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Glastir

Glastir Advanced 2017

Rules Booklet 2: Whole Farm Code and Management Options

Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme Wales 2014–2020



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Introduction

The following guidance sets out the Whole Farm Code and the Management Options available under Glastir Advanced and details the requirements that would need to be followed if they are a requirement of your contract. Some of the Management Options require the creation of habitats and others are for the management of existing habitats and/or features. There are also Management Options that are required to be undertaken on improved land.

Only Management Options that contribute to the delivery of the objectives the farm has been selected for can be included in a Glastir Advanced contract.

The Welsh Government cannot guarantee that the Glastir Advanced rules contained within this booklet will not be altered e.g. as a result of legislative changes. The Welsh Government will publicise the changes and where necessary contact farmers.

View the Whole Farm Code and Management Options you wish to see by clicking on its page number in the list of contents above. Alternatively scroll through the document to view the pages you require.

Please note that the Whole Farm Code is paid on a tiered basis but the requirements apply to all the Contract Land.

Section A – The Whole Farm Code

The Whole Farm Code requirements apply to all the Contract Land which must be followed for the full term of the Glastir Contract.

Legal Requirements and Consent

Comply with all legal requirements and obtain the necessary consent where appropriate.

It is your responsibility to ensure all legal requirements are met and all necessary consents have been obtained prior to the commencement of any Capital Works and Management Options.

Rules Applicable to All Land (including habitat land)

Extraction of rock, scree, sand, shingle, gravel, clay or peat is not permitted except on sites where planning permission is obtained or where proof of exemption from planning permission for non-agricultural use can be demonstrated.

Do not burn vegetation on rocky areas or archaeological sites.

Maintain individual field parcel records of all applications of farmyard manures, slurry, inorganic fertiliser, organic fertiliser, calcified seaweed, lime, sewage sludge, waste paper sludge, other off and on-farm wastes, pesticides and herbicides.

You must keep an up to date paper or electronic record of all these applications on a parcel by parcel basis for all the land in this Glastir Contract covering the full period of the Contract. All records must be retained for ten full years after the final payment. This record will form part of the Activity Diary.

Do not plough or cultivate any land within 2 metres of a watercourse or a wetland habitat.

Do not apply livestock manures and dirty water when the soil is waterlogged or frozen hard.

Frozen hard is defined as frozen for more than twelve consecutive hours. Days when soil is frozen overnight, but thaws during the day do not count.

Manure, silage or other farm wastes must not be stored on a Natural Resources Wales flood risk area (1 in 100 years risk) or a high-risk slope of over 7°.

An exception to this can be made where more than 90% of the holding falls within these defined areas. In this instance written consent and advice from the Welsh Government must be sought and complied with on an appropriate storage location.

Where maize is grown

You must reduce the risk of soil erosion by undertaking one of the following operations:

- I. Chisel plough post harvest to reduce compaction
- II. Under sow the maize crop with ryegrass
- III. Break up any soil compaction made by machinery using a fixed tine and establish a winter cover crop.

The chosen operation undertaken must be recorded in the Activity Diary. You must also ensure that the operations undertaken comply with Cross Compliance requirements.

In addition, on high-risk slopes of over 7° as defined by Natural Resources Wales and adjacent to water courses, you must maintain a buffer strip which has a minimum width of 2 metres at the base of the field. A buffer strip is a width of land left uncultivated between the boundary of the crop and the water course. The buffer strip should be wide enough so that no sediment will run off from the field into the water course.

Do not introduce any non-native animal or plant species to land within this contract, other than for agricultural production (including game), or commercial timber production purposes.

Protect and retain all in-field and veteran trees.

It is important to retain trees as they are part of the character and quality of the landscape and are valuable for wildlife, even when dead or diseased.

Do not cause damage to trees by, for example, cultivating too close to their roots or allowing herbicide sprays to drift. Cultivation must not take place beneath the tree's canopy.

Where a dead or diseased tree – or part of tree – causes a demonstrable hazard it may be removed. A demonstrable hazard for these purposes is defined as where it occurs close enough to a public or permissive right of way, that falling material could obstruct the path or where it is close enough to another access route or building that falling branches could cause damage.

Trees growing on traditional farm buildings and unstable or diseased trees growing on archaeological features may also be considered to be a hazard, where there is a possibility that the tree could fall and cause damage to the historical feature.

When felling a tree or part of a tree which is determined to be a hazard, photographic evidence must be retained to prove that it was a hazard and must be provided on request.

Retain traditional buildings and remnant structures

Traditional buildings and remnant structures must be retained, regardless of condition unless they cause a demonstrable hazard.

A demonstrable hazard for these purposes is defined as where it occurs close enough to a public or permissive right of way that falling material could obstruct the path or where it is close enough to another access route or building that falling material could cause damage.

When removing a traditional building or part of a traditional building determined to be a hazard, photographic evidence must be retained to prove that it was a hazard and must be provided on request.

A bat survey must have been undertaken before the structure has been removed or altered and evidence of the survey must be retained and must be provided on request.

Do not damage any Scheduled or Unscheduled Ancient Monuments identified on the Contract Map.

Definitions of damage include any of the following:

- Ground disturbance or excavation of overlying soils.
- Dumping or storage of material on top of the feature, including temporary storage.
- Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil from the feature.
- Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil or subsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practices.
- Planting trees on the feature (except when replacing trees “like for like” within designated parkland).
- Allowing scrub to develop.
- Ploughing or reseeded.
- Displacing individual stone features.

Do not damage or disturb any “Historic Park” or “Historic Garden” on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Damage includes any of the following:

- Removal of historic plantings identified in the Register.
- Removal or disturbance of structural or landscape features.
- Remodelling of the landscape that results in the re-profiling of the topography.
- Dumping of material.

Consent will be required for certain Management Options which could cause damage to Scheduled and Unscheduled features identified on the Contract Maps including Registered Parks and Gardens.

Comply with legal duties relating to existing Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and public access such as open access.

You must demonstrate compliance with the legal requirements relating to existing Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Public Access such as open access that are on Contract Land, including not obstructing them, and reinstating them after ploughing.

Allow access on foot to all land identified as open country on the maps prepared under the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act, 2000.

Local Authorities must be contacted if there are any issues concerning the Public Rights of Way on land under Contract.

Written consent must be obtained from Local Authorities or National Park Authorities for each Management Option that obstructs a Public Right of Way and made available on request.

The land under Contract must be kept free of rubbish such as derelict vehicles, discarded fencing, plastic wrap and disused domestic appliances.

Any existing rubbish should be cleared from the premises before the outset of the Contract.

Rules Applicable to All Habitat Land

All Habitat is defined as:

Any vegetation which has a composition of less than 25% sown agricultural species as per the Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) (Wales) (EIA) Regulations 2007.

Further details regarding habitat classification can be found Annex 1.

Do not damage habitat land

Damage is defined as causing a loss of the vegetation type typical of that habitat. Examples of actions which could cause damage are over or under grazing, or poaching caused by stockfeeding and rutting by farm machinery or other vehicles.

Do not improve habitat land

Habitat land must not be agriculturally improved during the life of the Contract, irrespective of whether an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening consent has been received.

Do not plough, cultivate or re-seed the habitat land.**Do not roll or chain harrow on habitat land between 15 March and 15 July.**

Details of rolling and chain harrowing on habitat land must be recorded in the Activity Diary.

Do not install new drainage or modify existing drainage on habitat land.

Mole drainage is also not permitted.

Do not clear ditches between 1 March and 31 August on habitat land. Routine maintenance may be carried out on existing drainage as follows:

- Vegetation and silt may be cleared, leaving vegetation along one side of the ditch.
- Deepening, widening or laying drainage pipes and infilling ditches is not permitted.
- Field drains may be maintained to the original standard as long as this does not damage the habitat.
- Details of ditch clearance on habitat land must be recorded in the Activity Diary.

Do not remove peat on habitat land.

Do not apply slurry, inorganic fertilisers, organic fertilisers, farmyard manure, basic slag, calcified seaweed, sewage sludge, waste paper sludge or other off and on–farm wastes on habitat land.

