands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, parklands and orchards as well as field, hedgerow and bankside trees (this is a significant missed opportunity with the loss of so many trees to Dutch Elm disease), hedgerow planting, ditches and wide buffer strips that help define field pattern, over-wintering stubbles, permanent pasture (low inputs) and wet grasslands, mixed stocking (that may benefit management of wet grasslands), traditional farm buildings, archaeology on arable and grassland, and conservation of hay meadows and wetland habitats. In addition, the significant lengths of riverside fencing and arable plots, if in the wrong location, could detract from the landscape.

Detailed comments:

In this large NCA which has been affected by gravel extraction and the effects of Dutch elm disease, significant opportunities have been missed to enhance the landscape, with ES having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape overall. Here ELS is the main influence on the landscape, although HLS is responsible for the management and restoration of wet and rough pasture and species-rich grassland, as well as woodlands. The NCA would benefit from higher levels of uptake across all aspects and especially in the encouragement of hedgerow trees, restoration of hedgerows and the use of wide buffer strips in arable to strengthen field pattern. Equally, levels of uptake need to be higher to ensure the retention of a mixed landscape with permanent pasture and wet grasslands and associated wetland habitats and parklands, as well as the conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	14,339	66	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	7,346	34	%
Total:	21,685.0		

Western mixed: 109 MIDVALE RIDGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows and species-rich grassland, as well as very small areas of fen and heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, parklands, hedgerows and field and hedgerow trees and the use of wide buffer strips to help define field pattern. It is also having more limited impact on improved and rough grasslands, traditional farm buildings and the conservation of archaeology on grassland and arable.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect overall on this rural agricultural NCA stretching between Oxford and Swindon. Uptake of many options is low compared to the size of the NCA, with ES only identified as having a positive effect on the landscape with respect to hedgerows and semi-natural habitats. The influence of HLS is primarily related to woodlands and parklands, rough grasslands and the conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is primarily influencing the conservation of field trees and hedgerows, the provision of buffer strips and low input grasslands while ELS and HLS are equally contributing to the conservation of archaeology on agricultural land. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the restoration and renewal of hedgerows (many are gappy) and hedgerow trees and the provision of wide grass buffer strips to help strengthen the field pattern, combined with greater uptake of parkland options and those for the conservation of archaeology.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	3,311	72	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,309	28	%
Total:	4,620.0		

Western mixed: 117 AVON VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows and ditches (in river valleys), restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on grassland, protection of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and the restoration of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, infield, hedgerow and bankside trees, planting of hedgerow lengths, stone walls, low input and wet grasslands, retention of traditional farm buildings, archaeology under cultivation, and the conservation management of parkland and wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect on this strongly rural low lying varied landscape, with generally low levels of uptake throughout but especially evident for woodlands and trees, agricultural land uses and traditional farm buildings. Here ELS is the main influence on field trees, permanent pastures (low inputs), rush pastures, and the conservation of archaeology. By comparison, HLS is the main influence on small woodland and bankside trees, parkland and semi-natural habitats. The landscape of this NCA would particularly benefit from restoration of prominent hedgerow lengths, regeneration of hedgerow trees, maintenance of field walls and conservation management of wet grasslands and parklands assuming that these are not already covered by Special Projects, as well as the protection of any remaining areas of ridge and furrow under arable cultivation.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,551	89	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	556	11	%
Total:	5,107.0		

Western mixed: 118 BRISTOL, AVON VALLEYS AND RIDGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

in-field trees and orchards, hedgerows, conservation management of wet grassland and archaeology on grassland, and the conservation of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, stone walls which are locally characteristic on the limestone, management of rough and low input pasture, retention of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and of parkland / wood pasture, and the conservation of hay meadows and wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

In this highly varied area of ridges and valleys under the urban influence of Bristol, ES is having a POSITIVE effect across all landscape themes other than that for traditional agricultural buildings. ELS is assisting the conservation of tree and boundary features, low input grasslands and the conservation of archaeology, while HLS is aiding the management of woodland and traditional orchards, wet and rough grassland, parkland, and the conservation management of semi-natural habitats. The NCA would particularly benefit from increased uptake of options for small woodlands, stone walls, hedgerow tree re-establishment where characteristic of vale landscapes, and the conservation management of rough grassland and parkland - the latter characteristic of the south and west where the woodlands and mature and exotic trees bring a distinctive local character.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	4,496	78	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,259	22	%
Total:	5,755.0		

Western mixed: 133 BLACKMOOR VALE AND THE VALE OF WARDOUR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of infield trees, management of traditional orchards, hedgerows, rough pasture, archaeology on grassland, large and small water features, and conservation of species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodlands, protection and renewal of hedgerow trees and coppicing of bankside trees, management of ditches, low input and wet pastures, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable, and management of parkland.

Detailed comments:

In this rich, pastoral, remote and intensely rural area, that falls partly within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB, ES is assessed as having a POSITIVE effect across nearly all landscape themes, and a strongly positive effect on Semi-natural Habitats. Here ELS is the main influence on the protection of woodlands and hedgerow and field trees, boundary features, rush pastures and permanent pasture with low inputs, while HLS is the primary influence on the management of woodland, rough grasslands, and semi-natural habitats. The conservation of archaeology on grassland is roughly split between ELS and HLS. Particular aspects that would benefit the landscape are higher levels of uptake for renewal of hedgerow trees (mainly oak) and management of small woodlands combined with greater uptake for wet grassland options to strengthen the character of the river valleys and for parklands if not covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,386	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,843	44	%
Total:	4,229.0		

Western mixed: 139 MARSHWOOD AND POWERSTOCK VALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodlands and orchards, hedgerows, permanent pasture with low inputs, species-rich grasslands, traditional hay cutting, and very small areas for restoration of lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

in-field, hedgerow and bankside trees, management of rough pasture, the retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and the conservation of wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect on this small-scale pastoral landscape of interlinking small woodlands, copses and hedgerows set within a bowl-shaped clay vale surrounded by ridges and headlands of Upper Greensand. Lying entirely within the Dorset AONB, ES is particularly benefitting semi-natural habitats and is helping maintain the network of woodlands and hedgerows and underlying pastoral character. HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodland and orchards and coppicing of bankside trees, management of rough grassland and conservation of semi-natural habitats. ELS is the primary driver for the protection of trees, management of hedgerows and low input pastures, and conservation of archaeology on grassland. This NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the restoration of hedgerows to ensure their longevity and the protection and regeneration of hedgerow and field trees, the decline of which would lead to a radical change in the character of the landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,340	51	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,293	49	%
Total:	2,633.0		

Western mixed: 142 SOMERSET LEVELS AND MOORS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, coppicing of bankside trees and management of traditional orchards, management of hedgerows, wet and rough grasslands (the area of wet grasslands under option is significant (nearly 4,000ha) but small compared to the total area of BAP floodplain grazing marsh of over 43,000ha), management of archaeology on grassland and conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and management of species-rich grassland, hay meadows and salt marsh.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field and hedgerow trees and the renewal of hedgerow trees, conservation management of the characteristic rhynes, low input permanent pasture, retention and restoration of historic buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable, and the conservation of wetland habitats and sand dunes.

