Choosing priorities

Countryside Stewardship is a competitive scheme and funding is limited. Not all eligible applicants will be offered a grant. This guide will help applicants choose the options that will increase their chance of success.

Countryside Stewardship applications are scored - both top priorities and other priorities (listed in the boxes below) score points. Applicants should select at least one top priority. Choosing other priorities will improve an application’s score.

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### Other priorities

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**Biodiversity - top priorities**

**Priority habitats**

Applicants should choose land management options and capital works that maintain, restore and create priority habitats and support priority species that depend on these habitats.

Priority habitats to be maintained include:

- lowland calcareous grassland
- lowland meadows
- lowland fens
- traditional orchards
- wood pasture and parkland with veteran trees
- ancient and native woodland
- riparian habitats associated with priority rivers and lakes
- arable field margins

Priority habitats (especially projects to enlarge existing sites or help join up habitat networks) to be restored include:

- lowland calcareous grassland
- lowland meadows
- lowland fens
- traditional orchards
- wood pasture and parkland with veteran trees
- ancient and native woodland
- riparian habitats associated with priority rivers and lakes

Priority habitat creation to extend or link priority habitat to increase connectivity and reduce fragmentation. In particular, create priority habitat that will also contribute significantly to improvements in:
• water quality
• air quality
• flood and coastal risk management

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

Restore or maintain SSSIs that include features eligible for options – this includes options that will reduce diffuse water and air pollution effects.

**Priority species**

Managing priority habitats will create the habitat needs for many of the priority species associated with this area. In particular by providing such essential elements as bare ground, areas of scrub and varied sward structures which will help these species thrive.

This area also has a number of priority species that need tailored management and advice. Applicants should choose land management options and capital works that meet the specific needs of the following priority species:

• corn bunting
• lapwing
• turtle dove
• willow tit
• round-leaved feather-moss
• pearl-bordered fritillary
• marsh fritillary
• Duke of Burgundy
• wood white
• large blue
• greenweed flat-body moth
• barberry carpet
• rock-rose pot beetle
• *Anaptychia ciliaris* subsp. *ciliaris* (a lichen)
• *Caloplaca flavorubescens* (a lichen)
• round-leaved feather moss
• Bechstein’s bat
• greater horseshoe bat
• lesser horseshoe bat
- juniper
- green hound’s-tongue
- brown galangale
- corn buttercup
- red hemp nettle
- shepherd’s needle
- wild candytuft
- Cotswold pennycress
- greater water parsnip
- spreading hedge parsley

**Woodland bird assemblage**

Parts of this area are targeted for their variety of woodland birds. Natural England has assessed the area as being nationally significant where 4 or more of the following species occur:

- lesser spotted woodpecker
- tree pipit
- redstart
- pied flycatcher
- spotted flycatcher
- wood warbler
- marsh tit
- lesser redpoll
- hawfinch

In these areas applicants should choose land management options and capital works that maintain or enhance conditions for woodland birds.

**Breeding wader assemblage**

Parts of this area are targeted for their variety of breeding waders. Natural England has assessed it as being nationally significant where one or more of the following species occur:

- lapwing
- redshank
- curlew
- snipe

In these areas, applicants should choose land management options and capital works that maintain or enhance conditions for breeding waders.
**Arable plant assemblage**

This area has cultivated land that may contain nationally threatened and declining populations of arable plants. The correct management of these areas will help these species thrive and help their populations increase.

**The Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife Package**

This package is a collection of scheme options that benefit wild pollinators, farmland birds (such as grey partridge, tree sparrow and yellowhammer) and other farm wildlife (such as arable plants, great crested newt, bats and brown hare).

The package is voluntary, but an application will have a greater chance of success if options from the package are chosen.

The options provide the essential resources (especially year-round food, shelter and nesting places) that wild pollinators, birds and farm wildlife need to survive and reproduce. These include:

- sowing nectar flower mixes
- increasing flowers on grassland
- sowing winter bird food mixes
- managing hedgerows and other key farm habitats (like ponds and ditches)

**Mid-Tier**

Applicants can choose from groups of options for different farm-types – arable, mixed or pastoral. Typically, the options should be applied over a minimum of 3% to 5% of the farmed land on the holding.

**Higher Tier**

An application will have a greater chance of success if the holding has already helped wildlife thrive under previous schemes. For example, where a Higher Level Stewardship agreement is coming to an end, and from other areas where priority farmland species are present.