Farmyard manure may be spread only where permitted by a specific Glastir habitat option.

Do not store manure, silage or other farm wastes on habitat land, landscape or archaeological features or within 10 metres of any watercourse.

Do not use herbicides except to:

- I. spot treat and control notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad–leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed, rhododendron, Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed: or
- II. to control invasive vegetation on historic features and traditional buildings and farm structures.

Exemptions to the above conditions may apply where they are required to deliver towards specific environmental benefits required within Glastir.

Section B – Management Options

Option 5 – Enhanced Hedgerow Management on Both Sides

- Boundary hedges and roadside hedges are not eligible for this option.
- Only hedgerows that are actively managed and maintained through trimming or traditional methods (coppicing and laying) are eligible for this option
- Maintain hedgerows to a height and width customary to the local landscape, but no less than 2 metres in height and 1.5 metres wide (except after being laid as part of a regular management cycle). Where a bank is present, the height of the hedgerow should be measured from the top of the bank.
- Recently restored hedgerows which will reach the height and width required by year 3 of the scheme will be eligible for this option.
- Leave saplings to grow into hedgerow trees at intervals of 20 – 70 metres.
- Hedge laying or coppicing should only be carried out between 1 October and 31 March.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to land 1.5 metres either side of the centre of the hedgerow.
- Details of hedgerows under this option, which are cut or laid need to be recorded in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Cut hedgerows during the bird breeding season (1 March to 31 August).
- Allow poaching by livestock or channelling of surface run-off along the side of the hedgerow.
- Use plastic string to tie the stems if laying a hedge.

- Cut more than one third of the hedgerow length entered into this option each year and do not cut the same length of hedgerow more than once every 3 years.
- Cultivate or apply fertilisers, manures or herbicides to land within 2 metres of the centre of the hedge.

Option 14 – Commit To 100% Slurry Injection

- You must produce and have the slurry storage capacity for a minimum of 100,000 litres (100 m³) of slurry.
- Slurry stores must be maintained in a good working order.
- All slurry produced and used on the holding must be applied to improved land using an injector, trailing shoe or dribble bar system for the duration of the Contract.
- Details of the location, method of application and amount of slurry need to be recorded in the Activity Diary.
- You will not be eligible to apply for a grant in respect of slurry injection, trailing shoe or dribble bar machinery though Sustainable Production Grants if you commit to this option.

Do not:

- Directly inject on areas containing Scheduled Ancient Monuments – a trailing shoe or dribble bar should be used.

Option 14b – Commit To 75% Slurry Injection

- You must produce and have the slurry storage capacity for a minimum of 100,000 litres (100m³) of slurry.
- Slurry stores must be maintained in a good working order.
- At least 75% of the slurry produced and used must be applied to improved contract land using an injector, trailing shoe or dribble bar system for the duration of the contract
- Up to 25% of the slurry may be spread conventionally on improved land within the contract area.
- Details of the location, method of application and amount of slurry need to be recorded in the Activity Diary.
- You will not be eligible to apply for a grant in respect of slurry injection, trailing shoe or dribble bar machinery though Sustainable Production Grants if you commit to this option.

Do not:

- Directly inject on areas containing Scheduled Ancient Monuments – a trailing shoe or dribble bar should be used.

Option 15 – Grazed Permanent Pasture With No Inputs

- Maintain as grassland.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season.
- At least 20% of the grassland must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the grassland must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Manage by grazing to remove the year's grass growth.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.

Do not:

- Supplementary Feed.
- Top at any time except to control injurious weed species or bracken. Rush may be topped after 15 July. A record of topping undertaken on land under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.
- Roll or harrow between 15 March and 15 July. A record of rolling or harrowing on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Take Silage or a Hay crop.

Option 15b – Grazed Permanent Pasture With Low Inputs

This option is only available for farms selected for a water quality on farm assessment to meet water quality and fresh water pearl Mussel objectives. It must also be accompanied by option 155 – Improve Nutrient Management Through Planning and Soil Sampling.

- Can be placed on improved permanent pasture.
- Maintain as grassland.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season.
- At least 20% of the grassland must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the grassland must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Manage by grazing to remove the year's grass growth.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Top at any time except to control injurious weed species or bracken. Rush may be topped after 15 July. A record of topping undertaken on land under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.
- Roll or harrow between 15 March and 15 July. A record of rolling or harrowing on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Take Silage or a Hay crop.

Option 15c – Grazed Permanent Pasture With No Inputs and Mixed Grazing

- Can be placed on permanent pasture which is either improved or habitat land.
- Maintain as grassland.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- At least 20% of the grassland must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the grassland must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Manage by grazing to remove the year's grass growth.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Top at any time except to control injurious weed species or bracken. Rush may be topped after 15 July. A record of topping undertaken on land under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.
- Roll or harrow between 15 March and 15 July. A record of rolling or harrowing on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Take Silage or a Hay crop.

Option 15d – Grazed Permanent Pasture With Low Inputs and Mixed Grazing

- Can only be placed on improved permanent pasture.
- Maintain as grassland.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- At least 20% of the grassland must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the grassland must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.
- Manage by grazing to remove the year's grass growth.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Top at any time except to control injurious weed species or bracken. Rush may be topped after 15 July. A record of topping undertaken on land under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

- Roll or harrow between 15 March and 15 July. A record of rolling or harrowing on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Take silage or a hay crop.

Option 19 – Management of Lowland Marshy Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grass and rushes by grazing to achieve a sward height where 80% of the grasses (excluding rushes) are 5–30 centimetres high during the growing season.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Cut more than one third of the rush area, under this option each year in rotation.
- Roll, chain harrow or cut between 15 March and 15 July.

Option 19b – Management of Lowland Marshy Grassland with Mixed Grazing

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grass and rushes by grazing to achieve a sward height where 80% of the grasses (excluding rushes) are 5–30 centimetres high during the growing season.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Cut more than one third of the rush area, under this option, each year in rotation.
- Roll, chain harrow or cut between 15 March and 15 July.

Option 20 – Management of Coastal and Lowland Heath

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Prevent scrub and gorse encroachment by grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies.
- On lowland heath at least half (50%) of the heathland should be dwarf–shrub species such as heathers and bilberry.
 - On coastal heath at least a quarter (25%) of the heathland should be dwarf–shrub species such as heathers, bilberry and short western gorse.
 - Both woody mature plants and young regenerating plants of heather species must be present.
- Burning is only permitted on lowland heath in accordance with the Heather and Grass Burning Regulation (2008) and the Heather and Grass Burning code.
- No more than a quarter of the heathland should show signs of burning in the contract period (5 years).
- Only whole parcels are to be entered into this option.
- In order to achieve the right balance of vegetation types as required above the following grazing levels should not be exceeded at any time:
 - 1 April – 30 June 0.4 Livestock Units / hectare
 - 1 July – 30 September 0.2 Livestock Units / hectare
 - October – 31 March 0.1 Livestock Units / hectare
- A record of burning on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.

Option 20b – Management of Coastal and Lowland Heath With Mixed Grazing

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Prevent scrub and gorse encroachment by grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies.
- On lowland heath at least half (50%) of the heathland should be dwarf–shrub species such as heathers and bilberry.
- On coastal heath at least a quarter (25%) of the heathland should be dwarf–shrub species such as heathers, bilberry and short western gorse.
- Both woody mature plants and young regenerating plants of heather species must be present.
- Burning is only permitted on lowland heath in accordance with the Heather and Grass Burning Regulation (2008) and the Heather and Grass Burning code.
- No more than a quarter of the heathland should show signs of burning in the contract period (5 years).
- Only whole parcels are to be entered into this option.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- In order to achieve the right balance of vegetation types as required above the following grazing levels should not be exceeded at any time:
 - 1 April – 30 June 0.4 Livestock Units / hectare

- 1 July – 30 September 0.2 Livestock Units / hectare
- 1 October – 31 March 0.1 Livestock Units / hectare
- A record of burning on land under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.