Detailed comments:

In this unique area of rivers and wetlands, artificially drained, irrigated and modified to allow productive farming ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape across nearly all themes
HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodland and orchards, wet and rough grasslands, conservation of archaeology on arable, and management of semi-natural habitats and hay meadows. ELS is the primary driver for the management of trees and boundary features, low input pastures and archaeology on grassland. Although this NCA has high levels of uptake of options for wet grasslands it would benefit from significantly higher levels (recognising the very large area covered by this BAP Priority Habitat - in excess of 40,000ha), along with increased conservation management of the rhynes and the extensive wetland habitats (fens, reedbeds and lowland raised bog).

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,067	47	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	6,942	53	%
Total:	13,009.0		

Western mixed: 143 MID SOMERSET HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland and parkland, hedgerows and ditches, protection of Scheduled Monuments, and management of species-rich grasslands and hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodlands and hedgerow and field trees and establishment of hedgerow trees, management of traditional orchards, low input and wet permanent pasture, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, protection of archaeology on arable and grassland, and conservation of lowland raised bog.

Detailed comments:

On these small-scale mixed farming hills that once had very significant orchard areas, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall and on most landscape themes. HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodland and orchards, wet grasslands (in the river valleys) and the management of parkland and semi-natural habitats and hay meadows. ELS is the primary driver for the protection of field and hedgerow trees, the management of field boundaries, low inputs to permanent pasture, and management of archaeology on grassland and arable. Here the landscape would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the protection and establishment of hedgerow trees, management of traditional orchards, and the retention of permanent pasture.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,711	70	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,167	30	%
Total:	3,878.0		

Western mixed: 146 VALE OF TAUNTON AND QUANTOCK FRINGES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of hedgerows, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, and management and restoration of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of woodland, protection of infield and hedgerow trees, establishment of hedgerow trees, coppicing of bankside trees and management of traditional orchards, management of low input, wet and rough pastures, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland, management of parkland, hay meadows and management of wetland habitats.

Detailed comments:

Overall this rural vale has a low level of ES uptake reflecting a similar pattern to that in the adjacent Quantock Hills, resulting in ES having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape. HLS is the primary driver for the management of woodland, orchards and parkland, the conservation management of wet and rough grasslands and management of archaeology on arable and grassland, and the management of species-rich grasslands. ELS is the primary driver for management of hedgerows and trees and low input permanent pasture. Overall this NCA would benefit from considerably greater levels of ES uptake across all landscape themes and especially for the protection and regeneration of characteristic hedgerow trees, conservation of traditional orchards, retention of pastures and especially wet pastures in the river valleys, and management of parklands and hay meadows.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,279	58	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	925	42	%
Total:	2,204.0		

Western mixed: 148 DEVON REDLANDS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub, protection of infield trees, management of traditional orchards, hedges, ditches of the floodplains and the highly characteristic Devon hedgerbanks, conservation of archaeology on grassland and protection of Scheduled Monuments, conservation of species-rich grasslands and significant restoration of lowland heathlands, and management of small areas of saltmarsh and sand dunes along the coast.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, protection and establishment of hedgerow trees and the coppicing of riverside trees, management of low input, wet and rough pastures, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology under cultivation, and management of parkland and traditional hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

In this hilly, small-scale landscape, with steep valleys and winding sunken lanes and red soils, opening out to floodplains and saltmarshes at the coast, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, with strongly positive effects on Field Boundaries and Semi-natural Habitats. HLS supports the management of woodlands, scrub and orchards, management of wet and rough pastures, removal of archaeology from cultivation, management of parkland, and the conservation of hay meadows and semi-natural and coastal habitats. Conversely ELS is primarily responsible for the conservation of trees and field boundaries, management of permanent and rush pastures, and conservation of archaeology on grassland. Adding to the existing levels of ES uptake, it would be beneficial if ES could do more for the conservation of permanent, wet and rough pastures, hay meadows and the management of small woodlands and regeneration of hedgerow trees, helping maintain the pastoral character and strong landscape framework.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,447	59	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	3,749	41	%
Total:	9,196.0		

Upland Fringe: 2 NORTHUMBERLAND SANDSTONE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, protection and regeneration; management and restoration of stone walls; retention of mixed/pastoral character, rough pasture and historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable, grass and moorland; maintenance and restoration of lowland raised bog and moorland; and traditional cattle grazing.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and restoration of stone walls (a key boundary element); mixed stocking; restoration of historic farm buildings; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and retention and management of historic parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE impact on this landscape, which lies partly within Northumberland National Park. ELS is the main influence on field boundaries, agricultural grasslands, historic buildings and archaeology on grass, while HLS primarily affects archaeology on arable. Both ELS and HLS contribute to management of semi-natural woodlands and moorland. There would be further significant landscape benefits if the uptake of ES options for stone walls and parkland could be improved.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Strongly positive	5.5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	35,538	56	%
UELS (ha):	11,771.0	19	%
HLS (ha):	15,736	25	%
Total:	63,045.0		

Upland Fringe: 3 CHEVIOT FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodlands; management of hedgerows, ditches and agricultural grasslands; retention and restoration of historic farm buildings; archaeology on arable and grass; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and moorland management and traditional grazing.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection and renewal of in-field and hedgerow trees; creation of new hedgerow lengths; management and restoration of stone walls; reinforcement of arable field patterns; mixed stocking; diversity of winter arable landscape; and retention and management of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive impact overall on this landscape on the edge of Northumberland National Park. ELS is the main driver in relation to field boundaries, low input grassland, archaeology on grass, and moorland cattle grazing; while HLS is more influential in relation to wet and rough grasslands, maintenance of historic farm buildings, archaeology on arable, and upland heath. Improved uptake of options for in-field and hedgerow trees, stone walls, arable land and parkland would yield landscape benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	13,914	65	%
UELS (ha):	2,477.0	12	%
HLS (ha):	4,976	23	%
Total:	21,367.0		

Upland Fringe: 11 TYNE GAP AND HADRIAN'S WALL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland protection; management of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls; retention and management of low input, rough and wet grasslands; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; and cattle grazing on moorland commons.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management; protection of in-field and hedgerow trees; creation of new hedgerow lengths; historic farm building restoration; archaeology on arable; and management of parklands, species-rich grasslands, hay meadows and moorland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect on this NCA, which lies partly within Northumberland National Park. Field boundaries and agricultural grasslands in particular are benefiting but benefits to other landscape elements are more limited. ELS is the main driver in relation to woodland protection, hedgerows, ditches, stone walls, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grass and cattle grazing on moorland; while HLS principally contributes in terms of rough grassland retention and management. Increased uptake of measures for woodland management, in-field and hedgerow trees, archaeology on arable, and management of parklands would be of particular benefit in this landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	14,872	54	%
UELS (ha):	8,096.0	30	%
HLS (ha):	4,426	16	%
Total:	27,394.0		

Upland Fringe: 12 MID NORTHUMBERLAND

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerow and ditch management; retention of mixed/pastoral character; archaeology on grassland; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; restoration of lowland heathland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

most other landscape elements, including woodland and trees, stone walls, overwintering stubbles, mixed stocking, historic buildings, archaeology on arable, parkland, and water features.

