



## **Guidance for Applicants to the Farming in Protected Landscapes Programme**

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## **What is the Farming in Protected Landscapes Programme?**

The Farming in Protected Landscapes programme has been created by Defra and it forms part of the Government's Agricultural Transition Plan (ATP).

It will provide funds to allow farmers and land managers to work with Protected Landscape organisations (National Park Authorities and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty teams) to provide benefits for nature, climate, people and places. The programme will run from mid-2021 to April 2024.

### **A more detailed overview of the programme**

Our Protected Landscapes (PLs) – our National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) - are special and unique and need to be managed, enhanced and protected while also supporting the farmers<sup>1</sup> and communities who work within them and the wider local economy.

The Farming in Protected Landscapes programme, which will operate in England, will provide additional investment in these places to allow farmers to work in partnership with Protected Landscape bodies to deliver bigger and better outcomes for the environment for people and for the place.

Protected Landscapes can make an important contribution to:

- **Climate** – delivering net zero with nature and nature-based solutions to help communities adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change;
- **Nature** – playing a leading role in the delivery of the Nature Recovery Network and achieving the PMs commitment to protect 30% of land by 2030;
- **People** – providing a natural health service that will improve the nation's public health and wellbeing through increased access to nature across all parts of society, as part of our green recovery;
- **Place** – creating centres of excellence and green innovation that are flourishing places to live and work, each with a strong identity and cultural heritage, and high recognition as attractive visitor destinations

As part of the Agricultural Transition Plan, the government has committed to help farmers and land managers deliver against these four areas, in a holistic way - in order to meet the requirements of individual Protected Landscapes, helping strengthen their special importance and enhance their environments and accessibility.

The programme will be delivered by farmers, working in partnership with Protected Landscape teams – Protected Landscape teams and farmers living and working in these areas know the opportunities and challenges facing their landscapes and communities the best. This is an opportunity for Protected Landscapes, farmers, and others within these areas to work better together, leading work at an individual landscape level, building on existing relationships.

The programme will be project based and take a bottom up approach - this means that funding will support individual projects proposed by farmers, and approved by Local Assessment Panels, which will support Protected Landscapes' local priorities.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Farmers' - refers to both farmers and other land managers in the private public and charity sectors.

This is a time limited programme (2021-2024) to provide additional investment in our most special places - it will work alongside – not in competition with - existing schemes and add value where it is most needed. Over the longer term, Defra would envision the Sustainable Farming Incentive, the Local Nature Recovery scheme and the Landscape Recovery scheme playing a specific part across these landscapes, with farmers who lead on Farming in Protected Landscape projects taking part in one of these schemes.

## **Who can apply?**

Applications will be accepted from farmers and land managers within an AONB or National Park in England, or the Norfolk Broads. The programme may also support activity on other land where that activity can demonstrate benefit to the Protected Landscape, or the Protected Landscape organisation's objectives or partnership initiatives. Your Farming in Protected Landscape officer can advise on whether your land / project is eligible.

You can check if your land is within the boundaries of a protected landscape on the [MAGIC mapping website](#). Follow these steps:

1. select Designations
2. select Land-based designations
3. select Statutory
4. untick all boxes apart from Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England) and National Parks (England).

You can receive funding through the programme for work in the above places if you:

- Are a farmer or land manager (including individuals, charities and some public bodies)
- Are collaborating with an eligible farmer / land manager (or a group of farmers/land managers) to deliver an eligible project
- Own, or have management control of, all the land affected by the project, or have the formal consent of the person who does.

Common land is eligible for support through the Programme. You can apply as a landowner with sole rights, or as a group of commoners acting together.

Applications will also be accepted from organisations and individuals delivering projects which are in support of the programme outcomes and the relevant Protected Landscape Management Plan/Priorities, as long as they are applying in collaboration with a farmer or land manager.

This programme supports activity on the following areas and features within a protected landscape:

- Farmed or managed areas of arable and other crops, grasslands (temporary and permanent); moorland, woodland and scrub; heathland; in-stream and riparian areas and open waterbodies; land which is or is proposed to be the subject of re-wilding
- Non-farmed areas of a holding, including hardstanding, farmyards, agricultural buildings, historic structures, tracks;
- Protected sites e.g. SSSIs, SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites or other wildlife rich sites such as wetlands or saltmarsh

The programme is also open to farmers and land managers on eligible land outside of protected landscape, but the project must benefit the protected landscape, or the protected landscape body's objectives or partnership initiatives.

This programme does not support works on domestic property, or other areas outside of the definition above such as village greens, churchyards, school grounds etc.