Option 21 – Management of Grazed Saltmarsh

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain the sward by extensive grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies or excluding grazing where necessary.
- Grazed marshes: at least 20% of the sward should be under 10 centimetres and at least 20% over 10 centimetres in height.
- In order to achieve the right balance of vegetation types as required above the grazing levels should not exceed 0.4 Livestock Units / Hectare at any time between 1 March and 15 July.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and be made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Use vehicles except where necessary for emergency purposes. A record of vehicle use for emergency purposes, on land under this option, needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Re-open any existing drainage.

Option 21b – Management of Grazed Saltmarsh With Mixed Grazing

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain the sward by extensive grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies or excluding grazing where necessary.
- Grazed marshes: at least 20% of the sward should be under 10 centimetres and at least 20% over 10 centimetres in height.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year
- In order to achieve the right balance of vegetation types as required above the grazing levels should not exceed 0.4 Livestock Units / Hectare at any time between 1 March and 15 July.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and be made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.
- Use vehicles except where necessary for emergency purposes. A record of vehicle use for emergency purposes, on land under this option, needs to be kept in the activity diary.
- Re-open any existing drainage.

Option 22 – Maintenance of Existing Haymeadow

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option except that farm yard manure may be applied every other year.
- Close off meadow from stock before the 15 May and keep closed for at least 10 weeks.
- A cut for hay must be taken. Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September. The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain. It is acceptable to make haylage but not silage. Haylage must be turned at least twice.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5–15 centimetres high.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.
- Keep a record of the dates on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Graze until at least 4 weeks after the cut.

Option 25 – Management of Sand Dunes

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by light grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies.
- On dunes, maintain a sward with a range of heights. At least 20% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres in height and at least 40% must be less than 10 centimetres. Grazing levels should not exceed 0.6 Livestock Units / Hectare at any time between 1 March and 15 July.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.

Option 25b – Management of Sand Dunes with Mixed Grazing

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by light grazing with cattle, sheep, goats or ponies.
- On dunes, maintain a sward with a range of heights. At least 20% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres in height and at least 40% must be less than 10 centimetres. Grazing levels should not exceed 0.6 Livestock Units / Hectare at any time between 1 March and 15 July.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed.

Option 27 – Fallow Crop Margin

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- This option must be situated next to cereals, oil seed rape, linseed, maize or roots.
- Establish a fallow margin annually between 2–8 metres wide before 15 May (cereals, linseed and oil seed rape), 31 May (maize) or 1 July (roots).
- Cultivate a seed bed annually and allow the margin to regenerate naturally.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within the fallow margin.
- A record of the establishment and cutting of the fallow margins needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Use margins as a track.
- Cut before 1 August or until 14 weeks after sowing (whichever is later).

Option 28 – Retain Winter Stubbles

- Available on improved land only.
- Must follow a cereal crop.
- Option can be rotated.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- Remove straw within 2 weeks of harvest and allow the natural regeneration of grasses and broadleaved plants.
- Graze no more than a maximum level of 0.4 Livestock Units / Hectare at any one time.
- A Stocking Diary will need to be kept and made available on request.
- Maize and undersown stubbles are not acceptable.
- A record of cereal harvest, cutting, ploughing, cultivation or direct drilling under this option needs to be kept in the activity diary.

Do not:

- Use herbicides unless to spot treat and control notifiable weeds or invasive alien species. Herbicides may be used from 1 March.
- Cut post harvest vegetation before the 15th February.
- Apply slurry between harvest and 1 March.
- Store manures on the area.
- Supplementary feed on the area.

- Plough, cultivate or direct drill before 1 March.
- Graze more than a maximum level of 0.4 Livestock Units / Hectare at any one time.

Option 30 – Unsprayed Spring Sown Cereals and Pulses

- Available on improved land only.
- Establish a crop before 15 May.
- The crop must contain a minimum of 50% cereals. Pulses can be used to undersow the crop.
- Option can be rotated.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- If herbicide use is required as part of integrated Pest Management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- A record of the establishment and harvesting of unsprayed spring sown cereals under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary. Seed receipts must also be retained and made available at inspection to verify the percentage of the crop sown as cereal.
- **Do not:**
 - Harvest before 1 August or until 14 weeks after sowing (whichever is later).
 - Undersow the crop with grass
 - Use insecticides.
 - Sow maize

- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and direct drilled along with the seed.

Option 31 – Unsprayed Spring Sown Cereals Retaining Winter Stubbles

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- Establish a crop by 15 May.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- If herbicide is required as part of Integrated Pest Management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- Remove straw within 2 weeks of harvest and allow the natural regeneration of grasses and broadleaved plants.
- After harvest do not graze before 1 January and then not more than a maximum level of 0.4 Livestock Units / Hectare at any one time.
- A Stocking Diary will need to be kept and made available on request.
- A record of establishment and cereal harvest, cutting, ploughing, cultivation or direct drilling under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.
- **Do not:**
 - Undersow the crop.
 - Sow maize

- Harvest before 1 August or until 14 weeks after sowing (whichever is later).
- Cut post harvest vegetation before the 15 February.
- Apply slurry between harvest and 1 March.
- Plough, cultivate or direct drill before 1 March.
- Use insecticides.
- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and drilled along with the seed.

Option 32b – Plant Unsprayed Rootcrops on Improved Land without Direct Drilling

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- Establish a crop before 1 July of white turnips, soft yellow turnips, hardy yellow turnips, swedes or fodder beets.
- Establish the crop by cultivation.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- If herbicide use is required as part of Integrated Pest Management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- Fungicides should only be used if applied to the seed before sowing.
- An appropriate grass buffer (minimum 2 metres) is required if this option is sited next to a watercourse. Appropriate means that the buffer strip should be wide enough so that no sediment will run off from the field into the water course.
- Exclude stock until 15 October.
- A record of the establishment and ploughing of the unsprayed spring roots under this option and the date when grazing commences needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Plough until 1 March.
- Direct drill the seed.
- Use insecticides and molluscicides.
- Undersow the crop

Option 33 – Establish a Wildlife Cover Crop on Improved Land

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- Cultivate a seed bed at least 4 metres wide and establish a crop before 15 May.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- The mix must include at least 80% cereals, with at least one of the following: mustard, rape or linseed.
- If herbicide use is required as part of Integrated Pest management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- Any area of failed crop must be re-sown.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to the land within the option.
- A record of the establishment and cutting of the wildlife cover crop under this option and the date when grazing commences needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Undersow the crop.
- Sow maize

- Graze or cut before 15 March the following year.
- Use insecticides.
- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and direct drilled along with the seed.

Option 34 – Unharvested Cereal Headland

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- This option is available on a cereal crop which has been established by 15 May.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- A 3 to 6 metre wide cereal headland along the edge of the crop must be left unharvested until 1 March.
- If herbicide use is required as part of Integrated Pest Management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- A record of the establishment, harvesting or cutting of cereal headlands under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Apply fertilisers, organic manures, lime or slag.
- Harvest or graze the headland until 1 March the following year.
- Sow maize
- Use insecticides.

- Apply fungicides after crop establishment. applied to the seeds before sowing.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest management and direct drilled along with seed.

Option 34b – Unfertilised and Unsprayed Cereal Headland

- Available on improved land only.
- Option can be rotated.
- This option is available on a cereal crop which has been established by 15 May.
- If you intend to rotate the option you must notify the Welsh Government of the Field Parcels you plan to use by 1 April annually via the Rotational Option Notification Form. You must not cultivate the new area until the Welsh Government has authorised the new location as acceptable, as consents may be required.
- If herbicide use is required as part of Integrated Pest management, Glyphosate may be used to spray off vegetation prior to sowing but otherwise there must be no use of herbicides except to spot treat notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed or Himalayan balsam.
- A 3 to 6 metre wide cereal headland along the edge of the crop must be left unfertilised and unsprayed.
- A record of the establishment, harvesting or cutting of cereal headlands under this option needs to be kept in the Activity Diary.

Do not:

- Apply fertilisers, organic manures, lime or slag.
- Sow maize
- Harvest or graze the headland until 1 August or 14 weeks after sowing (whichever is the latter).
- Use insecticides.

- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.

Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and direct drilled along with the seed.

Option 37 – UK Native Breeds at Risk

- The minimum number of Livestock Units must be maintained at all times of the year except where unforeseen veterinary control measures are applied.
- To be eligible, livestock must be registered pedigree animals. The identity of each individual animal (i.e. identification number) may need to be linked to the relevant Breed Society.
- Only eligible cattle, sheep and equines, as defined on the UK approved list of native breeds at risk, as noted below, will be allowed.
- The eligible breeds included at the start of the contract will be eligible for the duration of the term, however, if you decide to change breeds during the contract you must achieve the minimum livestock units from the list of breeds available in the latest published Glastir Technical Guidance Booklet.
- Either of the following documents will be required in order to evidence this option (i) individual pedigree certificates: (ii) the breed society's herd, flock or stud book: or (iii) a letter from the appropriate Society confirming the number of animals on the UK native breeds at risk list on your holding.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

(The list of native breeds at risk is subject to review and may change)

Cattle	Sheep	Equines
Aberdeen Angus (Orig ¹) Beef Shorthorn Belted Galloway (including White Galloway) British Friesian (Orig ¹) British White Chillingham Dairy Shorthorn (Orig ¹) Devon (Red Ruby) Dexter ² Galloway ³ Gloucester	Badger Face Welsh Balwen Black Welsh Mountain Border Leicester Boreray Cambridge Castlemilk Moorit Clun Forest Cotswold Dalesbred Derbyshire Gritstone Devon and Cornwall Longwool	British Percheron Horse Cleveland Bay Horse Clydesdale Horse Dales Pony Dartmoor Pony Eriskay Pony Exmoor Pony Fell Pony Hackney Horse Hackney Pony Highland Pony New Forest Pony

Cattle	Sheep	Equines
Guernsey Guernsey (Island ⁴) Hereford (Traditional / Orig ¹) Highland Irish Moiled / Maol ² Jersey (Island ⁴) Lincoln Red Lincoln Red (Orig ¹) Longhorn Luing Northern Dairy Shorthorn ⁵ Red Poll Shetland Sussex Vaynol Welsh Black White Park Whitebred Shorthorn	Devon Closewool Dorset Down Dorset Horn Epynt Hardy Speckled faced Exmoor Horn Greyface Dartmoor Hampshire Down Hebridean Herdwick Hill Radnor Jacob Kerry Hill Leicester Longwool Lincoln Longwool Llandovery Whiteface Hill Llanwenog Lonk Manx Loaghtan Norfolk Horn North Ronaldsay / Orkney Oxford Down Portland Romney Ryeland (including Coloured) Shetland (Mainland) Shetland (Island ⁴) Shropshire Soay Southdown Teeswater Welsh Hill Speckled Face Wensleydale Whiteface Dartmoor Whitefaced Woodland Wiltshire Horn	Shire Horse Suffolk Horse Welsh Mountain (Section A semi-feral ⁶) Pony

¹“Orig” means pedigree-registered animals listed as being part of an ‘Original Population’ of that breed, usually in a separate ‘closed’ sub-register within the relevant breed society’s herdbook.

²Native breeds at risk in both the UK and in the Republic of Ireland/Eire.

³“Galloway” includes pedigree-registered Black, Dun, and Riggitt Galloways.

⁴“Island” means pedigree-registered animals listed as being part of the ‘Island’ population of that breed, usually in a separate ‘closed’ sub-register of the breed society’s herdbook.

⁵Northern Dairy Shorthorn cattle are registered as separately identified animals within the Dairy Shorthorn breed of cattle.

⁶“Section A semi-feral” refers to a particular and separately identified sub-population of pedigree ponies that are registered within the studbook of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society (in accordance with their approved rules). To retain their semi-feral status they are required to remain within their designated environment and have individual passports officially annotated to show their semi-feral status. Confirmation as to their individual eligibility should be checked with the Welsh Pony and Cob Society which retains lists of all potentially eligible “Section A semi-feral” ponies.

Option 41a – Grazing Management of Open Country

- Available on habitat land only.
- Whole parcel option based on the proportion of existing habitats (upland grassland / blanket bog and heath)
- A forward stocking schedule must be agreed which will state the minimum and maximum number of LUs that will be on the contract land on any given day of the year.
- A maximum of 10 pre-notified stock free days for animal husbandry can be requested in each calendar year.
- Adhere to the minimum grazing levels,. The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code will apply to the land entered into this option.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.
- Where no physical parcel boundary exists, the boundary must be clearly identifiable on the ground from the start of the contract. You should determine the most appropriate method to identify boundaries, for example cutting a swath or the installation of markers such as stones or posts. There is no set distance for the positioning of markers, but they must be in the line of each other.

Do not:

- Exceed the Stocking rates for the field parcel on any given day.
- Supplementary feed

Option 41b – Grazing Management of Open Country With Mixed Grazing

- Available on habitat land only.
- Whole parcel option based on proportion of existing habitats (upland grassland / blanket bog and heath).
- A forward stocking schedule must be agreed which will state the minimum and maximum number of LUs that will be on the contract land on any given day of the year.
- A maximum of 10 pre-notified stock free days for animal husbandry can be requested in each calendar year.
- Where no physical parcel boundary exists, the boundary must be clearly identifiable on the ground from the start of the contract. You should determine the most appropriate method to identify boundaries, for example cutting a swath or the installation of markers such as stones or posts. There is no set distance for the positioning of markers, but they must be in the line of each other.
- Stocking rates to be calculated at individual parcel level: rates to be provided.
- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum 15% of the livestock units (LU's) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code will apply to the land entered into this option.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Supplementary feed

- Exceed the stocking rates for the field parcel on any given day.

Option 100 – Woodland: Stock Exclusion

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Fell any trees.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Plant trees
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 101 – Trees And Scrub: Establishment by Planting

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.
- Manage trees and shrubs planted under the capital works programme by weeding. (see Capital Works Technical Specifications).
- Keep a record of planting and, weeding in the Activity Diary and make it available on request.

Do not:

- Fell any trees.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.
- Plant Ash trees as part of any planting mix due to Ash dieback disease (*Chalara fraxinea*).

Option 102 – Trees and Scrub: Establishment by Natural Regeneration

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.
- Allow trees and scrub to regenerate naturally.

Do not:

- Fell any trees.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 103 – Scrub: Stock Exclusion

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 104 – Wood Pasture

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option with the exception that farmyard manure may be applied, but not under the canopy of any trees or within 5 metres of the outer edge of the canopy of any trees.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season. At least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres and at least 20% must be more than 7 centimetres to allow plants to flower and to provide a more varied habitat.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery or use for car parking.

Option 106 – Historic Parks and Gardens

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option with the exception that farmyard manure may be applied, but not under the canopy of any trees or within 5 metres of the outer edge of the canopy of any trees.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a sward with a range of heights during the growing season. At least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres and at least 20% must be more than 7 centimetres to allow plants to flower and to provide a more varied habitat.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species
- .Retain traditional boundary features such as iron railed fencing, wooden pales or stone walls as identified in the Contract or Archaeological Report Form.
- Keep a record of checks made of the condition traditional boundary features identified in the Contract or Archaeological Report Form in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Supplementary feed.

- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery or use for car parking.
- Locate feeding and watering stations within 10 metres of garden or parkland features (including earthworks)
- Allow stock to damage parkland/garden features.
- Damage historic routes through parkland.

Option 109 – Calaminarian Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain by light or no grazing so that 80% of the sward (excluding bare ground) is between 2 and 5 centimetres high.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 115 – Lowland Dry Heath With Less Than 50% Western Gorse

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
-
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 June	0.60 LU/ha	0.20 LU/ha
1 July – 30 September	0.30 LU/ha	0.10 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.05 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha or 0.02 LU/ha within 500m of the coast

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 116 – Lowland Dry Heath With More Than 50% Western Gorse

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April –30 June	0.60 LU/ha	0.40 LU/ha
1 July – 30 September	0.30 LU/ha	0.20 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.05 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha or 0.02 LU/ha within 500m of the coast

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.

- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 117 – Lowland Wet Heath With Less Than 60% Purple Moor–Grass

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 June	0.30 LU/ha	0.20 LU/ha
1 July – 30 September	0.20 LU/ha	0.10 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.05 LU/ha	0.01 LU/ha

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.

- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 118 – Lowland Wet Heath With More Than 60% Purple Moor–Grass

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 June	0.40 LU/ha	0.20 LU/ha
1 July – 30 September	0.20 LU/ha	0.10 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.05 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha or 0.01 LU/ha where priority plant species occur

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.

- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 119 – Lowland Heath Habitat Expansion: Establishment on Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 June	0.10 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha
1 July – 30 September	0.05 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.01 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.

- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 120 – Lowland Unimproved Acid Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 3 centimetres and 20 centimetres between 15 May and 15 September. Ensure that at least 60% of the sward is between 2 centimetres and 10 centimetres from 1 October until 31 March.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 121 – Lowland Unimproved Acid Grassland: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 3 centimetres and 20 centimetres between 15 May and 15 September.
- Ensure that at least 60% of the sward is between 2 centimetres and 10 centimetres from 1 October until 31 March.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.

- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 122 – Lowland Unimproved Acid Grassland: Reversion (Hay Cutting)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting.
- The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 May every year.
- Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 123 – Lowland Unimproved Neutral Grassland: Pasture

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- For areas grazed with sheep or a mixture of sheep and heavy stock between 15 May and 15 September, maintain a varied sward height where at least 50% of grasses and herbs are over 10 centimetres in height and at least 75% of the grasses and herbs are less than 20 centimetres in height.
- For areas that are not grazed by sheep between 15 May and 15 September, maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 5 and 20 centimetres in height.
- Ensure that at least 60% of the sward is between 2 and 10 centimetres between 1 October and 31 March.
- Keep a Stocking Diary between 15 May and 15 September each year and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain-harrow.

- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 124 – Lowland Unimproved Neutral Grassland: Haymeadow

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option except that farmyard manure may be applied every other year.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting.
- The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 May every year.
- Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.

- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 125 – Lowland Unimproved Neutral Grassland: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- For areas grazed with sheep or a mixture of sheep and heavy stock between 15 May and 15 September, maintain a varied sward height where at least 50% of grasses and herbs are over 10 centimetres in height and at least 75% of the grasses and herbs are less than 20 centimetres in height.
- For areas that are not grazed by sheep between 15 May and 15 September, maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 5 and 20 centimetres in height.
- Ensure that at least 60% of the sward is between 2 and 10 centimetres between 1 October and 31 March.
- Keep a Stocking Diary between 15 May and 15 September and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.

- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 126 – Lowland Unimproved Neutral Grassland: Reversion (Hay Cutting)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting
- Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September.
- The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 May every year.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 128 – Lowland Unimproved Calcareous Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 3 and 50 centimetres between 15 May and 15 September.
- Ensure that at least 60% of the sward is between 2 and 10 centimetres from 1 October until 31 March.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.

- Store materials or machinery.

Option 129 – Lowland Unimproved Calcareous Grassland: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- Maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are between 3 and 50 centimetres between 15 May and 15 September.
- Ensure that at least 50% of the sward is between 2 and 10 centimetres from 1 October until 31 March.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.

- Store materials or machinery.

Option 130 – Lowland Unimproved Calcareous Grassland: Reversion (Hay Cutting)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting. The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 May every year.
- Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site by 1 October, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 131 – Conversion From Arable to Grassland (No Inputs)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- After establishment manage as grassland, by grazing, to maintain a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.
- Keep a record of establishment and any cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 132 – Conversion From Improved Grassland to Semi-Improved Grassland (Hay Cutting)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting
- The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 May every year.
- Cut and remove hay crop once every year between 15 July and 30 September.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 133 – Lowland Marshy Grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height where 80% of grasses (excluding rushes) are between 10 and 30 centimetres.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 134 – Lowland Marshy Grassland: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height where 80% of grasses (excluding rushes) are between 10 and 30 centimetres.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 139 – Lowland Bog and Other Acid Mires With Less Than 50% Purple Moor–Grass

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 September	0.10 LU/ha	0.05 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.01 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.

- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 140 – Lowland Bog and Other Acid Mires With More Than 50% Purple Moor–Grass

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 September	0.30 LU/ha	0.20 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.10 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.

- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 141 – Lowland Bog and Other Acid Mires: Restoration (No Grazing)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 142 – Lowland Bog and Other Acid Mires: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract.

	Maximum	Minimum
1 April – 30 September	0.10 LU/ha	0.05 LU/ha
1 October – 31 March	0.01 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha

Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available as required.

Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.

- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 143 – Lowland Fen

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height of between 10 centimetres and 80 centimetres except where there are patches of mosses.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 144 – Lowland Fen: Restoration (No Grazing)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 145 – Lowland Fen: Reversion (Pasture)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height of between 10 centimetres and 80 centimetres except where there are patches of mosses.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 146 – Reedbed: Stock Exclusion

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 147 – Reedbed: Creation

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 148 – Coastal Grassland (Maritime Cliff and Slope)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height so that at least 30% of the sward is less than 10 centimetres high and no more than 30% is over 20 centimetres high.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 149 – Saltmarsh: Restoration (No Grazing)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option
- Exclude all livestock.
- Remove litter.
- Keep a record of use of vehicles for emergency purposes, litter collection and cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Use vehicles except where necessary for emergency purposes. Incident numbers must be recorded for verification purposes.
- Use mechanical methods to collect litter.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.

- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 150 – Saltmarsh: Creation

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height so that at least 20% of the sward is less than 10 centimetres high and at least 20% is over 10 centimetres high.
- Remove litter .
- Keep a record of litter collection and cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Undertake or permit vehicular access, except where essential for the purposes of land management. If vehicle access is necessary for emergency purposes, incident numbers must be recorded for verification purposes
- Reinstate the original sea defence alignment or undertake any works on the original sea defences unless for safety or environmental reasons to stabilise the breach, and then only with consent from the Contract Manager.
- Use mechanical methods to collect litter.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.

- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 151 – Coastal Vegetated Shingle and Sand Dunes: Creation

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing to maintain a varied sward height so that at least 20% of the sward is less than 5 centimetres in height and at least 40% is less than 10 centimetres.
- Remove litter.
- Keep a record of litter collection and cutting or topping to control injurious weed species in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Undertake or permit vehicular access, except where essential for the purposes of land management. If vehicle access is necessary for emergency purposes, incident numbers must be recorded for verification purposes.
- Use mechanical methods to collect litter.
- Control or attempt to eradicate rabbits.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.

- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 153 – Red Clover Ley

- Red clover must make up at least 80% of the sward. Mixtures of red clover cultivars are permitted as is using a percentage of birdsfoot trefoil seed (seed labels must be retained as required).
- Seed receipts must be kept and made available for inspection.
- Keep a record of establishment, use of glyphosate, cutting dates and the date on which the area is closed off and made available to livestock (see details below) in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut more than 50% of the ley at any one time and do not cut the remaining 50% until the first half has started flowering again.
- Use seed mixes with ryegrass, white clover or any other species except red clover or birdsfoot trefoil.
- Apply herbicides or pesticides including insecticides, fungicides and molluscicides with the exception that glyphosate may be used after 1 October to spray off vegetation prior to re-establishment of the red clover ley. When applying glyphosate, maintain a buffer strip of at least 10 metres between treated sites and the nearest watercourse.
- Graze between 1 March and 30 September. If the same field is to be used in successive years, grazing should take place only between 1 October and the end of February and the sward must not be grazed below 10 centimetres during this period.
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed between 15 May and 1 October.