Detailed comments:

ES is making a positive contribution to the landscape, albeit at a relatively low level. ELS is the main driver of change, influencing hedgerow and ditch management, low input grassland, archaeology on grassland and moorland grazing in particular. HLS is making a modest contribution to retention of parkland and lowland heath in the landscape. Priorities for increased uptake are woodland management and protection, in-field and hedgerow trees, stone walls, and - perhaps especially - parkland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	22,340	90	%
UELS (ha):	1,956.0	8	%
HLS (ha):	654	3	%
Total:	24,950.0		

Upland Fringe: 16 DURHAM COALFIELD PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management and restoration of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls; low input grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; and moorland cattle grazing.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; hedgerow trees; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; management of water features; and management of upland hay meadows and lowland heathland. There is no uptake at all for parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect on this landscape, which includes a small part of the North Pennines AONB. ELS is the key influence, contributing to management of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls, low input grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grass and moorland cattle grazing. HLS is having a much more limited impact, mainly affecting semi-natural habitats. Improved uptake, especially of options for woodland, hedgerow trees and parkland, would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	8,556	79	%
UELS (ha):	1,984.0	18	%
HLS (ha):	245	2	%
Total:	10,785.0		

Upland Fringe: 17 ORTON FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

most of the relevant ES objectives, including woodland management, protection, creation and regeneration; management of in-field trees, hedgerows; stone walls, low input, wet and rough grassland; historic farm buildings maintenance; archaeology on grass; management of species-rich grasslands, hay meadows and moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

historic farm building restoration; archaeology on moorland; and retention and management of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect on the landscape in this NCA, which is proposed for inclusion in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, although surprisingly, the uptake of options for the area's exceptional built and historic landscape features is less strong than for other landscape themes (possibly due to the effect of other schemes outside ES). ELS is the key driver in relation to protection of woodland and in-field trees; management of stone walls; low input and wet grasslands; historic farm buildings maintenance; management of moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland. HLS is the main influence on woodland management and creation; rough grassland; and species-rich grassland and hay meadows. Greater uptake of options for historic farm building restoration and parkland would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	11,673	54	%
UELS (ha):	5,360.0	25	%
HLS (ha):	4,659	21	%
Total:	21,692.0		

Upland Fringe: 18 HOWGILL FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodlands, stone walls, low input grassland, rough pasture, historic buildings, and archaeology on grass; management and/or restoration of small areas of wood pasture, species-rich grassland and upland hay meadows; and maintenance and restoration of moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection and creation; in-field/hedgerow tree protection; maintenance of historic farm buildings and cattle grazing on moorland. ES is having no impact on restoration of historic farm buildings; archaeology on moorland; and blanket bog rewetting, which are relevant objectives for this NCA.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this relatively small NCA which is proposed for inclusion in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. ELS is contributing to retention and management of stone walls, low input grassland, historic farm buildings maintenance, archaeology on grass, and moorland management; while HLS influences woodland management, rough pasture, wood pasture, species-rich grassland and upland hay meadows, and moorland restoration. Greater uptake of measures for woodland protection, cattle grazing on moorland, and blanket bog rewetting, would be particularly helpful to the landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Positive	3
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	8,369	76	%
UELS (ha):	2,278.0	21	%
HLS (ha):	301	3	%
Total:	10,948.0		

Upland Fringe: 22 PENNINE DALES FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees; management of hedgerows, ditches, stone walls and wet grassland; historic farm building retention; archaeology on grass; management of ponds; species-rich grassland and hay meadows; management of moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; winter arable landscape; low input and rough grassland; historic farm building restoration; removal of archaeology from cultivation; management of parkland; and management of fen, marsh and swamp. The uptake of options for woodland and parkland management is especially low.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape, which lies partly within the Nidderdale AONB. ELS is the principal influence on in-field trees, hedgerows, ditches, stone walls, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grassland, and cattle grazing on moorland; while HLS mainly affects wet grassland, water features and semi-natural habitats. Improved uptake of options for agricultural grasslands and for woodland and parkland management would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	10,355	65	%
UELS (ha):	3,416.0	22	%
HLS (ha):	2,058	13	%
Total:	15,829.0		

Upland Fringe: 35 LANCASHIRE VALLEYS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees; management of stone walls, wet grassland and historic farm buildings; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; hedgerows; low input grassland; archaeology; and semi-natural habitats; and no impact at all on parkland although this is a notable landscape element.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect overall on this NCA. Uptake of many options is low, perhaps due in part to the NCA's urban fringe location. ELS is having a positive effect on in-field trees, stone walls, wet grassland, historic farm buildings and cattle grazing on moorland, but HLS is having limited impacts. Better targeting and uptake of other relevant options - perhaps especially those for woodlands and parklands, which are important structural landscape elements - would be helpful.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,118	75 %
UELS (ha):	1,271.0	19 %
HLS (ha):	392	6 %
Total:	6,781.0	

Upland Fringe: 37 YORKSHIRE SOUTHERN PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of stone walls; rewetting of blanket bog; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees; hedgerow management; low input and rough grassland; archaeology on grass; and management of species-rich grassland. For most other relevant objectives and options, including woodland, historic farm buildings, parkland, archaeology on moorland, and moorland maintenance and restoration, ES is having almost no impact.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect overall in this NCA, which includes large areas of urban and urban fringe land. Uptake of many options is very low although there are a few exceptions to this, notably stone walls and cattle grazing on moorland (ELS) and moorland rewetting (HLS). There would be particular landscape benefits from greater uptake of options for protection and management of woodlands, hedgerows and moorland, which are important but vulnerable structural landscape elements.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,156	56	%
UELS (ha):	645.0	31	%
HLS (ha):	281	13	%
Total:	2,082.0		

Upland Fringe: 38 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COALFIELD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

renewal of hedgerow trees, management of ditches, creation of new hedgerow lengths, retention and management of water features, lowland species-rich grassland and hay meadows (probably mainly in valleys), fen and reedbed and moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of in-field trees, management of hedgerows and walls, retention of historic farm buildings, archaeology and parkland. It is having almost no impact on the management of woodlands or agricultural land use elements.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a NEUTRAL effect overall in this area where the agricultural landscape is heavily influenced by industrial and urban land uses and past mining activity. Emphasis needs to be on conservation of surviving agricultural landscape features and restoration/creation of new ones. At present ES is generally having limited impact on this landscape due to very low uptake of most options. The exceptions are ELS hedgerow tree establishment, hedgerow planting and ditch management; and the HLS options for semi-natural habitats, which show good uptake of appropriate options. Greater attention to conservation and renewal of landscape structure (woodland and tree cover, field boundaries and historic farm buildings especially) would be helpful.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,080	54	%
UELS (ha):	265.0	7	%
HLS (ha):	1,485	39	%
Total:	3,830.0		

Upland Fringe: 50 DERBYSHIRE PEAK FRINGE AND LOWER DERWENT

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of stone walls, parkland, species-rich grassland and hay meadows; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management of hedgerows; retention and management of low input, rough and wet grasslands; and maintenance of historic farm buildings. In addition, there is very low uptake of options for woodland and trees, and moorland management and restoration and rewetting of blanket bog, suggesting little or no targeting of these measures.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral effect overall on the landscape of this NCA on the edge of the Peak District National Park. A small number of options appear very well targeted, with good uptake, but uptake of the majority of relevant options is poor. ELS is influencing management of stone walls and cattle grazing on moorland; while HLS is benefiting parkland (including restoration and creation) and species-rich grassland and hay meadow. Improved uptake of relevant options for woodland, trees and moorland should be a priority.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,382	53	%
UELS (ha):	279.0	11	%
HLS (ha):	929	36	%
Total:	2,590.0		