A summary of bodies/organisations who are directly eligible is set out below:

<b>Body/Organisation</b>	<b>Can I apply?</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
Government departments, executive agencies and NDPBs (for example, Ministry of Defence, Forestry Commission), with exception of the bodies listed below in this table:	No	None
Natural England	Yes	For work on the National Nature Reserves which goes beyond other legal obligations
Other public bodies (including National Park Authorities, The Broads Authority, Conservation Boards and AONB Partnerships through their accountable bodies)	Yes	Provided the work goes beyond the duty of regard and other legal obligations
County, Unitary, District, Parish Council and former college farms	Yes	None
Tenants of eligible public bodies	Yes	Ineligible where the work is already a requirement of the tenancy agreement. The public body must countersign the application if the tenant does not have security of tenure for the full term of the agreement.
Tenants of ineligible public bodies	Yes	Ineligible where the work is already a requirement of the tenancy agreement. Tenants must have security of tenure for the full term of the agreement, as the public body cannot countersign the application.
Other organisations and individuals	Yes	Where the proposed activity or works is in support of programme aims

## Tenancy

If you are including land in an application that you occupy under a tenancy, including under the Agricultural Holdings Act 1986, Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995 (a Farm Business Tenancy) or equivalent, you must have:

- management control of this land for the duration of any commitments
- control of all the activities needed to deliver the project,
- the consent of the landlord as required.

## Landlords

If you are a landlord and can show that you have management control over land which has been let to a tenant, and the activities, you can include that land in an application.

## Common land, shared grazing and other collaborative projects

If the application is made by the landowner who owns the whole common and has sole use and rights to the land, the common can be entered as the landowner's holding.

Protected Landscape organisations and other bodies may be able to facilitate collaborative projects as a lead or responsible partner. Regardless of who applies, if the application is made by someone who does not have sole use of all the land and where there will be two or more beneficiaries to the agreement:

- an internal agreement must be established, signed by all the parties to the application, specifying the obligations placed on each person and the payments they may expect to receive
- a copy of this internal agreement will need to be submitted before the agreement can commence and may, during the agreement period, need to be supplemented by formal evidence that the internal agreement operates effectively e.g. minutes of recent meetings.
- in all cases where there are 5 or more parties benefiting from or contributing to the delivery of the agreement on common land, a more formal commons association must be established with officers to manage the association.

## Collaborative Farmer groups

You can apply to the programme as part of a collaborative farmer group. You can choose out of the below three options how you and your collaborative farmer group would like to apply.

You can:

- apply through a lead applicant, who takes on the task of distributing resources to the group, managing the application process and reporting on the progress of the project.
- apply through a third party that is not part of the collaborative farmer group but acting on the behalf of the collaborative farmer group (e.g. an environmental charity). The third party will distribute the resources to the group, manage the application process and report on the progress of the project.
- apply through your Protected Landscape body who may have experience of working with the whole group or some its members (this would be subject to a panel decision like all other applications). Your Protected Landscape can make

individual payments to farmers in the collaborative farmer group or pay for necessary works and activities directly. Your Protected Landscape body will distribute the resources to the group, manage the application process and report on the progress of the project.

You will need to have partnership agreements between the participants and the lead applicant / applicant body. Your Protected Landscape team can support you to develop these.

## **What can I apply for?**

You will need to demonstrate how your project:

- (1) Delivers against at least one of the Programme outcomes and to provide the details of any partners with whom you have chosen to work. There are four themes in which the programme outcomes are defined by; Climate, Nature, People and Place.
- (2) Connects to the priorities of your Protected Landscape's management plan, as laid out by your local Protected Landscape team

The outcomes, of which you will need to demonstrate that your project delivers against at least one, are listed below under four key themes:

### Climate

- More carbon is stored and/or sequestered
- Flood risk has been reduced
- Better understanding among farmers, land managers and the public as to what different habitats and land uses can deliver for carbon storage and reduced carbon emissions
- The landscape is more resilient to climate change

### Nature

- There is a greater area of wildlife rich habitat
- There is greater connectivity between habitats
- Existing habitat is better managed for biodiversity
- There is an increase in biodiversity

### People

- There are more opportunities for people to explore, enjoy and understand the landscape
- There are more opportunities for more diverse audiences to explore, enjoy and understand the landscape
- There is greater public engagement in land management, for example through volunteering

### Place

- The quality and character of the landscape is reinforced or enhanced
- Historic structures and features are conserved, enhanced or interpreted more effectively
- There is an increase in the resilience of nature friendly sustainable farm businesses, which in turn contributes to a more thriving local economy

