



County Wildlife Site
Management plan
Litcham Common 2052

Norfolk Wildlife Trust 2012

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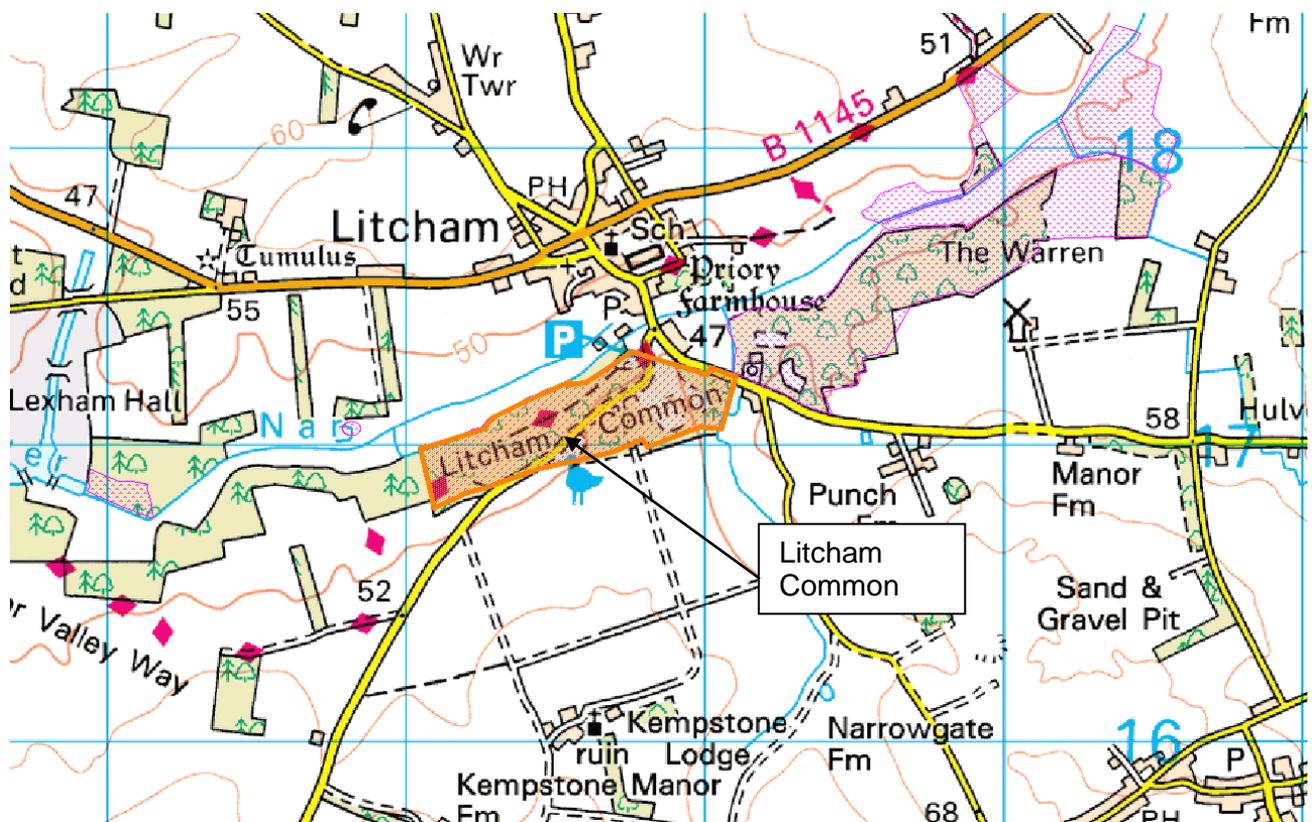
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Appendix 1 – Higher Level Stewardship options

1. Background

Litcham Common incorporates a range of habitats including mature secondary woodland, scrub, acid grassland, heathland, lowland meadow and a number of ponds. It is situated to the south of the village of Litcham and the location of the site is shown in Map 1, below. The site is 24.6ha in area. Notable faunal species present include adder *Vipera berus*, barn owl *Tyto alba*, lesser spotted wood pecker *Dendrocopos minor*, tree sparrow *Passer montanus*, yellow hammer *Emberiza citrinella*.

The site was notified as a County Wildlife Site (CWS) in 1998. The site was selected because it met the criteria for CWS Status based on its wide range of habitats and native flora and fauna. The CWS notification highlights sites of interest for wildlife in a county context and does not carry any statutory protection, although all CWS will have some protection through the planning system and through regulations on uncultivated land.