Upland Fringe: 54 MANCHESTER PENNINE FRINGE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of species-rich grassland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection; management of hedgerows, stone walls, low input and rough grassland; historic farm buildings maintenance; and management of hay meadows. However it is having little or no impact on woodland management, historic farm buildings restoration, or on management of parkland and moorland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a very limited, neutral effect on the landscape of this mainly urban fringe NCA, with very low uptake of most relevant options. ELS has some influence in terms of cattle grazing on moorland, while HLS supports the management of species-rich grassland, but otherwise ES influence on the landscape is slight. Greater uptake especially of measures for woodland, hedgerow, stone wall and parkland management would be beneficial to the landscape.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	0.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	818	70	%
UELS (ha):	255.0	22	%
HLS (ha):	102	9	%
Total:	1,175.0		

Upland Fringe: 64 POTTERIES AND CHURNET VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland regeneration; protection of in-field trees; management of hedgerows; and management and restoration of species-rich grassland, hay meadows, fen and lowland heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; establishment of new hedgerows and hedgerow trees; management of stone walls; low input, wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; and management of parkland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape, which includes considerable urban and urban fringe land, especially benefiting its semi-natural habitats. ELS primarily influences protection of in-field trees and management of hedgerows, while HLS is fostering semi-natural woodland regeneration and management and restoration of species-rich grassland, hay meadows, fen and lowland heath. ES is currently providing limited benefit in terms of grassland management, historic farm buildings, or historic environment. Increased uptake of relevant options under these themes would be helpful. Wet grassland appears to be a key priority.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	2,179	56	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,727	44	%
Total:	3,906.0		

Upland Fringe: 103 MALVERN HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

bankside trees, traditional orchards, management of hedgerows, permanent grassland with low inputs, management of archaeology on grassland, maintenance and restoration of parkland, and maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

small woodlands, management of scrub as successional areas, protection of in-field trees and renewal of hedgerow trees, conservation of rough grassland, mixed grazing on permanent pasture, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, management of archaeology on arable, and conservation of lowland heathland.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this narrow ridge of rounded hills, with hill forts, benefitting nearly all landscape themes. ELS uptake is assisting the management of boundary features and trees, management of the agricultural landscape, with small areas (28 ha) for the conservation of archaeology. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management including the management of traditional orchards, management of archaeology and parklands, and maintenance and restoration of semi-natural habitats (primarily lowland species-rich meadows). The NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake of options for field trees, conservation of archaeology under cultivation, the conservation management of rough grassland and the maintenance and restoration of lowland heathland on the hill tops.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	986	42 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	1,361	58 %
Total:	2,347.0	

Upland Fringe: 105 FOREST OF DEAN AND LOWER WYE

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

traditional orchards and parkland / wood pasture, species-rich grassland, heathland and salt marsh (on the banks of the Severn).

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, field trees, hedgerows and stone walls, low input, wet and rough grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, archaeology on grassland and under cultivation, and management of hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

Overall ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this small-scale highly wooded landscape. The pattern of ES uptake in this NCA may be strongly influenced by the management of much of the core of the area (the statutory Forest) by the Forestry Commission and the presence of many small holdings which may not be registered agricultural holdings. Notable are the low levels of uptake, in this predominantly small-scale pastoral landscape, for boundary features, permanent pasture and the historic environment. Here HLS is playing the primary role in the management of orchards, parkland / wood pasture and semi-natural habitats, as well as the conservation management of wet and rough grassland. ELS is primarily contributing to the management of trees, boundary features, low input grasslands and archaeology on grassland. Here it would be particularly valuable to have increased uptake of ES options for the management of hedgerows and field boundaries and better coverage of archaeological heritage, including the rich industrial heritage associated with past mining.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	955	63 %
UELS (ha):		%
HLS (ha):	557	37 %
Total:	1,512.0	

Upland Fringe: 144 QUANTOCK HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of permanent pasture, highly characteristic parklands and estates, and conservation of moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management, conservation management of individual trees (especially the beech lines), management / restoration of earth banks which are an important boundary feature, management of hedgerows, locally characteristic traditional orchards, rough grassland, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and moorland, and conservation of species-rich grassland.

Detailed comments:

In this distinctive AONB landscape of open moorland hills and small-scale farmland divided by distinctive outgrown beech hedges, ES is having a NEUTRAL effect on the landscape. This is reflected in low levels of ES uptake. Here HLS is primarily supporting the management of parkland, moorland and other semi-natural habitats while ELS assists low input pastures and management of boundary features and trees. However, while there has been significant uptake of moorland and parkland options (both key characteristics of the landscape) there have been surprisingly low levels of uptake for some of the other highly distinctive characteristics of this landscape, most notably the ancient woodlands, conservation of the outgrown beech lines and supporting earth banks, management of the distinctive archaeological resource on moorland and elsewhere and management of semi-natural grassland and remnant traditional orchards. It may be that the beech lines / hedgebanks and other key characteristics are covered by some form of special project.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	653	41	%
UELS (ha):	230.0	14	%
HLS (ha):	728	45	%
Total:	1,611.0		

Upland Fringe: 147 BLACKDOWNS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of field trees and management of traditional orchards and parkland /wood pasture, management of hedgerows and earth banks, management and restoration of lowland heathland and semi-natural grasslands and hay meadows, low input pastures, conservation of archaeology on grassland and conservation of Scheduled Monuments at Risk.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, hedgerow and bankside trees, management of ditches (common in the river valleys), wet and rough grasslands, small ponds, archaeology on arable, salt marsh in the Axe Estuary, and retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

The predominant uptake throughout is through ELS, although HLS is the main influence on the management of lowland heathland and species-rich semi-natural grassland, hay meadows, wet and rough grasslands and small woodlands, orchards and parkland. The relatively limited uptake figures compared to the still traditional character of the landscape may reflect that many of the once small dairy farms of the area have now passed into amenity uses which are no longer registered agricultural holdings (as in the similar landscape of the High Weald in the South East of England). Nevertheless, ES is having a POSITIVE landscape effect across most landscape themes. Overall, the landscape would particularly benefit from greater uptake of ES for the management of small woodlands, regeneration of hedgerow trees and management of bankside trees - helping conserve the small-scale landscape framework, and the conservation management of wet and rough grasslands, and small ponds.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,914	68	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	2,794	32	%
Total:	8,708.0		

Upland Fringe: 149 THE CULM

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub, protection of infield trees and management of traditional orchards, management of hedgerows and characteristic hedge banks, management of rush pasture (Culm grassland), retention and restoration of historic buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and protection of Scheduled Monuments from damage, conservation of species-rich grassland that may also include areas of Culm grassland, mixed grazing on moorland and lowland hay meadows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, protection and renewal of hedgerow trees, low input and rough pastures, conservation of archaeology on arable, management of parkland, conservation of lowland heathland, management of upland hay meadows, as well as the management of coastal salt marshes and sand dunes.