Examples of the types of work or projects that are relevant to the outcomes of this programme could include:

- Creating scrapes, ponds or other wetland to support a variety of wildlife
- Providing new or easier access opportunities, links to the Public Rights of Way network, or providing interpretation of farming, nature and heritage
- Parking improvements at a key site to provide safe access to popular walking routes and reduce congestion for visitors and for local residents
- Restoring drystone walls or hedges
- Conserving historic features on a farm, such as lime kilns or lead mining heritage
- Action to reduce carbon emissions, or the use of plastics, on a farm

Projects brought forward under the third of the Place outcomes - *There is an increase in the resilience of nature friendly sustainable farm businesses, which in turn contributes to a more thriving local economy* - must deliver this in balance with and directly linked to other programme outcomes across the four themes. High cost items may fail the value for money test unless they are delivering against multiple other outcomes.

Examples would include:

- A new or enhanced livestock facility which allows in-wintering of stock and prevents priority habitat or historic features being damaged.
- Glamping pods linked to experiencing nature recovery work on farms and supported by interpretation or new access.
- Buying a small-bale baler and cutting equipment (including second hand) to use on hay meadows to sell small-baled hay to e.g. local horse owners, smallholders etc.

This outcome is not intended to support all commercial activity on farms. Other, more general business resilience and productivity measures are better suited to other funds which are being brought forward by Defra, e.g.:

- Farming Investment Fund (from autumn 2021) will offer funding for equipment, technology, and infrastructure that improves farm productivity and benefits the environment.
- The Slurry Investment Scheme, which will be offered from 2022, which will help to reduce pollution from farming and contribute to the government's 25 Year Environment Plan and Net Zero commitments.
- Other schemes which may emerge from Government.

You will also need to ensure that your project delivers the management plan priorities of the Cannock Chase AONB. *FiPL projects will be expected to deliver against the following Themes and Objectives of the [Cannock Chase AONB Management Plan 2019-2024](#).*

Theme	Objectives	Indicative projects (these are illustrative only and not inclusive)
<b>Landscape Character and Planning (pages 18-23)</b>	Maintain the quality and distinctiveness of the AONB's landscape character	Two isolated areas of woodland are linked by a fenced area (stock and deer proof) which allows for natural regeneration.  A landowner provides succession planning for in-field and hedgerow trees to ultimately replace significant trees in the landscape.  New individual trees and small groups of trees are planted and fenced to re-instate historic wood pasture or parkland, along

		<p>with 'halo' thinning around existing veteran trees.</p> <p>An area of floodplain grassland is managed to encourage species diversity and seasonal flooding.</p> <p>Birch and pine seedlings are cleared from an area of relict heath and the area of heath extended.</p>
	<p>Enhance the setting of the Chase within its urban and rural landscape</p>	<p>Important views from the AONB out into the surrounding countryside are framed with new planting or managed by careful removal of selected vegetation.</p> <p>New tree belts, small woodlands, hedgerows and hedgerow trees are planted to soften the impact of adjoining urban edges.</p> <p>A shelter belt of trees is planted downwind of an animal housing barn to capture air-borne nitrogen pollution.</p> <p>New woodland or hedges are planted to reinstate and strengthen field pattern and help screen visual detractors in the setting of the AONB</p>
<p><b>Wildlife and Nature</b> (pages 24-31)</p>	<p>Improve conditions for nature in the Chase</p>	<p>Scrapes, ponds or other wetlands are created to encourage wildlife.</p> <p>Invasive, non-native species are removed to encourage the development of native flora.</p> <p>A woodland ride is scalloped to encourage the development of scrub and grassland for invertebrates.</p>
	<p>Enlarge and connect habitats</p>	<p>A straightened watercourse is re-wiggled and re-contoured, creating new habitat, enhancing the landscape and reducing flood risk.</p> <p>A network of hay meadows is restored, using species rich donor sites to spread green hay on recipient meadows close-by.</p> <p>Two isolated areas of heathland are connected by converting an area of arable/improved grassland.</p>
<p><b>Historic Environment and Culture</b> (pages 32-35)</p>	<p>Conserve the Chase's historic environment</p>	<p>An historic feature close to a right of way is consolidated and interpreted.</p> <p>Trees and scrub are selectively thinned from earthworks to prevent damage to the underlying archaeology.</p>



