

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 farmers¹ 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.

¹ '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?

Eligible Land and features

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.

Your Farming in Protected Landscape officer can advise on whether your land / project is eligible.

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.

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).

This programme does not support works on domestic property.

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.

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

Body/Organisation	Can I apply?	Additional Information
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 Cranborne Chase AONB.

The management plan priorities for Cranborne Chase AONB are outlined in the table overleaf along with indicative potential project ideas to help guide you:

Priorities within the Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan 2019-24

(Some of the indicative projects below would be dependent on the Landscape Character Area the project takes place within)

Plan Outcome	Indicative projects
Conserving and enhancing: Outstanding Landscapes	
1. Landscapes: The unique character, tranquillity and special qualities of the landscapes in the AONB are conserved and enhanced for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gappy, unmanaged hedgerow removal in open chalk downland areas to enhance landscape character; - Removal of square blocks of coniferous woodland ('ivers') on chalk grassland slopes; - Selective felling and broad-leaf replanting of unmanaged woodland/hilltop copses; - Farmstead flint and brick, and rendered, walls restored and/or reinstated; - Traditional farmstead buildings reused for minimal impact / green tourism; - Chalk down track verges widened and managed for downland species and pollinators; - Eyesore removal / mitigation of 20th century agricultural buildings; - Removal of scrub from archaeological / historic sites; - Revitalising designed and parkland landscapes and vistas; - Introduce traditional management of hedges to be stockproof, have greater habitat value and facilitate views;
2. Natural Environment: Natural resources are managed sustainably, are healthy and resilient to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A straightened length of watercourse is returned to its original course mitigating flood risk, enhancing the landscape and increasing wildlife habitat; - Broadleaved, riparian tree planting that helps cool water, reduces sediment ingress, increasing wetland wildlife habitat; - Fencing cattle away from rivers edge and installing nose/pasture pumps; - Soil improvements through Increasing use of cover crops, monitoring organic content, yield success and reduction of inorganic fertiliser cost and sharing results with neighbouring farmers;
3. Natural Environment: The AONB will be a place where all wildlife thrives and is able to move freely across areas of bigger, better managed and connected habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate the 'Farmland Bird Package' of measures (nesting areas, spring food, winter food) providing improved, linked habitat for farmland birds across 4 neighbouring farms with agronomist advice; - Provide a series of shallow scrapes and encourage tall, thick hedgerows and foraging areas for Turtle doves; - Restore and/or create and maintain enhanced wildlife corridors using a network of banks, road verges and field margins linking otherwise isolated wildlife rich habitats;

Plan Outcome	Indicative projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reversion of 5ha semi-natural grassland/arable (one or closely linked sites) to chalk grassland and managed scrub to encourage butterflies/birds; - Hedgerow/tree planting in relevant landscape character areas using Right Tree, Right Place Guidance and long term management / maintenance; - Cooperative landscape scale control / eradication of alien and invasive species across multiple land holdings [eg Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam];
<p>4. Historic and Cultural Environment: The historic and cultural environment is conserved and enhanced; residents and visitors understand, value and enjoy it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At Risk in-field Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected and conserved through appropriate fencing, reducing cultivation depth, scrub management, and light summer sheep grazing during subsequent years; - Clearance of sight lines to enable a series of heritage features to be viewed in their combined context and explained/interpreted; - A local parish group works alongside farmers to develop a new walking route around the parish that explains the history, origins, myths and fables that surround the parish name; - Initiate and/or support a volunteer group in undertaking conservation work of historic features on neighbouring farms, an historic park or garden such as boundary markers, SAMs, Ha Ha, ice house or historic farm signage;
<p>5. Dark Night Skies: The International Dark Sky Reserve status is retained through evidencing annual reductions in light pollution and ensuring the multiple benefits of dark night skies are understood, valued and enjoyed by all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replace all exterior farm and farmyard lighting with dark sky compliant fittings/bulbs and to reduce light pollution, erect several bat and bird boxes and offer as case study to other farmers and the public; - With Wessex Astronomical Society, determine prime stargazing site on farm and offer public stargazing events per year with parking and toilet facilities available; - Fit motion sensor switching to save energy and reduce surface reflected light where lights are already compliant;
<i>Conserving and enhancing: Living and Working Landscapes</i>	
<p>6. Rural Land Management: Rural land will be managed sustainably whilst meeting the demand for food and other produce in ways that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enlarge, link and buffer chalk grassland habitats, through wildflower restoration on semi-improved grassland, appropriate scrub management and management through an extensive and relevant grazing regime and use of conservation-grazing flock; - Local food producers form a group to explain and promote the links between their produce and landscape within which it is grown/reared;