Detailed comments:

In this deeply rural marginal landscape ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape across all landscape themes other than the coast, and a strongly positive effect on Field Boundaries and Semi-natural Habitats. HLS is assisting the management of woodland, scrub and orchards, rough grasslands, historic farm building restoration, conservation of archaeology under cultivation, parkland and semi-natural habitats. ELS is assisting management of boundary features, low input and rush pasture, and conservation of archaeology on grassland. Looking forward this NCA would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for woodland and parkland management and the regeneration of hedgerow trees, combined with those options that assist with the habitat mosaics associated with Culm grassland, recognising its very strong associations with this area, as well as support for coastal salt marsh, sand dunes and coastal heaths.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	24,913	78	%
UELS (ha):	657.0	2	%
HLS (ha):	6,367	20	%
Total:	31,937.0		

Upland Fringe: 151 SOUTH DEVON

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

traditional orchards and parkland, hedges and hedgerows and creation of new hedgerow lengths, management of permanent, wet and rough pasture, restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland and semi-natural grasslands, lowland heathland, and moorland cattle grazing (on the fringes of Dartmoor), combined with conservation of small areas of saltmarsh along the estuaries and sand dunes along the coast.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, in-field and riverside trees, hay meadows, retention of traditional farm buildings, management of wetlands, and restoration of moorland on the Dartmoor fringes.

Detailed comments:

In this AONB landscape of rounded hills and intimate valleys and a spectacular coast and ria harbours, ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape, especially in respect of four of the landscape themes. HLS is assisting the management of woodlands, orchards and parklands, the management of wet and rough pastures, conservation of archaeology, restoration of traditional buildings and conservation of semi-natural and coastal habitats. Conversely ELS is primarily responsible for field boundaries, permanent and rush pastures, and retention of historic buildings. UELS underpins the moorland options. The main additional areas where ES could benefit the landscape is in the management of woodlands and field trees and in support for hay meadows.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Positive	0.5

Total score:	Strongly positive	5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	10,304	60	%
UELS (ha):	1,029.0	6	%
HLS (ha):	5,824	34	%
Total:	17,157.0		

Upland Fringe: 152 CORNISH KILLAS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

scrub management, field trees, traditional orchards, hedgerows and especially highly characteristic Cornish hedge, archaeology on grassland, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, semi-natural grasslands, coastal and inland heathlands, reedbeds, and the areas of salt marsh and sand dune along the coast.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, protection and regeneration of hedgerow trees, low input, wet and rough pasture, traditional agricultural buildings, archaeology on arable, parkland, and lowland hay meadows.

Detailed comments:

Across this large NCA that covers the majority of Cornwall and includes areas of the Cornwall AONB, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall, and a strongly positive effect on Field Boundaries and Semi-natural Habitats including those of the Coast. ELS is the dominant influence: primarily relating to permanent grassland management and the management of trees and boundaries. Nevertheless, HLS is assisting woodlands, rough and wet grasslands, archaeology and the management of semi-natural habitats including those of the coast. In this NCA the landscape would benefit from greater management of small woodlands, protection and especially regeneration of hedgerow trees, encouragement of hay meadows, greater conservation management and restoration of rough and wet grasslands, and the conservation of parklands if not already covered by other special projects.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	12,617	71	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	5,200	29	%
Total:	17,817.0		

Upland Fringe: 154 HENSBARROW

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

small woodlands, hedgerows, stone walls and earth banks and characteristic Cornish hedges, parkland that is characteristic of the southern ria coastal areas, species-rich grassland, lowland heath - the most characteristic semi-natural habitat of this NCA, including coastal heath.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

willow carr in valley bottoms, pasture with low inputs, wet grassland and rush pasture, rough grasslands, retention and restoration of historic buildings, and archaeology on grasslands.

Detailed comments:

In this unique landscape of china clay extraction and surrounding small-scale agriculture, with heathland tops, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, with a strongly positive effect on Filled Patterns. ELS options focus on the maintenance of field boundaries, low input pasture and rush pastures; while HLS focuses on small woodlands, wet and rough grassland, parkland and semi-natural habitats, especially lowland heathland. This NCA would benefit from higher levels of uptake for permanent, wet and rough grasslands and archaeology on grassland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	301	48	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	329	52	%
Total:	630.0		

Upland: 4 CHEVIOTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and protection; hedgerow management and restoration; low input and rough grassland; retention and restoration of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass and moorland; and maintenance and restoration of moorland and traditional cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and restoration of stone walls; management of upland species-rich grassland and hay meadows; and rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is making a strongly positive contribution to this landscape, which lies mainly within Northumberland National Park. ELS is the main driver in relation to woodland protection, low input grassland, archaeology on grassland and moorland, and moorland cattle grazing; while HLS is most influential in terms of moorland restoration. The contribution of ES to landscape objectives is not as great as might be expected, with uptake of measures relating to characteristic stone walls and blanket bog in particular offering scope for improvement.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	31,727	52	%
UELS (ha):	8,600.0	14	%
HLS (ha):	20,341	34	%
Total:	60,668.0		

Upland: 5 BORDER MOORS AND FORESTS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management; low input, wet and rough grassland; retention of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grassland and moorland; management of hay meadows; maintenance and restoration of moorland; and traditional cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland and tree protection and regeneration; management and restoration of field boundaries including characteristic stone walls; restoration of historic farm buildings; and re-wetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive impact on this NCA, which lies partly within Northumberland National Park. ELS is the main driver in relation to low input and wet grasslands, historic farm building maintenance, archaeology, and cattle grazing on moorland, while HLS has more influence on woodland management, rough grasslands and hay meadows. Both ELS and HLS contribute to maintenance and restoration of moorland. Greater uptake of measures for tree and woodland protection, stone walls, and re-wetting of blanket bog would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Positive	4
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	45,915	49	%
UELS (ha):	19,939.0	21	%
HLS (ha):	27,176	29	%
Total:	93,030.0		

Upland: 8 CUMBRIA HIGH FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and regeneration; protection of in-field trees; hedgerow, ditch and bank management and restoration; retention of low input and rough grassland; historic farm buildings retention and restoration; archaeology on grassland and moorland; management of parkland/ wood pasture; and management of species-rich grassland, hay meadows and moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection; protection and renewal of hedgerow trees; management and restoration of stone walls; archaeology on arable land; and rewetting of blanket bog. In addition, the relatively high uptake of deer fencing potentially has a negative landscape effect.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect on this landscape which lies at the heart of the Lake District National Park. ELS is influential in respect of in-field trees, hedgerows, ditches and banks, low input grassland, historic farm building maintenance, archaeology on grassland, and moorland grazing, while HLS is the main driver in terms of woodland management and restoration, rough grazing, parkland/wood pasture, most semi-natural habitats and moorland restoration. There is scope for improved uptake of options for hedgerow trees, stone walls, and rewetting of blanket bog in particular.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Strongly positive	5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	59,119	48	%
UELS (ha):	16,769.0	14	%
HLS (ha):	47,898	39	%
Total:	123,786.0		

Upland: 10 NORTH PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management, protection and regeneration; protection of in-field trees; management and restoration of field boundaries; retention of low input, wet and rough grassland; retention and restoration of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grassland and moorland; management of parkland and a range of semi-natural habitats; and cattle grazing on moorland. There is good uptake against almost every objective.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive impact on this landscape, which lies mainly within the North Pennines AONB. Targeting appears to be extremely effective. ELS is contributing most relation to woodland protection, in-field trees, field boundaries, low input and wet grassland, historic buildings maintenance, archaeology on grassland, and cattle grazing on moorland, while HLS has greater influence on woodland management and regeneration, rough grassland, historic buildings restoration, parkland and semi-natural habitats. Possible areas for improvement are protection and renewal of hedgerow trees and rewetting of blanket bog.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	6

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	121,809	43	%
UELS (ha):	39,429.0	14	%
HLS (ha):	119,274	43	%
Total:	280,512.0		