	<p>Connect communities with the Chase's history and culture</p>	<p>A local archaeology group undertakes a study of a site through a community archaeology project and interprets the location's historic significance.</p> <p>A tree and plant survey is conducted within an historic park to identify the presence of historic species, leading to proposals for a new planting programme to restore the landscape.</p>
<p><b>Experience and Enjoyment (pages 36-41)</b></p>	<p>Treading lightly on the Chase</p>	<p>New waymarking signage is installed to help people keep to public rights of way and an interpretation panel is erected to explain local features of interest on the route.</p> <p>A stile on a public right of way is replaced by a kissing gate to improve accessibility of the network.</p> <p>Seasonal landscape rangers are appointed to engage visitors and support farmers and land managers.</p>
	<p>A greener experience</p>	<p>A permissive path is created and waymarked to allow visitors to experience an historic feature.</p> <p>Parking improvements are made at a key site to provide safe access to popular walking routes and reduce congestion for visitors and local residents.</p> <p>A volunteer group is supported to look after sections of a long-distance recreational route.</p> <p>A series of farm walks is devised and delivered to increase confidence in visitor exploration of the landscape and understanding of farming activities.</p>
<p><b>Communities and Business (pages 42-45)</b></p>	<p>Natural benefits for the community</p>	<p>A project engaging with local care homes reconnects elderly people with their landscape through short walks and sensory activities in nature – back at the care home they are supported to grow on plug plants for hay meadow restoration.</p> <p>Engagement with a group supporting visually impaired people leads to a programme of engagement activities introducing groups to their local natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Part of a barn is converted into an education facility for school visits from urban areas beyond the AONB boundary where the participants discover more about the source of their food and public goods like clean air and water, and more about themselves.</p>

	Business supporting the special qualities	<p>A pop-up camping facility is supported on a farm, alongside the provision of new walking trails and on site activities, including stargazing and dawn chorus walks.</p> <p>A locally Cannock Chase branded beef and lamb initiative is supported promoting the links between the product and the landscape in which it is reared.</p> <p>A training course for farmland bird identification and conservation is organised for local farmers.</p>
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For further advice on the types of projects that this programme can deliver please speak to your Protected Landscape team.

## **What costs can I apply for?**

### Capital and Revenue Spend

You can apply for both capital and revenue spend.

Revenue spend is where funding is provided to support management actions which deliver Farming in Protected Landscape objectives.

Capital spend is where funding is provided to purchase or invest in a physical asset (capital item) to achieve a stated outcome, for example increased business prosperity or improvements to the environment. Capital items can be natural landscape features (such as trees, hedgerows and ponds) or built (such as fencing, water, infrastructure, buildings, machinery and equipment).

### Payment and Intervention Rates

The purpose of the programme is to enable additional support where it is most needed for farmers and other land managers in Protected Landscapes – and delivering for climate, nature, people, and place. As with Countryside Stewardship, some projects that achieve these ends will inevitably have a commercial dimension, and this factor is reflected accordingly in the payment rates.

You should be aware that the programme is designed to fund additional activities that deliver our programme goals in ways that are most effective for local areas. It will not provide subsidy for normal private sector interests. All applications will be rigorously reviewed to ensure there is no overlap with other programme funding or grant schemes. For any further queries on this matter, please contact your Protected Landscape team.

Where there is a Countryside Stewardship rate for the work you want to do, that rate will also be used in the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme.

Where you are applying to fund an activity for which there is no standard Countryside Stewardship rate, you will need to be able show that the associated costs represent value for

money - this is based on getting quotes for the work. Your Protected landscape team can advise you on this.

Where there is no obvious commercial benefit to doing the work (e.g. it may be solely focused on nature recovery) you can be paid 100% of the eligible costs. Where the work generates commercial benefit to the applicant, generally this will either be 40% or 80% of eligible costs.

Please speak to your Farming in Protected Landscape officer for advice on payment rates and intervention rates. You may have different payment and intervention rates for the different activities that make up your project.

You may also want to be paid to do the work yourself rather than through a contractor. This is possible providing it represents a reasonable rate for the job, benchmarked against known costs locally or standard costs.

### **When can I apply?**

For the first year of funding, you can apply from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022. You can submit your application at any time during this window, though as funding is limited early applications are encouraged.

### **The application process**

You can find the application form on the website of your local AONB or National Park.

Before you apply

1. Please email [colin.manning@staffordshire.gov.uk](mailto:colin.manning@staffordshire.gov.uk) or speak to Colin Manning on 01785 278292 / 07815 652078 (for advice on the programme including to discuss your ideas, the payment rates and intervention rates for your project).
2. Check that you are eligible to apply.
3. Read the application questions and guidance. Make sure you keep within the word limit where asked in the application form and answer all the questions.
4. Have your supporting documents ready to submit with the application form.