Plan Outcome	Indicative projects
<p>conserve and enhance landscape character and deliver increased public benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A farmer cluster / neighbouring farm clusters are supported to learn about and then implement regenerative farming practices;
<p>7. Planning and Transportation: Where development is necessary, it integrates with landscape character and sustainable transport options reduce effects on tranquillity and the natural environment</p>	<p><i>Less likely to be achieved entirely through FiPL funding although materials and/or design for example within a project would need to align with requirements regarding the relevant landscape character.</i></p>
<p>8. Sustaining Rural Communities: Economic and social wellbeing is ensured through a thriving rural economy and as a high quality sustainable rural tourism destination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop cycle hire, repairs and spares facility and promote new cycling routes; - Develop an historic/archaeology based walking trail with leaflet across neighbouring farms, providing permissive access routes to join up existing Rights of Way and partnering with local B&Bs to offer a package (start/finish overnight stays); - Provide ecologically sustainable, minimal impact, authorised camping facilities alongside led farm walks, self-guided trails and other on-site activities;
<p>Conserving and enhancing: Special Landscapes to Enjoy</p>	
<p>9. Awareness and understanding: Everyone understands and values the area's special qualities, landscape character, historic and natural assets, and its traditions and mythical qualities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where a PRow traverses or passes alongside the farm, provide interpretative boards to explain to users of the various work on the farm and its wildlife, during the different seasons; - Care home residents / dementia / rehabilitation patients (or other hard to reach groups) are supported to visit the farm for short guided walks and sensory activities that are a source for continued artistic, memory recall or plug plant growing activities back at their base; - Local schools, colleges or parish community groups are offered a programme of participatory educational visits to farms to understand where their food comes from, how it is produced and how that influences the landscape around them; - Specific facilities are made available for the less able / wheelchair bound visitor/groups to access, learn and enjoy the work of the farm;

Plan Outcome	Indicative projects
<p>10. Wellbeing, involvement & learning: More diverse audiences, young people in particular, learn new skills and have improved physical and mental wellbeing through engaging with the high quality environment for physical activity, relaxation and inspiration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and offer a package for young care-givers, disadvantaged youngsters from neighbouring towns to spend time working, learning and gaining new skills on the farm at least twice a year; - Provide basic facilities and access for an artist(s) to bring groups to paint/sketch on farm and provide display/sales area for their work; - Develop interpretative nature trail around the farm, opportunity for interaction/learning with livestock and how food is produced particularly aimed at disadvantaged groups from surrounding urban areas; - Provide R&R opportunities (eg walks, mindfulness, forest bathing) for NHS staff and/or others suffering fatigue or stress related conditions; - Support or initiate a volunteer group to have access to farmland to learn new ID and practical countryside conservation skills.

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?

Maximum grant allowance

The maximum grant you can apply for through this programme in Cranborne Chase AONB is £150,000. This would only be for very exceptional projects, delivering substantial benefits and scoring very highly. It is expected that most applications will be below £50k. The maximum grant permitted may be changed to reflect the priorities and needs advised by the Local Assessment Panel, once it is established.

Minimum grant allowance

The minimum grant you can apply for through this programme is £1,000.00. However, the minimum grant permitted may be changed to reflect the priorities and needs advised by the Local Assessment Panel, once it is established.

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.

A project may consist of a range of actual cost or bespoke items and Countryside Stewardship equivalent options, specific to the project being proposed and outcomes being targeted. Funding on an actual cost basis may also be underpinned or in combination with other Countryside Stewardship equivalent options on the same land, where the option requirements do not conflict. By combining option(s) on the same area, where they do not conflict, multiple objectives can be met.

Your project may also be part of and include other programmes or schemes on your farm that enhance or complement the project outcomes. Although it is important to ensure that there is no double funding for the same activity, delivering with other projects or schemes is likely to be reflected in the project scoring and wider benefits.

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 1st July 2021 – 31st 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. Contact Helena Darragh (helenadarragh@cranbornechase.org.uk) or Alison Marsh (alisonmarsh@cranbornechase.org.uk) for advice on the programme including to discuss your ideas, the payment rates and intervention rates for your project. Ideally, a Farming in Protected Landscapes project officer will visit your potential project location or meet you to discuss your ideas before you complete your application.
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:

1. Once you have spoken to Cranborne Chase AONB and you have been told that the project you are proposing is eligible, you will be sent a copy of the application form.

Once you have applied:

You should expect to hear back from your Protected Landscape team within 10 working days of your application being submitted

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 your 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 in 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 the Farming in Protected Landscapes team or helenadarragh@cranbornechase.org.uk; alisonmarsh@cranbornechase.org.uk and lindanunn@cranbornechase.org.uk

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?

Contacts: helenadarragh@cranbornechase.org.uk or alisonmarsh@cranbornechase.org.uk

Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan:

<https://cranbornechase.org.uk/publications/aonb-management-plan/>

Cranborne Chase AONB website: <https://www.cranbornechase.org.uk>