Option 155 – Improve Nutrient Management through Planning and Soil Sampling

- Update your Nutrient Management Plan by 15 January each year in accordance with RB209* requirements. The plan must illustrate your nutrient management (Slurry/Manure and fertiliser applications) for the coming year. The plan may be updated as a paper exercise or by using PLANET software. The current Nutrient Management Plan must be available as required.
- Keep detailed field records of all applications of slurry/manure or fertiliser using the Field Nutrients Record Template supplied in your contract or electronically using PLANET** software. Field records must be available as required.

Do not:

- Apply slurry/manure, fertiliser or lime on land where Glastir Management Options or the Whole Farm Code prohibit such applications, even where such application have been recommended in the Nutrient Management Plan.
- Apply more than the recommended amounts of slurry/manure or fertiliser noted in your Nutrient Management Plan.

*RB209 may be downloaded from Defra's website

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/fertiliser-manual-rb209/>

**PLANET software may be freely downloaded from

<http://www.planet4farmers.co.uk/>

Option 156 – Buffer zones to prevent erosion and run-off from grassland

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- After establishment manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland, with a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.
- Keep a record of establishment in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery

Option 157 – Buffer Zones to Prevent Erosion and Run–Off From Grassland: Ditch Landscapes

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- After establishment manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland, with a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.
- Keep a record of establishment in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 158 – Buffer Zones to Prevent Erosion and Run–Off From Land Under Arable Cropping

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- After establishment manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland, with a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.
- Keep a record of establishment in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 159 – Grassland Managed With No Inputs Between 15 October and 31 January

- Manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland with a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.
- Keep a record of the application of fertiliser, herbicides, pesticides and other inputs etc as required under the Whole Farm Code.

Do not:

- Plough, cultivate, re-seed or broadcast seed.
- Apply organic or inorganic fertilisers including artificial fertilisers, farmyard manure, slurry or dirty water between 15 October and 31 January.
- Apply any herbicides between 15 October and 31 January, except to spot-treat and control injurious weeds.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides between 15 October and 31 January.
- Allow stock to poach the surface (a limited degree of poaching within 5 metres of gateways and 5 metres of pinch-points may be accepted).
- Install any new drainage, modify or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Expose soil through vehicle rutting.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.

- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 160 – No Lime On Improved or Semi-Improved Grassland Over Peat Soils

- Manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland with a sward height of at least 5 centimetres.

Do not:

- Apply lime or any other substance to reduce soil acidity.
- Plough, cultivate, re-seed or broadcast seed.
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Supplementary feed.
- Allow stock to poach the surface (a limited degree of poaching within 5 metres of gateways and 5 metres of pinch-points may be accepted).
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Plant trees.
- Expose soil through vehicle rutting.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 161 – Grassland Management for Chough (Feeding)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- At least 80% of the sward must be between 3 centimetres and 5 centimetres high throughout the year.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 162 – Unsprayed Autumn Sown Cereal Crop for Corn Bunting (Nesting and Feeding)

- Establish an autumn sown cereal crop before 31 October within the eligible parcel(s).
- The minimum area specified in the Contract must be managed each year.
- Each plot must be at least 2 hectares and at least 75 metres wide.
- The crop must be established into a cultivated seed bed.
- Keep a record of establishment, mechanical weeding, harvesting, cutting, topping, ploughing, cultivation, re-seeding or broadcasting seed, fertiliser applications and the date grazing starts in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Undersow the crop
- Sow Maize
- Establish the crop by direct drilling or minimal tillage.
- Carry out mechanical weeding before 25 August of the following year. All weeding must be recorded in the Activity Diary.
- Use insecticides.
- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and drilled along with the seed.
- Apply any herbicides (except to spot treat injurious weeds) before 1 August
- Graze with livestock before 25 August of the following year.

- Plough, cultivate, re–seed or broadcast seed after establishment until 25 August of the following year.

Option 163 – Unsprayed Spring Sown Barley Crop for Corn Bunting (Nesting and Feeding)

- Establish a spring sown barley crop between 15 March and 15 April each year within the eligible parcel(s).
- The minimum area specified in the Contract must be managed each year.
- Each plot must be at least 2 hectares and at least 75 metres wide.
- The crop must be established into a cultivated seed bed.
- Keep a record of establishment, mechanical weeding, harvesting, cutting, topping, ploughing, cultivation, re-seeding or broadcasting seed, fertiliser applications, other field operations and the date grazing starts in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Undersow the crop.
- Establish the crop by direct drilling or minimal tillage.
- Carry out mechanical weeding before 15 March of the following year.
- Use insecticides.
- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and direct drilled along with the seed.
- Apply any herbicides (except to spot treat injurious weeds) before 1 August
- Apply any organic or inorganic fertilisers before 15 March of the following year
- Harvest, cut or top vegetation before 15 March of the following year

- Graze with livestock before 15 March of the following year
- Carry out any field operations after establishment until 15 March of the following year
- Plough, cultivate, re–seed or broadcast seed after establishment until 15 March of the following year

Option 164 – Grassland Management for Curlew (Nesting and Chick Feeding)

- Maintain as grassland by grazing
- From 1 April to 15 July 25% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres in height, 25% of the sward must be between 20 centimetres and 30 centimetres in height, the remaining 50% of the sward must be less than 20 centimetres in height.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species
- .Rushes must be maintained but must not exceed 30% of the area.
- Farmyard manure may be applied between 16 July and 31 March of the following year.
- Keep a record any field operations including cutting or topping in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Apply inorganic or artificial fertilisers, slurry or dirty water at any time.
- Apply any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed.
- Carry out any field operations (including cutting or topping) in enclosed fields between 1 April and 15 July
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 165 – Grassland Management for Curlew (Adult Feeding)

- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- From 1 April to 15 July 80% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres in height.
- From 31 July to 15 March of the following year at least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres in height and 20% of the sward must be more than 7 centimetres in height.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.
- Rushes must be maintained, but must not exceed 30% of the area.
- Farmyard manure may be applied between 16 July and 31 March of the following year.
- Keep a record of any field operations including cutting or topping in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Apply inorganic or artificial fertilisers, slurry or dirty water at any time.
- Apply any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed.
- Carry out any field operations (including cutting or topping) in enclosed fields between 1 April and 15 July
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 166 – Haymeadow Management for Curlew (Nesting)

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option except that farmyard manure may be applied every other year.
- Maintain as grassland by grazing and hay cutting. Cut once every year, after 15 July.
- The field must be shut off to livestock by 1 April every year.
- Maintain an aftermath sward height after cutting where 80% of the grasses are between 5 centimetres and 15 centimetres high.
- It is acceptable to make hay or haylage but not silage. Hay or haylage must be turned at least twice.
- The cut material must be removed from the site, even if spoiled by rain.
- Keep a record of the date on which the meadow is shut off to livestock, cut and when cut material is removed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Cut below 2 centimetres.
- Graze until 4 weeks after cutting.
- Carry out any field operations between 1 April and 15 July
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.

- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 167 – Grassland Management For Golden Plover (Feeding)

- Maintain as grassland by grazing
- From 15 March to 15 June at least 80% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres high.
- From 1 July to 30 September at least 80% of the sward must be more than 10 centimetres high.
- From 15 October to 15 February of the following year at least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the grassland must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species
- Rushes must be maintained but must not exceed 10% of the area.
- Farmyard manure may be applied between 30 September and 14 March of the following year.
- Keep a record any cutting or topping to manage rush in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Apply inorganic or artificial fertilisers, slurry or dirty water at any time.
- Apply any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed.
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain–harrow between 15 March and 30 September.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 168 – Grassland Management for Lapwing (Nesting and Feeding)

- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- By 31 March at least 80% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres high.
- From 1 May to 15 July at least 50% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres in height, and at least 10% of the sward must be over 10 centimetres high.
- From 16 July to 15 February the following year at least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres high and at least 20% of the area must be more than 7 centimetres high.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.
- Rushes must be maintained but must not exceed 20% of the area.
- Bare ground should cover between 5% and 10% of the area.
- Farmyard manure may be applied between 16 July and 14 March of the following year.
- Keep a record of any field operations including cutting or topping in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.
- Keep a Stocking Diary between 1 April and 15 July each year.