How you apply

Visit <https://www.cannock-chase.co.uk/get-involved/farming-and-protected-landscapes-programme/>

Once you have applied

You should expect to hear back from your Protected Landscape team within 5 working days of your application

### **How will my application be assessed?**

All projects will be scored using a common scoring system. You will be scored against the following categories which will be weighted differently for your final score:

- Project outcomes - this includes deliver under the four themes of Climate, Nature, People and Place and also fit with the Protected Landscape Management Plan (40%)
- Value for Money (20%) – this includes demonstrating an efficient use of resources and cost-reasonableness
- Sustainability / legacy of projects (20%) – this includes demonstrating that benefits could be maintained once the programme funding concludes, and may include the likelihood of behaviour change and increased capacity, as well as more tangible measures.
- Ability to deliver (20%) – this includes demonstrating the capability to deliver in the timelines required

There are a number of requirements you must meet for your application to progress and these will be made clear in the application template. Your Protected Landscape will consider whether you meet the essential criteria for the programme (see under ‘who can apply’). If you do not meet the essential criteria, your Protected Landscape will not assess your application further.

#### For projects with a total fund request of over £5,000

Your application will be assessed by a Local Assessment Panel made up of experts from across your Protected Landscape, including from the farming and land management community, where you project will be given a score using a common scoring system.

#### For projects with a total fund request of under £5,000

Your application will be assessed by a senior member from your Protected Landscape team who has not been involved in providing advice or guidance to your application. They will assess your application using the common scoring system giving you a score for your project. If you submit more than two applications for fund requests under £5,000 over the course of the programme, the third and any further applications will be assessed at the Local Assessment Panel whatever their value.

### **Can my project be match funded?**

You are encouraged to bring in third party investment. Applications with match funding may increase their value for money scoring as part of the assessment process.

If you want to use third part funding you will be required to provide details of the third-party funding on the application form.

Applicants will be eligible to receive third party funding for Farming in Protected Landscape projects as long as the source of the third party funding is not from the Exchequer.

### **What kinds of agreements will be needed?**

You will not need to maintain any natural, cultural and access activities you deliver as part of the programme after your agreement period ends.

You must maintain capital infrastructure such as fences, gates or restored buildings for 5 years from the completion date.

You must maintain machinery assets such as brush harvesters for grassland restoration for 5 years from the purchase date.

### **What happens if my holding crosses the boundary of two Protected Landscapes?**

If your farm holding crosses the boundary of more than one Protected Landscape and you are interested in applying to the Farming in Protected Landscape programme please speak to an officer in either of the Protected Landscapes in which your holding lies. They will be best placed to advise which Protected Landscape body you should apply to.

### **Will my project be evaluated?**

Defra are funding an external contractor to review the effectiveness of the programme and show what Protected Landscapes bodies can deliver in partnership with farmers and land managers. Successful applicants will need to commit to participating in the programme evaluation; the input expected will be proportionate to the level of funding received.

### **How does the programme fit in with other Government support for farming?**

It's important to note that the programme isn't an agri-environment scheme – it's a programme supporting individual projects, enabling additional investment where it is most useful.

Being in an agri-environment scheme isn't a barrier to receiving project funding through the programme as long as you're not paid twice for the same work.

Your Protected Landscape team will be able to provide you with more details, and guide you through the application process.

### **Will receiving this funding stop me entering into new environmental land management schemes?**

Participants part of the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme should be well placed to enter into environmental land management schemes once the programme ends. Participants will not automatically roll into environmental land management scheme agreements from the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme.

Over the longer term, Defra would envision the Sustainable Farming Incentive, the Local Nature Recovery scheme and the Landscape Recovery scheme playing a specific part across these our Protected Landscapes, with farmers who lead on the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme projects taking part in one of these schemes.

### **Making an appeal**

We understand that you may be disappointed with a decision. If you would like appeal to the decision made you should make an appeal to your Protected Landscape by contacting [cannockchase@staffordshire.gov.uk](mailto:cannockchase@staffordshire.gov.uk) or speak to Ian Marshall on 01785 276051 / 07989 148731

You can only query a funding decision if you think that the Protected Landscape has:

- Made a mistake with the application
- Made a processing error
- Got the law wrong

You must set out to the Protected Landscape team the reason for your appeal under one (or more) of these three criteria.

Appeals will be dealt with by your Protected Landscape team and if necessary escalated to Defra.

### **Where can I go for more information?**

If you have a question about the Farming in Protected Landscapes Programme, please email [colin.manning@staffordshire.gov.uk](mailto:colin.manning@staffordshire.gov.uk) or speak to Colin Manning on 01785 278292 / 07815 652078.