Map 1, location of

Litcham Common shown in orange; other County Wildlife Sites shown in pink

2. History

Faden's Map of Norfolk (Lark's Press, 1989), dating from 1797, shows the site as shaded, signifying grassland and or heath. It was once part of a much larger common of approximately 200ha which stretched to the area presently known as Mileham Common which is 1.4km away to the north east and is also designated a CWS.

The common historically was grazed, with a number of houses in the parish having grazing rights. These houses have now disappeared and no registered right holders exist. An aerial photograph of 1946 shows an open site with little or no mature woodland, mature trees being mainly confined to the boundaries of the site. It shows pockets of scrub across the site which

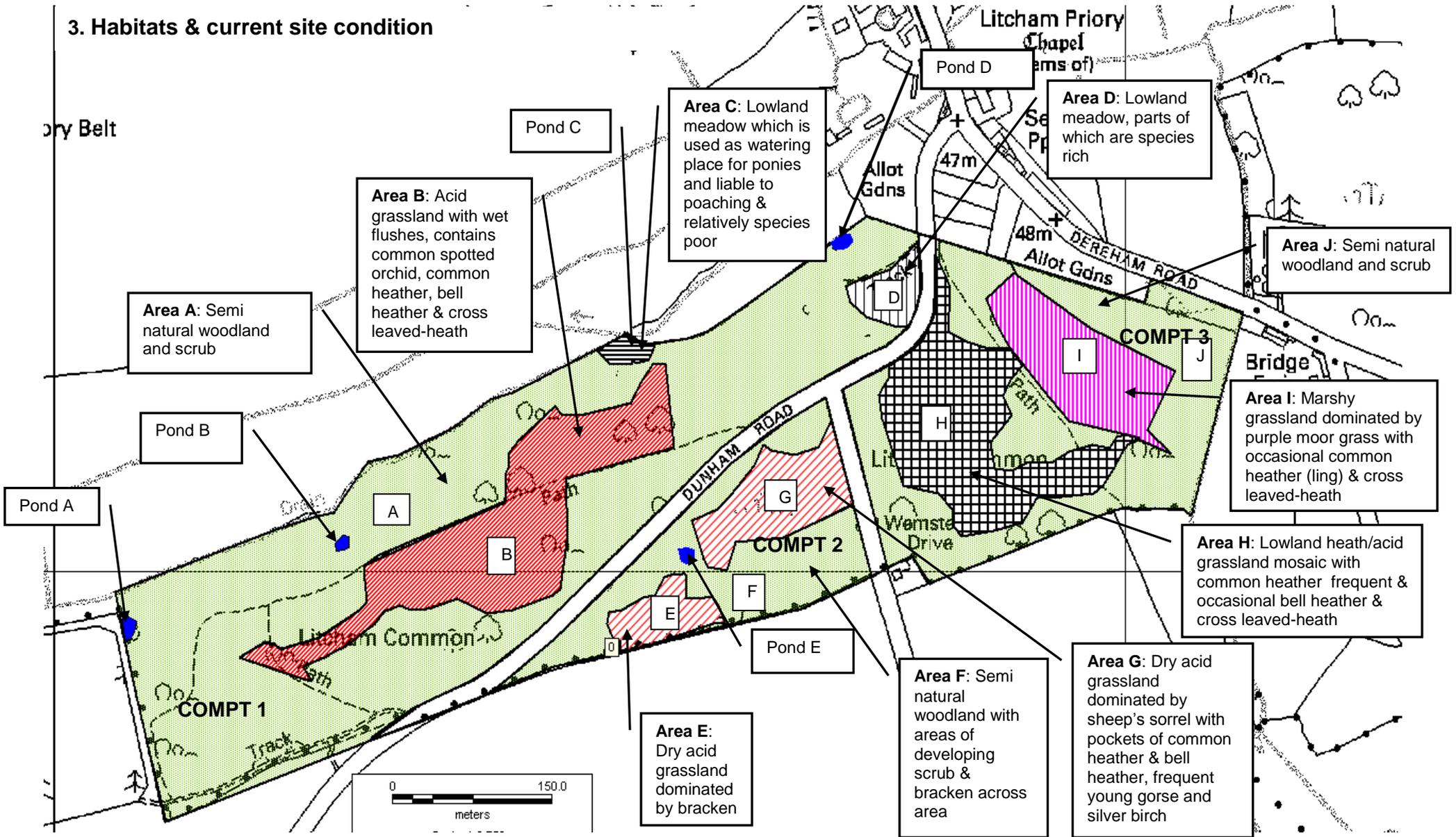
was mainly of gorse (pers. comm. John Mitchell), the most extensive area being to the east where a Bronze Age burial disk can be discerned. One can infer that the common was either still extensively grazed at this time or grazing had ceased only relatively recently.