Do not:

- Do not carry out any field operations (including cutting or topping) between 1 April and 15 July
- Apply inorganic or artificial fertilisers, slurry or dirty water at any time.
- Apply any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.

- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Graze enclosed fields with sheep between 1 April and 15 July
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed.
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow between 1 April and 15 July
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 169 – Unsprayed Spring Sown Cereals, Oilseed Rape, Linseed or Mustard Crop For Lapwing (Nesting)

- Establish a spring sown cereal, oilseed rape, linseed or mustard crop by 14 April each year within the eligible parcel(s). .
- The minimum area specified in the Contract must be managed each year.
- The crop must be established into a cultivated seed bed.
- Keep a record of establishment, mechanical weeding, harvesting, cutting, topping, ploughing, cultivation, reseeding or broadcasting seed in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Establish the crop by direct drilling or by minimal tillage.
- Sow maize
- Undersow the crop.
- Carry out mechanical weeding before 1 August
- Use insecticides.
- Apply fungicides after crop establishment.
- Apply molluscicides unless using the principles of Integrated Pest Management and direct drilled along with the seed Apply any herbicides (except to spot treat injurious weeds) before 1 August
- Harvest, cut or top before 1 August
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed after establishment until 1 August

Option 170 – Uncropped Fallow Plot For Lapwing (Nesting)

- Establish the fallow plot by ploughing and cultivating a seed bed before 14 April each year within the eligible parcel(s).
- The minimum area specified in the Contract must be managed each year.
- Allow the plot to regenerate naturally.
- Keep a record of establishment and in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

After establishment of the seed bed until 1 August – Do not:

- Sow any crops
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed
- Carry out any field operations or use vehicles.
- Carry out any earth moving activities
- Cut or top vegetation
- Roll or chain harrow
- Apply herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides
- Apply organic or inorganic fertilisers
- Store manure, materials or machinery
- Burn vegetation or other materials
- Use as a trackway
- Graze with livestock
- Supplementary feed
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.

Option 171 – Grassland Management for Ring Ouzel (Feeding)

- Maintain as grassland by grazing.
- From 1 April to 31 July 80% of the sward must be less than 5 centimetres in height.
- From 15 August to 15 March of the following year at least 20% of the sward must be less than 7 centimetres in height and 20% of the sward must be more than 7 centimetres in height.
- Develop a sward that contains at least 3 plant species by year three of the contract and at least 4 plant species by the end of the contract, excluding ryegrass, white clover, notifiable weeds and non-native invasive plant species.
- Rushes must be maintained but must not exceed 30% of the area.
- Farmyard manure may be applied between 31 July and 31 March of the following year.
- Keep a record of any field operations, including cutting or topping, in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Do not carry out any field operations (including cutting or topping) between 1 April and 31 July.
- Apply inorganic or artificial fertilisers, slurry or dirty water at any time.
- Apply any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Plough, cultivate, reseed or broadcast seed.
- Install new drainage, modify existing drainage or clear out existing ditches.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.

- Roll or chain–harrow between 1 April and 15 July.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 172 – Orchard Management

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Complete any pruning or planting of orchard trees as detailed in the Capital Works Schedule in the Contract.
- Where dead wood is removed to prevent damage to the trees it should be stacked in a semi–shaded area to benefit fungi and invertebrates.
- Retain photographic evidence of unsafe or diseased trees that are felled, and available on request. .
- Manage by cutting or grazing to maintain a varied sward height where 80% of grasses are between 7 centimetres and 20 centimetres.
- Keep a record of establishment and pruning in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Fell any trees.
- Clear out existing ditches.
- Supplementary feed
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for off–road vehicle activities.

- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 173 – Streamside Corridor Management

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control injurious weeds in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 174 – Rough Grass Buffer Zone to Prevent Erosion and Run-Off From Land Under Arable Cropping

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Exclude all livestock
- Keep a record of establishment and cutting or topping to control injurious weeds in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut or top vegetation except to control injurious weed species.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain-harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 175 – Management Of Rough Grassland: Enclosed Land

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Manage by grazing or cutting to maintain as grassland. .
- Maintain a varied sward height where at least 75% of grasses and herbs are over 20 centimetres in height.
- Keep a record of cutting or topping to control scrub in the Activity Diary and make it available as required.

Do not:

- Clear out existing ditches.
- Apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- Apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- Cut below 20 centimetres.
- Burn vegetation or other materials.
- Roll or chain–harrow.
- Supplementary feed.
- Plant trees.
- Carry out any earth moving activities.
- Use for vehicle activities or as a track.
- Construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- Store materials or machinery.

Option 176 – Woodland – Light Grazing

- The rules for habitat under the Whole Farm Code apply to all the land within this option.
- Adhere to the maximum and minimum grazing levels shown below unless a more specific grazing plan has been included in the Contract

	Maximum	Minimum
1 January – 31 September	0.00 LU/ha	0.00 LU/ha
1 October – 31 December	0.40 LU/ha	0.10 LU/ha

- Keep a Stocking Diary and make it available for inspection.

Do not:

- fell any trees.
- clear out existing ditches.
- apply any insecticides, fungicides or molluscicides.
- apply lime or any other substance to alter the soil acidity.
- cut or top vegetation.
- burn vegetation or other materials.
- roll or chain–harrow.
- plant trees.
- supplementary feed.
- carry out any earth moving activities.
- use for vehicle activities or as a track.

- construct tracks, roads, yards, hardstandings or any new structures.
- store materials or machinery.

Option 400 – Additional Management Payment: Stock Management

- Comply with the stock management plan in the Contract agreed with your Contract Manager.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Do not:

- Allow stock to damage archaeological features, vulnerable soils or vegetation threatened by overgrazing / undergrazing / poaching.

Option 401 – Additional Management Payment: Mixed Grazing

- A minimum of 30% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing cattle in each calendar year.
- A minimum of 15% of the livestock units (LUs) must be grazing sheep in each calendar year.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Option 402 – Additional Management Payment: Control Burning

- Comply with a burning management plan agreed with your Contract Manager.
- Comply with the burning regulations and maintain your burning plan and make it available as required.
- Firebreaks must be cut around the proposed burning sites. Where cutting fire breaks, agree a programme of cutting for each year of the Contract.
- The plan will show the areas to be burnt. As a guide, burnt patches should be between 0.25 and 1 hectare, as agreed with your Contract Manager.

Do not:

- Burn the same piece of vegetation more than once in five years.
- Burn short heath vegetation (less than 10 centimetres) or heath on thin soils (less than 5 centimetres deep) or on steep slopes (1 in 2 or less), or where there is more than 50% rock or scree.
- Burn adjacent to bracken.
- Burn sites where Juniper has been recorded in your contract or management plan.
- Burn no more than a third of the heathland vegetation in the five year period.
- When cutting firebreaks, cut more than a third of the heathland vegetation in the 5 year period.

Option 403 – Additional Management Payment: Re-Wetting

- Comply with a re-wetting plan agreed with the Contract Manager.
- Graze the site in accordance with your grazing plan in the Contract.

Option 404 – Additional Management Payment: Re-Wetting (Improved Land)

- Comply with a re-wetting plan agreed with the Contract Manager.
- Graze the site in accordance with your grazing plan in the Contract.

Option 405 – Additional Management Payment: Grazing Management For Dung Invertebrates.

- Manage by grazing with cattle, ponies or horses only, between 1 March and 31 July each year.
- Keep a Stocking Diary to identify which **individual animals** (e.g. Cattle ear tag number) have grazed the area between 1 March and 31 July and for how long.
- Make available as required, medicine book records for worm treatments of stock grazing on these parcels.

Do not:

- Graze with livestock that have been treated with avermectin products within 6 weeks of treatment between 1 March and 31 July.
- Graze with livestock that have been treated with a bolus containing avermectin product.

Option 411 – Additional Management Payment: Reduce Stocking

- Comply with the grazing plan in the Contract detailing the additional stock reduction required.
- A Stocking Diary must be kept and made available on request.