Applicants can choose from similar groups of options, tailored to their holding, in consultation with a Natural England adviser. Typically, the options will cover a minimum of 5% to 10% of farmed land to target a broader range of farmland species and habitats.
Applying the right combination of these options over at least 3% of the farmed land or a holding will bring benefits to farm wildlife.

**Water - top priorities**

**Water quality**

Applicants should consider options and capital works in the water quality options table that address:

- phosphate, nitrate, sediment and pesticides in the catchments to the Worcestershire/Warwickshire Avon, rural Bristol Avon, Windrush, Cherwell and Evenlode
- phosphate, sediment and pesticides in the catchment to the Frome and Cam
- phosphate, nitrate and pesticides in the catchment to the Upper Thames
- groundwater drinking water sources near Neston, Whittington, Stow-on-the-Wold and Golden Valley, affected by nitrates, and near Blockley, affected by pesticides
- surface water drinking sources near Gloucester and Sharpness Canal and Western Rother affected by pesticides

These options help improve water quality by controlling the source or the movement of potential pollutants, including:

- nutrients from fertilisers, manures and organic materials
- sediment from soil erosion and run-off
- pesticides from their use and disposal

**Flood and Coastal Risk Management**

An application will have a greater chance of success if applicants select options for flood and coastal risk issues in the following priority areas:

Within the Severn tributaries priority catchments, including:

- the Stroud Frome: Painswick Stream, up-stream of Stratford Park to Sheepscombe and Cranham; Slad Brook, up-stream of Stroud to The Camp (Dillay Brook) and Driftcombe Farm;
River Frome, up-stream of Chalford (A419) to Brimpsfield and Nettleton; Nailsworth Stream, up-stream of Hartley Bridge to Kingscote.

- the Badsey Brook, up-stream of Wickhamford to Fish Hill and Snowshill
- the Isbourne and Beesmore Brooks, up-stream of Winchcombe

Within Thames tributaries priority catchments, including:

- the River Churn, up-stream of Cirencester to North Cerney; and between Siddington and South Cerney; Tributaries of the River Evenlode, up-stream of Moreton in Marsh; The Bloxham Brook, up-stream of Bloxham; The Littlestock Brook and tributaries up-stream of Milton–under-Wychwood to Idbury and Fifield; The Wendlebury Brook up-stream of the A41; The Swill Brook Catchment: Upstream area north-west of Crudwell, northwest of the A429, South of Cotswold Airport and East of Crudwell lane.

Within the Bristol Avon tributaries priority catchments, including:

- the By Brook and tributaries, including Burton Brook upstream of Slaughterford

Within River Great Ouse tributaries priority catchments, including:

- the Ouse upstream of Brackley

Applicants should choose options from the flood risk table that:

- reduce the amount and rate of surface water run-off
- reduce soil erosion
- slow the movement of floodwaters on floodplains

Historic environment - top priorities

Historic environment

Applicants should choose active management which ensures the long-term survival of historic environment features and protects them against damage and decay. In particular some of the biggest land management threats in this area are from:

- arable cultivation
- scrub and tree growth
• visitor erosion

The following features are a high priority for active management in this area:

• designated features - archaeological features of national significance (Scheduled Monuments), Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG) and Registered Battlefields (RB)
• designated and undesignated traditional farm buildings and non-domestic historic buildings on holdings
• undesignated historic and archaeological features of high significance which are part of the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE)

Applicants should consider options and capital works to:

• revert archaeological sites under cultivation to permanent grass
• reduce damaging cultivation and harvesting practices through minimum tillage or direct drilling where this provides a suitable level of protection
• remove scrub and bracken from archaeological or historic features
• maintain below-ground archaeology under permanent uncultivated vegetation or actively manage earthworks, standing stones and structures as visible ‘above ground’ features
• maintain and restore historic water management systems, including those associated with water meadows and designed water bodies
• restore historic buildings that are assessed as a priority in the area
• maintain and enhance the settings of the Bath World Heritage Site and Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site
• maintain or restore Registered Parks and Gardens, including structures or features that contribute to the design intentions or feel of the parkland or provide for their biodiversity and amenity value
• protect or enhance the condition of Registered Battlefields

Woodland - top priorities

Woodland management

Climate change, pests (such as deer and grey squirrels) and various diseases threaten woodland. Applicants’ proposals will need to address such threats where present.