Litcham Common was made a Local Nature Reserve in 1984 when Norfolk County Council (NCC) began managing the site in collaboration with the owner, the late Mr William Foster whose wish it was to see the common managed in order to safeguard its value to conservation. NCC management involvement ceased in 2011. A committee exists which oversees the management of the common and which is made up of local residents, members of the parish council and Mr NWD Foster from Lexham Hall Estate, who owns the freehold.



Figure 1: Aerial view of common dating from 1946

3. Habitats & current site condition



Map 2 – Habitats. The Common has been divided into Compartments 1, 2 and 3 and within these; distinct areas and habitats have been labelled A to J and ponds A to E

- **Woodland (Area A):** Semi mature and of generally uniform age with areas of scrub (especially around the periphery of Area B). Wetter areas occur to north between ponds B and C. Oak *Quercus robur* is the most frequent tree followed by silver birch *Betula pendula*. Also present is holly *Ilex aquifolium*, rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*, willow sp. *Salix sp.*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. To the east between Area B and D is a stand of almost pure oak and mature boundary oaks are present along the woodland boundary. The ground flora is in general sparse and includes broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, fox glove *Digitalis purpurea*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*. In wetter areas the following species also occurred: water mint *Mentha aquatica*, species of orchid (pers. comm. Tim Angell), yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*, meadow sweet *Filipendula ulmaria*.
- **Woodland (Areas F and J):** Semi mature and most areas appear younger than the woodland of Area A but mature boundary oaks are also present along the boundaries of both parcels. Oak is dominant in a few areas but in general silver birch is the dominant tree. Also present is hazel, wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and rowan, but species other than oak and silver birch occur less frequently than in Area A. The ground flora is more diverse than in Area A and includes broad buckler fern, redcurrant *Ribes sylvestri*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, butterbur *Petasites hybridus*, nipplewort *Lapsana communis*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, wood avens, water mint *Mentha aquatica*, water forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpioides*.
- **Acid grassland (Area B):** Acid grassland with wet flushes and moderately species rich. Species include common spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, fen bedstraw *Galium uliginosum*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, common marsh bedstraw *Galium palustre*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, autumn hawkbit *Leontodon autumnalis*, sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella*, devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, common heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, cross leaved-heath *Erica tetralix* (rare), marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Pockets of gorse *Ulex europaeus* are across site. Bramble occurs in the far west and is gradually invading.
- **Acid grassland (Areas E and G):** Frequent young gorse and silver birch are present especially at G. Species include ground ivy, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, red clover *Trifolium pratense*, heath bedstraw, tormentil, sheep's sorrel (dominant in east), Yorkshire fog *Holcus mollis*, rough meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*, occasional bell heather and common heather but latter occurs in greater quantities. Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* is frequent and is dominant in a small part of G.
- **Acid grassland (Area I):** Area of spring fed damp grassland dominated by purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, also occasional soft rush *Juncus effusus*, fen bedstraw, willowherb sp. *Epilobium sp.*, common heather, cross leaved-heath. Birch saplings steadily invading site.
- **Lowland meadow: (Area D)** Neutral grassland most of which is rank and heavily scrubbed up with young trees and saplings and bramble but in places still moderately species rich. An area to the east adjacent to oak tree and along road verge is species rich. Species include ladies bedstraw *Galium verum*, hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, lesser trefoil *Trifolium dubium*, yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, sickle medick *Medicago lupulina*, common sorrel *Rumex acetosa*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, meadow vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, rough hawkbit *Leontodon hispidus*, goat's-beard *Tragopogon pratensis*, red bartsia *Odontites verna*.
- **Lowland heath: (Area H)** Lowland heath/acid grassland mosaic with common heather frequent, bell heather occasional and cross leaved-heath rare. Also sheep's sorrel, heath bedstraw, fen bedstraw, tormentil, mouse-ear hawkweed *Pilosella officinarum*, germander speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys*, harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, devil's-bit scabious, glaucous sedge *Carex flacca*, rough meadow-grass, smooth meadow-grass *Poa pratensis*, sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina agg.* Bracken frequent over southern part of site.