Annex 1 – How to distinguish between habitat and improved land

The table below is designed as a guide only to help you make that distinction. This is not a definitive guide and you should seek professional advice if you are unsure:

It is extremely important that you are able to make the distinction between improved land and habitat. This is vital to enable you to protect habitat land as required under the Whole Farm Code. The following table is designed to help you with this process.

Key Considerations	
HABITAT	IMPROVED LAND
<p>Vegetation Composition</p> <p>Vegetation with a composition of less than 25% sown agricultural species including rye grass and white clover.</p>	<p>Vegetation Composition</p> <p>Vegetation with a composition of more than 25% sown agricultural species including rye grass and white clover.</p>
<p>Past Agricultural Management History</p> <p>Land has been subject to many of these past management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to have been ploughed and reseeded within recent years. • Little or no input of inorganic fertiliser / farmyard manure. • Low productivity – just one cut of hay or silage taken annually. 	<p>Past Agricultural Management History</p> <p>Land has been subject to at least one of these past management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable land or pasture that has been ploughed and reseeded on a routine basis as part of normal agricultural management. • High inputs of inorganic fertiliser / farmyard manure / slurry / sludge. • High productivity – often two to three cuts of silage per year or a single high

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage crops typically taken as hay. • Poorly drained – prone to waterlogging / rush infestation but can be very dry for example on a well drained substrate such as limestone. 	<p>yield crop of hay. Generally considered as good productive land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage crops typically taken as silage. • Usually well drained.
<p>Wildflowers and Grasses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes has a good range of different wild flowers and grasses typical of the soli type. Wild flower species may include knapweed, yellow rattle, ox – eye daisy, tormentil and thyme. • A range of grassland species usually spread throughout the field – occasionally a higher cover of wildflowers than grasses. 	<p>Wildflowers and Grasses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very limited range of wild flower species. Typical flower species found on improved grassland include creeping buttercup, creeping thistle, docks, nettles and chickweed. • Most of the field dominated by very few species – typically agricultural species such as ryegrass or white clover.
<p>Associated Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide variety of invertebrates (butterflies, grasshoppers, beetles and other insects) often seen in the summer months. Anthills occasionally. • Nesting wading birds for example curlew, snipe, lapwing. 	<p>Associated Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated wildlife is very limited. Poor variety of invertebrates and no anthills. • Some improved grasslands can support populations of important wildlife for example lapwing.

Improved Land

All vegetation with a composition of more than 25% sown agricultural species including rye grass and white clover is categorised as improved land.

Annex 2 – Whole Farm Code and Management Options

Payment Rate and Unit Type Summary Tables

The Whole Farm Code	Payment Rate – £ per hectare	Unit
	6.00	Up to 20.00 ha
	4.00	20.01 up to 50.00 ha
	1.00	50.01 up to 100.00 ha
	0.50	Over 100 ha

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
5	Enhanced hedgerow management	0.27	m
14	100% slurry injection	17.00	ha
14b	75% slurry injection	12.50	ha
15	Grazed pasture – no inputs	94.00	ha
15b	Grazed permanent pasture with low inputs	54.00	ha
15c	Grazed pasture – no inputs/mix grazing	106.00	ha
15d	Grazed pasture - low inputs/mix grazing	66.00	ha
19	Marshy grassland	107.00	ha
19b	Marshy grassland – mix grazing	119.00	ha
20	Heath	77.00	ha

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
20b	Heath – mix grazing	89.00	ha
21	Saltmarsh	135.00	ha
21b	Saltmarsh – mix grazing	147.00	ha
22	Existing haymeadow	154.00	ha
25	Sand dunes	112.00	Ha
25b	Sand dunes – mix grazing	124.00	Ha
27	Fallow margin	500.00	ha
28	Retain winter stubbles	122.00	ha
30	Unsprayed cereals or pulses	284.00	ha
31	Unsprayed cereals with winter stubbles	440.00	ha
32b	Unsprayed rootcrops	497.00	ha
33	Wildlife cover crop	604.00	ha
34	Unharvested cereal headland	525.00	ha
34b	Unfertilised / unsprayed cereal headland	445.00	ha
37	UK native breeds at risk	49.00	LU
41a	Grazed open country	58.00	ha
41b	Grazed open country – mix grazing	71.00	ha
100	Woodland – stock exclusion	80.28	ha
101	Trees and scrub – planting	345.27	ha

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
102	Trees and scrub – regeneration	341.19	ha
103	Scrub – stock exclusion	140.49	ha
104	Wood pasture	78.30	ha
106	Parks and gardens	86.22	ha
109	Calaminarian grassland	81.06	ha
115	Dry heath – less than 50% gorse	89.74	ha
116	Dry heath – more than 50% gorse	89.74	ha
117	Wet heath – less than 60% moor–grass	64.29	ha
118	Wet heath – more than 60% moor–grass	57.60	ha
119	Heath – establishment	283.69	ha
120	Unimproved acid grass	242.08	ha
121	Unimproved acid grass (pasture)	189.09	ha
122	Unimproved acid grass (hay cutting)	248.95	ha
123	Unimproved neutral grass (pasture)	161.39	ha
124	Unimproved neutral grass (haymeadow)	221.25	ha
125	Unimproved neutral grass (pasture)	161.39	ha
126	Unimproved neutral grass (hay cutting)	221.25	ha
128	Unimproved calcareous grass	228.03	ha
129	Unimproved calcareous grass (pasture)	160.99	ha

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
130	Unimproved calcareous grass (hay cutting)	220.85	ha
131	Convert arable to grass (no inputs)	245.88	ha
132	Convert to semi-improved grass (hay cutting)	234.50	ha
133	Marshy grassland	151.39	ha
134	Marshy grassland (pasture)	241.67	ha
139	Bog – less than 50% moor–grass	189.93	ha
140	Bog – more than 50% moor–grass	151.39	ha
141	Bog – restoration (no grazing)	204.78	ha
142	Bog – reversion (pasture)	280.21	ha
143	Fen	129.44	ha
144	Fen – restoration (no grazing)	204.78	ha
145	Fen – reversion (pasture)	233.65	ha
146	Reedbed – stock exclusion	67.03	ha
147	Reedbed – creation	401.40	ha
148	Coastal grassland	186.68	ha
149	Saltmarsh – restoration (no grazing)	268.17	ha
150	Saltmarsh – creation	242.08	ha
151	Shingle and dune – creation	300.63	ha
153	Red clover	254.88	ha

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
155	Nutrient management Plan	250.00	item
156	Buffer to prevent erosion	146.32	ha
157	Buffer to prevent erosion – ditches	204.78	ha
158	Buffer to prevent erosion from arable	379.80	ha
159	Grass with no inputs 15 Oct–31 Jan	44.22	ha
160	No lime on peat	53.70	ha
161	Grass management – chough	118.36	ha
162	Unsprayed autumn cereal – bunting	325.81	ha
163	Unsprayed spring barley – bunting	455.88	ha
164	Grass managed for curlew (nest & chicks)	78.22	ha
165	Grass managed for curlew (adult)	78.22	ha
166	Meadow managed for curlew (nesting)	194.36	ha
167	Grass managed for plover	78.22	ha
168	Grass managed for lapwing (nest & feeding)	78.22	ha
169	Unsprayed crops for lapwing (nesting)	302.82	ha
170	Fallow plots for lapwing (nesting)	497.02	ha
171	Grass managed for ring ouzel (feeding)	78.22	ha
172	Orchard management	204.78	ha
173	Streamside corridor management	0.03	m ²

Option Number	Management Option	Payment Rate (£)	Unit Type
174	Rough grass buffer zone	0.04	m ²
175	Management of enclosed grassland	254.92	ha
176	Woodland – light grazing	57.87	ha
400	Stock management	18.00	ha
401	Mixed grazing	12.00	ha
402	Control burning	220.80	For the first 3 ha
		96.00	3.1 to 5 ha
		12.00	5.1 to 10 ha
		0.00	Over 10 ha
403	Re-wetting	25.38	ha
404	Re-wetting (improved land)	39.60	ha
405	Grazing for dung invertebrates	28.08	ha
411	Reduce stocking	267.60	LU