Upland: 19 SOUTH CUMBRIA LOW FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

semi-natural woodland regeneration, protection of in-field trees,conservation of traditional orchards, maintenance and restoration of hedgerows and the highly characteristic stone walls, management of low input and wet pastures, retention of historic farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and parklands, conservation management of wetland habitats and salt marsh, and support for traditional cattle grazing.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection, hedgerow planting, managemet of rough pasture, restoration of historic farm buildings, retention of archaeology on moorland, and management of species-rich grassland, hay meadow and moorland including the re-wetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this NCA, 51% of which falls within the Lake District National Park. Overall ES is having a positive effect on all landscape themes and a strongly positive effect on field boundaries and the historic environment. ELS is the main driver in relation to in-field trees, hedgerows, stone walls, pastures, historic buildings, archaeology on grassland, and moorland. HLS is influential in relation to parkland and wood pasture, rough and wet pasture, species-rich grassland, wetlands and salt marsh. The limited impact of ES overall on woodlands would benefit from increased uptake, as would the re-wetting of blanket bog and the maintenance and restoration of moorland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Positive	0.5
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	9,634	55 %
UELS (ha):	4,915.0	28 %
HLS (ha):	2,942	17 %
Total:	17,491.0	

Upland: 21 YORKSHIRE DALES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and regeneration; protection of in-field trees; management of stone walls and hedgerows; low input, wet and rough grasslands; mixed stocking; retention and restoration of historic buildings; archaeology on grass; management of parkland, upland species-rich grassland, hay meadows and moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; and rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect across all themes in this National Park landscape. ELS is making the strongest contribution in respect of in-field trees, stone walls and hedgerows; low input and wet grassland; mixed stocking; historic buildings maintenance; archaeology on grassland and moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland. HLS is the main driver for woodland management and regeneration; and management of parkland and species-rich grassland. Both ELS and HLS contribute significantly to management of rough grazing, hay meadows and moorland. Potential improvements might include increased uptake of measure for woodland protection, removal of archaeological features from cultivation, and rewetting of blanket bog.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	6

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	131,091	49 %
UELS (ha):	34,236.0	13 %
HLS (ha):	104,158	39 %
Total:	269,485.0	

Upland: 25 NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS AND CLEVELAND HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland management and regeneration; protection of in-field trees; management of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls; low input grassland; historic farm building maintenance and restoration; archaeology on grass and moorland; management of species-rich grassland and moorland; and moorland cattle grazing.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection; retention and management of rough pasture; archaeology on arable; removal of archaeological features from cultivation; management of parkland, fen and reedbed. It is having no impact at all on rewetting of blanket bog or management of sand dunes.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a strongly positive effect on the landscape of this NCA, which is mainly within North York Moors National Park, although the effects are not strongly positive on all themes. ELS is the main driver in respect of in-field trees, hedgerows, ditches and stone walls, low input grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grassland and moorland; and moorland cattle grazing; while HLS primarily influences management of woodland, species-rich grassland, and moorland. Improved uptake of options for archaeology on arable, parkland, fen, and sand dunes would be beneficial.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	50,396	47	%
UELS (ha):	13,649.0	13	%
HLS (ha):	44,196	41	%
Total:	108,241.0		

Upland: 33 BOWLAND FRINGE AND PENDLE HILL

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

protection of in-field trees; management of hedgerows, ditches and stone walls; management of wet and rough grassland; maintenance of historic farm buildings; archaeology on grass; management of species-rich grassland, hay meadow and moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; low input grassland; mixed stocking; restoration of historic farm buildings; and rewetting of blanket bog. There is almost no uptake of options for parkland, a key landscape resource in this area.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape, around half of which falls within the Forest of Bowland AONB. ELS is making a strong contribution in terms of in-field trees, hedgerows, ditches, stone walls, wet grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grass, and cattle grazing on moorland; while HLS principally affects rough and semi-natural grassland and moorland. Improved uptake of options for woodland management and protection and for parkland would bring additional benefits.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	21,712	72	%
UELS (ha):	3,899.0	13	%
HLS (ha):	4,442	15	%
Total:	30,053.0		

Upland: 34 BOWLAND FELLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

most of the relevant landscape objectives, including those relating to woodland, hedgerows, stone walls, agricultural grasslands, retention of historic farm buildings, archaeology, species-rich grassland and hay meadow, and moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

mixed stocking and rewetting of blanket bog. It is having no impact on restoration of historic farm buildings.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect overall on this landscape, which lies within the Forest of Bowland AONB. ELS is the main driver in relation to woodland protection, stone walls and hedgerows, low input and wet grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology, haymaking and cattle grazing on moorland; while HLS contributes positively to woodland restoration and regeneration, rough grazing and semi-natural habitats. Both targeting and uptake are good, with some scope for increased uptake of options for blanket bog and farm buildings restoration.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Strongly positive	6
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	21,775	49	%
UELS (ha):	4,812.0	11	%
HLS (ha):	17,536	40	%
Total:	44,123.0		

Upland: 36 SOUTHERN PENNINES

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodland regeneration; management of stone walls (the key boundary type in this landscape); low input and rough grassland; archaeology on grass and moorland; management of hay meadow and moorland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

management and protection of woodland, in-field trees and hedgerows; maintenance and restoration of historic farm buildings and parkland; management of wet grassland, species-rich grassland and fen; and rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on the management of this landscape, which includes extensive areas of upland as well as significant urban development. ELS is influencing the landscape in terms of stone walls (with capital works for restoration), low input grassland, archaeology on grass and moorland, and cattle grazing on moorland. HLS is also making an important contribution, particularly to rough grazing, hay meadows and moorland restoration. Somewhat unusually, ES has had little effect on historic farm buildings. There appears to be scope for improved uptake and targeting of options for woodland, historic farm buildings, and rewetting of blanket bog (a key landscape element) in particular.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	2.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	28,890	42	%
UELS (ha):	15,635.0	23	%
HLS (ha):	23,936	35	%
Total:	68,461.0		

Upland: 51 DARK PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of stone walls; low input and rough grassland; archaeology on moorland; management of parkland; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland management and protection; in-field trees; management of hedgerows, wet grasslands and historic farm buildings; archaeology on grassland and management of species-rich grassland, hay meadows and moorland. It is having no effect on removal of archaeological features from cultivation or rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a neutral impact on this mainly moorland landscape, which includes a large part of the Peak District National Park, with uptake of many of the relevant ES options being quite limited. ELS is benefiting in-field trees (to a limited extent), stone wall restoration, low input grassland and archaeology on moorland; while the main effects of HLS are to help maintain rough grassland and parkland. Greater uptake of relevant options across the board would be beneficial, with particular scope for improvement in relation to moorland management and restoration and rewetting of blanket bog.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	6,951	25	%
UELS (ha):	8,279.0	30	%
HLS (ha):	12,132	44	%
Total:	27,362.0		

Upland: 52 WHITE PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland as well as stone walls, low input and rough grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grass, small ponds, species-rich grasslands and hay meadows; and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland and in-field trees (the latter showing relatively high uptake); management of hedgerows; and restoration of historic farm buildings. It is having no effect in terms of archaeology on arable land or removal of archaeology from cultivation.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a positive effect overall on this landscape which falls mainly within the Peak District National Park. ELS is the key driver of change in relation to in-field trees, stone walls, low input grassland, historic farm buildings, archaeology on grass and cattle grazing on moorland; with HLS principally affecting woodlands (management and restoration), rough grassland, archaeology on grass, ponds and species-rich grasslands. There remains scope for improved uptake and targeting, perhaps especially in relation to woodland protection, restoration of stone walls and historic farm buildings, and archaeology.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	4