- **Pond A:** Roughly circular and in the region of 75m² with fairly steep sides and deeply shaded by trees. Dead wood present within water and no macrophytes either emergent or submerged, were observed. The water as of June 2012 was turbid due to tannins derived from leaf litter input and the water quality appeared poor. It is a temporary pond and usually dries out by mid to late summer (pers. comm. Tim Angell).
- **Pond B:** At its maximum extent in the region of 150m². Heavily silted up being shallow sided and flat bottomed. Was extensively shaded by trees but as of June 2012 water quality appeared moderate. In most years contains permanent water (pers. comm. Tim Angell). Yellow iris was present around edge but no pond weed was observed. Willow was encroaching into the pond.
- **Pond C:** At its maximum extent in the region of 170m² and used as watering place by horses. Channel links pond with River Nar, base recently re-profiled. The water quality as of June 2012 appeared good and contains permanent water (pers. comm. Tim Angell). Macrophytic plants included yellow flag iris around edge and fennel-leaved pond weed *Potamogeton pectinatus* and canadian pondweed *Elodea canadensis*. Adjacent to bank occurred lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*, marsh-marigold *Caltha palustris*, water mint.
- **Pond D:** This is surrounded by developing scrub and on the site boundary and was in the region of 70m². As of June 2012 its base was dry and did not contain any ground flora. Its bankside was surrounded by grey willow *Salix cinerea* scrub. It is seasonally wet (pers. comm. Tim Angell).
- **Pond E:** Roughly circular and in the region of 35m² and steeply sided. Localised goat willow *Salix caprea* scrub around perimeter. Seasonal pond and usually contains water until midsummer, far less water in recent years and far more scrub than a few years ago (pers. comm. Tim Angell). As of June 2012 base damp and contained soft rush and yellow flag iris.

COMPT 1 had been the only part which had been grazed by stock which consists of four Dartmoor ponies. At the time of writing (September 2012) cattle grids have been installed on the Dunham Road which has enabled the whole site to be grazed.

Management problems that exist include the encroachment of scrub mainly bramble, gorse and silver birch and also bracken into the heathland and grassland areas.

4. Vision for Litcham Common CWS (Maps 3 and 4)

During the 10 year timeframe of the Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) agreement, the areas of relict acid grassland and heathland/acid grassland mosaic will cease to be threatened by encroachment of scrub including bramble, gorse, bracken and trees (mainly silver birch) and their connectivity improved. These areas will become more open, less heavily shaded with the occurrence of heather within the heathland area ranging from frequent to abundant and with a mix of ages and other herbs and grasses associated with these habitats.

The areas of woodland across the site will largely remain intact. In places the woodland will be taken back in order to enlarge areas of heathland and grassland to a distance of 10m. The aim will be to create a scalloped appearance, allowing scrub within 5m of the cleared area to regrow in order to create a woodland edge this forming a graduated ecotone between woodland and grassland/heathland resulting in greater diversity of structure and reducing shading. The scalloping will create warm, sheltered areas which are particularly beneficial for butterflies

Mature trees and scrub overhanging and encroaching into ponds B and E to be cleared to reduce shading and reduce input of leaf litter. The manual removal of the non native Canadian pondweed from Pond C.

5. Aim of management plan

The aim of this management plan is to set out a methodology based on a period of 5 years after which it is to be reviewed, for restoring parts of the site to lowland heath/acid grassland, whilst improving the structure of the woodland and associated edge habitat. The restoration and enhancement of three of the ponds. The maintenance of these features in a sustainable, cost-effective manner, in accordance with the aspirations of the HLS agreement.

Lowland heath, dry acid grassland and lowland meadow are priority habitats for biodiversity work in Norfolk and targets for maintaining and expanding these habitats within Norfolk are set out in action plans which can be found at: <http://www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/actionplans/>.