Certain types of woodland are a high priority for bringing into management, including:

• protected woodland – those designated for their national biodiversity value
• priority woodland habitat – other unmanaged broadleaved woodland
• priority species – target woodland within priority areas for woodland priority species
• planted ancient woodland site (PAWS) restoration – conversion of conifer plantations on ancient woodland sites to broadleaf woodland within priority woodland habitat networks
• United Kingdom Forestry Standard – unmanaged conifer woodland within catchments subject to eutrophication and acidification, both to reduce pressures on the water environment and improve biodiversity

All management should comply with the United Kingdom Forestry Standard and other relevant guidance such as ‘Managing ancient and native woodland in England’.

Woodland planting

High priority objectives for new woodland planting include:

• biodiversity – planting to buffer and link existing woodlands and other semi-natural open habitats within priority woodland habitat networks
• water quality – planting designed to reduce and intercept diffuse pollution from agriculture
• flood risk – planting designed to increase infiltration of heavy rain into the ground, reduce erosion, or slow the flow of floodwaters on floodplains

Landscape – top priorities

Landscape

Each application is likely to include a range of landscape features whose restoration should form an important part of agreements. Top priority in the area is the maintenance and restoration of features that will enhance the pattern and scale of the landscape and add to the area’s ‘sense of place’.

Top priorities in this area for landscape are:

• stone walls
• hedgerows
• hedgerow trees
• bankside trees
• permanent grassland
Multiple environmental benefits

Applicants should look to provide for multiple priorities by selecting options that achieve multiple environmental benefits.

In this area, the greatest opportunity to achieve multiple objectives is by:

- creating and expanding areas of wetland habitat including water meadows, wet pastures and riparian woodland within the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Sherborne, Coln, Leach and Churn river catchments, in locations where this will reduce rates of surface run-off, reduce soil erosion, enhance biodiversity, landscape character and water quality, whilst reducing flood risk
- selecting options such as swales, sediment ponds and traps, in stream woody debris, buffer strips, in-field grass strips, riparian management strips, erosion and runoff control through enhanced maize management and hedgerow restoration within the Frome, Churn, Evenlode and Cherwell catchments, in locations where this will enhance the landscape character, reduce rates of surface run-off, increase the interception and storage of water and benefit biodiversity, water quality and flood risk
- establishing and enhancing low-input, herb-rich grassland particularly on the scarp and around St Catherine’s Valley, Bath, the Stroud Valleys, Cleeve Hill and historic commons where this will protect historical features, reduce soil erosion and benefit water quality, landscape character, groundwater resources, flood risk, habitat connectivity and biodiversity
- enhancing existing woodlands and expanding woodland cover in locations where well managed woodland can benefit landscape character, biodiversity, water quality and flood risk, in addition to wider climate change, economic and social benefits - key locations include:
  - the areas to the north of the NCA
  - the River Glyme catchment
  - the Evenlode catchment
  - the lower sections of the River Cherwell

Other priorities

Applicants should select at least 1 of the top priorities. However, applicants can also select other priorities, as this will increase the score of the application.

Water quality

Applicants should consider options and capital works in the water quality options table that address:
• phosphate in the catchments to the Lower Severn Vale, Chelt, Hatherley and Normans Brook and Gloucester Tributaries
• a protected aquatic species in the Bristol Avon affected by nitrate, phosphate and sediment

These options help improve water quality by controlling the source or the movement of potential pollutants.

Historic environment

• maintain designated and undesignated traditional farm buildings
• undesignated SHINE features of medium and low significance
• priority undesignated historic parklands

Woodland Management

Woodlands not included in the top priority categories listed above are a lower priority for management but may still be supported.

Woodland Planting

Areas are prioritised for new planting based on their potential to create biodiversity and water benefits.

Woodland planting schemes are scored depending on where the proposed scheme is in relation to the opportunity maps for woodland planting in England and how well the planting design will benefit biodiversity and water.

Other priorities for appropriately designed biodiversity schemes exist across the whole of England. Opportunities for new woodland planting for water only exist in certain parts of England.

Climate change

By choosing land management options and capital works which support the management of the vulnerable features and habitats listed in this statement, including where vulnerabilities are increased by climate change, applicants will support the resilience of biodiversity, water and other scheme priorities to the impacts of climate change, which is a cross-cutting objective of the scheme.