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	9,972	33	%
UELS (ha):	14,749.0	48	%
HLS (ha):	5,695	19	%
Total:	30,416.0		

Upland: 53 SOUTH WEST PEAK

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland and successional areas, management of stone walls, conservation management of rough grassland, maintenance of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, conservation and restoration of species-rich grassland, management of upland hay meadows and cattle grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland from grazing animals, management of hedgerows, management of low input and wet (rush) permanent pasture, restoration of traditional farm buildings, management of archaeology on moorland, conservation of parkland, and conservation of moorland and rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect overall on this landscape which lies mainly within the Peak District National Park - having a positive landscape effect on all landscape themes. UELS uptake is associated with the management of upland hay meadows and conservation management of moorland, ELS uptake is made up of options for the management of boundary features, management of the agricultural landscape (of which the management of permanent pasture with low inputs makes up the vast majority of ELS uptake), and the conservation of the historic environment (200 ha); it also covers the grazing of moorland. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, management of wet and rough pastures and management of archaeology, and the conservation of semi-natural habitats (primarily upland moorland). Overall ES is helping maintain the structure of the landscape and some of its key elements but the NCA would benefit from greater uptake of options for the protection of woodlands, the restoration of parkland and traditional farm buildings, the re-wetting of blanket bog and the management and restoration of wetland habitats.

Overall effect on theme:		
Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Positive	0.5
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:		Positive 3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape		
ELS (ha):	5,043	44 %
UELS (ha):	1,194.0	10 %
HLS (ha):	5,179	45 %
Total:	11,416.0	

Upland: 65 SHROPSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland and maintenance of scrub as successional areas, protection of field trees and coppicing of bankside trees, management of traditional orchards and hedgerows, conservation management of low input, wet and rough pasture, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on arable and grassland and of parkland, conservation management of large and small water features, maintenance and restoration of species-rich grassland and hay cutting, and conservation of moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection and creation, conservation of stone walls, management of archaeology on moorland, management and restoration of lowland heathland (although this may be covered by the moorland uptake), and management of fen and reedbeds.

Detailed comments:

This NCA has a very high level of ES uptake which benefit many aspects of the landscape, generating a strongly positive effect overall. HLS uptake is focused on management of woodlands and traditional orchards, wet and rough grasslands, conservation of archaeology and parklands, and the management and restoration of semi-natural habitats (primarily upland moorland). ELS uptake is made up of options for the management of boundary features and trees, management of low input pastures (which makes up the vast majority of the ELS uptake), and conservation of archaeology. UELS uptake is focused on moorland management and upland haymaking. In this NCA (compared to other NCAs) there are noticeably very high levels of uptake for woodland management, conservation of field trees (5,563 field trees), coppicing of bankside trees, and the management of hedgerows, helping conserve important landscape elements.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	6

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	16,203	58 %
UELS (ha):	2,284.0	8 %
HLS (ha):	9,390	34 %
Total:	27,877.0	

Upland: 98 CLUN AND NORTH WEST HEREFORDSHIRE HILLS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of scrub and bankside trees, traditional orchards, hedgerows, maintenance and restoration of traditional farm buildings, wet and rough pasture, archaeology on arable and grassland, rewetting of small areas of blanket bog, and introduction of mixed grazing on moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland, protection of field trees, planting of new hedgerow lengths, management of permanent pasture (low inputs), archaeology on moorland, parkland, species-rich grasslands, hay meadows, lowland heathland, and upland moorland and fen.

Detailed comments:

In this border area of upland hills and narrow valleys with transition from valley bottom intensive mixed farming to upland moorland, ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape overall and a strongly positive effect on the landscape themes for field boundaries, traditional farm buildings, the historic environment, and semi-natural habitats. ELS uptake is helping conserve boundary features and trees, management of the agricultural landscape. It is also helping conserve archaeological sites, while 15% of all uptake is for mixed grazing on moorland. HLS uptake is focused on woodland management, a range of agricultural options including management and restoration of wet and rough grassland, management of archaeological sites (77% of total archaeological options), and management and restoration of semi-natural habitats. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for the management of semi-natural habitats (other than moorland) and parkland.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,380	53	%
UELS (ha):	1,550.0	15	%
HLS (ha):	3,141	31	%
Total:	10,071.0		

Upland: 99 BLACK MOUNTAINS AND GOLDEN VALLEY

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

bankside trees and orchards, hedgerows, retention of permanent pasture through low inputs, retention of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and the conservation of species-rich grasslands, upland hay meadows and moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands and in-field and hedgerow trees, hedgerow restoration/ planting, rough grassland and mixed stocking of pastures, conservation of Scheduled Monuments at risk, restoration of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology under arable cultivation, conservation of parkland and re-wetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

In this border landscape with a transition from the wide fertile Golden Valley in the east to a steep-sided moorland ridge in the west, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, bringing benefit to most landscape themes and especially moorland habitats. It is also helping conserve traditional farm buildings. HLS is primarily assisting woodlands, orchards, parklands and bankside trees, rough grasslands, and semi-natural upland habitats. ELS is supporting hedgerows and field and hedgerow trees, low input pasture, retention of traditional farm buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland and upland moorland rough grazing. UELS is supporting characteristic upland hay meadows and cattle grazing on upland moorland / grassland. This NCA would particularly benefit from higher levels of uptake for woodland management a protection, the renewal of hedgerows and hedgerow trees and the re-wetting of the large areas of blanket bog.

Conservation. ELS is assisting hedgerows and trees, low input grasslands and the retention of traditional farm buildings, while ELS and HLS together are helping conserve the archaeological resource. The main areas where ES could offer further support are in the management of woodlands, restoration of hedgerows and renewal of hedgerow trees (retaining the landscape structure) and potentially the further restoration of wet grassland along with conservation of permanent pasture in the river valleys.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Positive	0.5
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	5,667	64	%
UELS (ha):	1,300.0	15	%
HLS (ha):	1,947	22	%
Total:	8,914.0		

Upland: 145 EXMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of traditional orchards and scrub, retention of field pattern defined by characteristic hedges and hedgebanks, retention of the pastoral character of the enclosed landscape and the continued management of hay meadows and rough pasture, retention and restoration of historic farm buildings, increased visibility of archaeological sites on moorland, and the management and restoration of moorland, species-rich grasslands and the sand dunes at Braunton Burrows.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland protection and management, protection of field trees, management of characteristic riverside trees in the valleys, stone walls, wet pasture, management of parklands and archaeology on arable and grassland, and the re-wetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

In this National Park landscape ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape. The very high levels of overall uptake in part reflect the co-location of moorland options. HLS uptake is the dominant scheme for archaeology, the management of rough and wet pastures and semi-natural habitat restoration; while ELS has the higher levels of uptake for trees, field boundary options and the conservation management of improved grasslands; while UELS contributes significantly to the management of upland habitats and moorland. While there are already high levels of uptake it would be good if there was increased uptake for the management of small woodlands and protection of field trees, conservation of stone walls and archaeology on grassland and arable, management of parkland (if not covered under Special Projects), and the re-wetting of blanket bog.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Strongly positive	1
Total score:	Strongly positive	5.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	26,423	50	%
UELS (ha):	10,375.0	20	%
HLS (ha):	16,274	31	%
Total:	53,072.0		

Upland: 150 DARTMOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodland, scrub and traditional orchards, management of hedgerows and earthbanks, rough and low input pastures / mixed stocking, conservation of archaeology on moorland, parklands, conservation of species-rich grassland and hay meadows, and the conservation of moorland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland and in-field trees, regeneration of hedgerow trees, conservation of highly characteristic stone walls and wet grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional buildings, conservation of archaeology on grassland, and the rewetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on this National Park landscape, especially its pastoral character and the conservation of semi-natural habitats. HLS is making the primary contribution towards the management of woodlands, orchards and parkland, and semi-natural habitats. UELS is the primary driver for the conservation of boundaries (with ELS), the management of rough grasslands, maintaining the visibility of archaeology on moorland, the continuation of upland hay cutting and support for cattle grazing on moorland, while ELS plays the primary role in the conservation of field trees and boundaries (with UELS), management of low input and rush pasture, mixed stocking and the conservation of archaeology on grassland. In the future the landscape would particularly benefit from greater uptake of options for the establishment of hedgerow trees and management of characteristic stone walls. It would also benefit from greater uptake of options for the conservation of archaeology on grassland and re-wetting of blanket bog.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Positive	0.5
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Positive	3.5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	36,790	45	%
UELS (ha):	9,496.0	12	%
HLS (ha):	36,274	44	%
Total:	82,560.0		

Upland: 153 BODMIN MOOR

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

woodlands, Cornish 'hedges'; retention of the pastoral character of the enclosed landscape, management of rough pasture and the management and restoration of moorland and species-rich grasslands.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

protection of woodland from grazing animals, hedgerows, wet grasslands, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, protection of all aspects of the archaeological resource, and the re-wetting of blanket bog.

Detailed comments:

ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape of this remote, exposed upland moorland block most of which lies within the Cornwall AONB. ES is having a strongly positive effect on the pastoral character of the enclosed landscape and also on the open moorland. HLS options dominate for woodland management and aspects of semi-natural habitat conservation and management of rough pasture, with UELS contributing to moorland management; whereas ELS uptake dominates for all other aspects. Notably absent are significant levels of ES uptake for archaeological options in this important ritual landscape, although these may be covered separately by HAP and OES special projects (capital items under HLS). The NCA would also benefit from increased uptake of the supplement for the rewetting of blanket bog and hay cutting of semi-natural enclosed grasslands.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Positive	0.5
Field patterns and boundary types	Positive	0.5
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	7,195	46	%
UELS (ha):	4,437.0	28	%
HLS (ha):	4,089	26	%
Total:	15,721.0		

Upland: 155 CARNMENELLIS

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows and banks / Cornish hedges, wet grasslands and heathland if being carefully targeted on areas of BAP Priority Habitat.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodland, willow scrub in river valleys, low input and rough permanent pasture, retention of historic farm buildings, archaeology on grassland and arable, parkland, species-rich grasslands and heathland.

Detailed comments:

Overall uptake of ES is low in this small NCA which has had a long history of mining. There is little uptake of HLS, especially evident in the limited uptake for semi-natural habitats, and uptake of ELS is also limited. The NCA would especially benefit from increased uptake of options for archaeology (recognising that the area lies within the on grassland and the management of heathland and species-rich grasslands.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Neutral	0
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Neutral	0
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	1

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	393	91	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	41	9	%
Total:	434.0		

Upland: 156 WEST PENWITH

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

hedgerows, walls and stone-faced hedgebanks (Cornish hedges), rough grassland and semi-natural habitats, including the heathlands of the clifftops and plateau and species-rich grassland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

woodlands, appropriate management of the pastoral landscape, conservation of the traditional built environment and of the internationally important archaeological resource.

Detailed comments:

On this rugged granite plateau that forms the western toe of England, ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape, especially in respect of Field Boundaries and Semi-natural Habitats - plateau and cliff-top heathlands and species-rich grasslands. ELS options focus on boundary features and permanent pastures, while HLS uptake relates to woodlands (very little uptake), rough grasslands and semi-natural habitats where ES is having a significant effect. The lack of options for the conservation of the internationally important archaeology of this NCA is noticeable. This could be because the area is covered by a Special Project(s)(OES) or Historical and Archaeological Features Protection (HAP), both capital items. These have not been covered by this analysis as the Genesis database does not reveal the details of these options. If archaeology is not covered, this is a very noticeable omission.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Neutral	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0

Total score:	Positive	2.5
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ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	1,215	42	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,681	58	%
Total:	2,896.0		

Upland: 157 THE LIZARD

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

management of woodlands, hedgerows and hedgebanks Cornish 'hedges', rough pasture, archaeological resource on both arable and grassland, and species- rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

fencing woodlands, retention of pasture, retention and restoration of traditional farm buildings, management and restoration of fen and reedbed habitats in the river valleys and sand dunes on the coast.

Detailed comments:

On this most southerly point of England formed of a heathland plateau with incised valleys and dramatic coastline, ES is having a STRONGLY POSITIVE effect on the landscape, especially for Woodlands, Field Boundaries, the Historic Environment and Semi-natural Habitats. HLS options form the main uptake for woodlands, conservation of archaeology and semi-natural habitats and rough grassland; while ELS uptake dominates boundary features, conservation measures in the agricultural landscape and the maintenance of traditional farm buildings. Notably the largest area under a single option type is for the conservation of lowland heathland covering 830 hectares. The NCA would benefit from increased uptake of options for very low input permanent pasture to help conserve the pastoral landscape and greater uptake of options for the conservation of fen habitats in the river valleys and sand dunes on the coast.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	Strongly positive	1
Field patterns and boundary types	Strongly positive	1
Agricultural land use	Positive	0.5
Traditional farm buildings	Neutral	0
Historic environment	Strongly positive	1
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	Neutral	0
Total score:	Strongly positive	4.5

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):	466	21	%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	1,703	79	%
Total:	2,169.0		

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

Detailed comments:

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover		
Field patterns and boundary types		
Agricultural land use		
Traditional farm buildings		
Historic environment		
Semi-natural habitats		
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	0

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

Detailed comments:

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover		
Field patterns and boundary types		
Agricultural land use		
Traditional farm buildings		
Historic environment		
Semi-natural habitats		
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Neutral	0

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

Landscape effects of ES: Assessment results

ES seems to be benefiting the landscape in respect of:

retention of a pastoral character, rough pasture, retention of historic farm buildings and management of species-rich grassland and lowland heathland.

ES seems to be having more limited impact on:

stone walls (although there has been significant uptake for repair under capital items), and management of archaeological features on grassland.

Detailed comments:

On this small island in the Bristol channel ES is having a POSITIVE effect on the landscape and especially the management of pastures, traditional buildings, and semi-natural habitats. Lundy is managed entirely under HLS only agreement(s) and options. There could be benefit in bringing more wall lengths under option and providing significantly greater support for protecting the important archaeological resource - it is possible that this is covered under a special project.

Overall effect on theme:

Woodland/tree cover	N/A	0
Field patterns and boundary types	Neutral	0
Agricultural land use	Strongly positive	1
Traditional farm buildings	Strongly positive	1
Historic environment	Neutral	0
Semi-natural habitats	Strongly positive	1
Coast	N/A	0
Total score:	Positive	3

ES uptake of benefit to landscape

ELS (ha):			%
UELS (ha):			%
HLS (ha):	340	100	%
Total:	340.0		