6. Conservation priorities & aims of management work

Management Recommendations:

- To increase the amount of open habitat available to wildlife by gradually removing the invading scrub and trees, both at the edges of the existing open areas and within them. The mature infield scrub most notably the gorse present within the open areas should be managed sensitively, removing it where necessary but taking it back and maintaining it as infield scrub where appropriate. Stumps within the open areas should be treated with Timbrel, but stumps around the grassland/woodland ecotone should be allowed to regrow in order to create greater structural and age diversity. **No glyphosate should be used within 6m of the ponds**, in order to comply with the HLS agreement and to avoid damage to the ponds.
- To gradually, over several years, remove trees and scrub overshadowing pond B, allowing more light to reach the pond and reducing the fall of leaf litter into the pond.
- To manage areas of open heath and dry acid grassland within the site by continued grazing of COMPT 1 and the introduction of grazing in COMPT 2 and 3.
- To encourage the regeneration of ericaceous species within the acid grassland and heathland/acid grassland mosaic areas in COMPT 2 by scarifying areas where these species are absent and where scrub and bracken is newly cleared and reseeding with heather from other areas of the common. The removal of leaf litter and possibly the underlying humic layer may be necessary in order to reduce nutrient levels.
- To eradicate the water plant Canadian pondweed, which has colonised pond C. This should be done during autumn and winter to avoid disturbing pond life including smooth newt, frog and toad.
- To meet the requirements of the HLS scheme; these are set out in Appendix 1.

7. Indicators of Success

- By year 5, Canadian pondweed should be eradicated from Pond C
- By year 5, cover of bracken should be reduced by 50-80% within the open areas of heathland/acid grassland targeted by the HLS agreement (see Appendix 1)
- By year 10, the aim should be to have a wide range of age classes of dwarf shrubs present within the open areas of heath/acid grassland targeted by the HLS agreement. Lowland heath and acid grassland are expected to be present as a complex mosaic, but within the heathland/acid grassland, this should include between 5% and 10% cover of pioneer stage, between 15% and 25% cover of building stage, between 15% and 25% cover of mature stage,

between 10% and 20% cover of degenerate stage, and no more than 10% cover of dead dwarf shrubs.

- By year 5, cover of invasive scrub including gorse and bramble should be reduced to <10% within the open areas of heath/acid grassland targeted by the HLS agreement.
- By year 5, cover of silver birch should be reduced to <10% of open areas of heathland/acid grassland.
- By year 5 areas of scrub shown as shaded areas on map 3 to be cleared in order to enlarge and improve the connectivity between the areas of heath/acid grassland. Where this lies adjacent to woodland a depth of at least 5m to be retained and managed to form a woodland fringe habitat.
- By year 3, a perimeter strip of up to 15m of trees and scrub to be removed around Area B with 5m of this being allowed to regenerate and managed in order to form a woodland fringe habitat.
- By year 1, Pond B and E should be entirely clear of overshadowing trees and scrub, and should be surrounded by open habitat to at least a 5m radius.
- By year 10 petty whin *Genista anglica* to re-occur at area H, the plant not being observed for approximately 25 years
- By year 5 variegated yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon susp. Argentatum* which is spreading into COMPT 2 from the verge to be eradicated.

8. Constraints

• Existing uses

The site is relatively well used by the public for recreation including by walkers and dog walkers and is also on occasions used by local schools for environmental education and cross country running.

• Fencing & common land

The site is listed as a registered common. At the time of writing three cattle grids are being installed, two on the Dunham Road and one on the farm track to Kempstone and fencing erected around the boundary of COMPT 2 and 3 to enable the whole common to be grazed. There are no registered commons rights holders.

• Historic Environment Record

A Bronze Age burial disk lies within COMPT 3 and the eradication of bracken and scrub across its area will assist its preservation. **Heavy machinery must not be used on the barrow and any necessary scrub and bracken removal must be carried out by hand so as to avoid damaging the earthworks.**

• Protected Species

Four species of reptile are known to occur on the common and their presence will need to be considered in conjunction with proposed management work.

Adder

This species is regularly observed within and adjacent to Area B of COMPT 1, centrally along the northern boundary; to the far north east; and most notably to the far west where it is likely that a hibernacula exists (pers. obs., pers. comm. Tim Angell). In recent years they have also been observed within areas H and I of COMP 3 (pers. comm. Tim Angell).

Grass snake

This species is occasionally observed within and adjacent to Area D of COMPT 1 adjacent to the car park (pers. comm. Tim Angell).

Slow worm

This species is observed occasionally and individuals were seen in the summer of 2011, two on one occasion and one on another, adjacent to the road in COMPT 1 toward the eastern part of Area B (pers. comm. Tim Angell).

Common lizard

This species was observed in the summer of 2012 in the far west of Area B of COMPT 1 and within area G of COMPT 2 (pers. comm. Tim Angell). Records of this species have also been submitted to the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service which consists of six records covering the years 1985, 1988, and 1990.

- **Access**

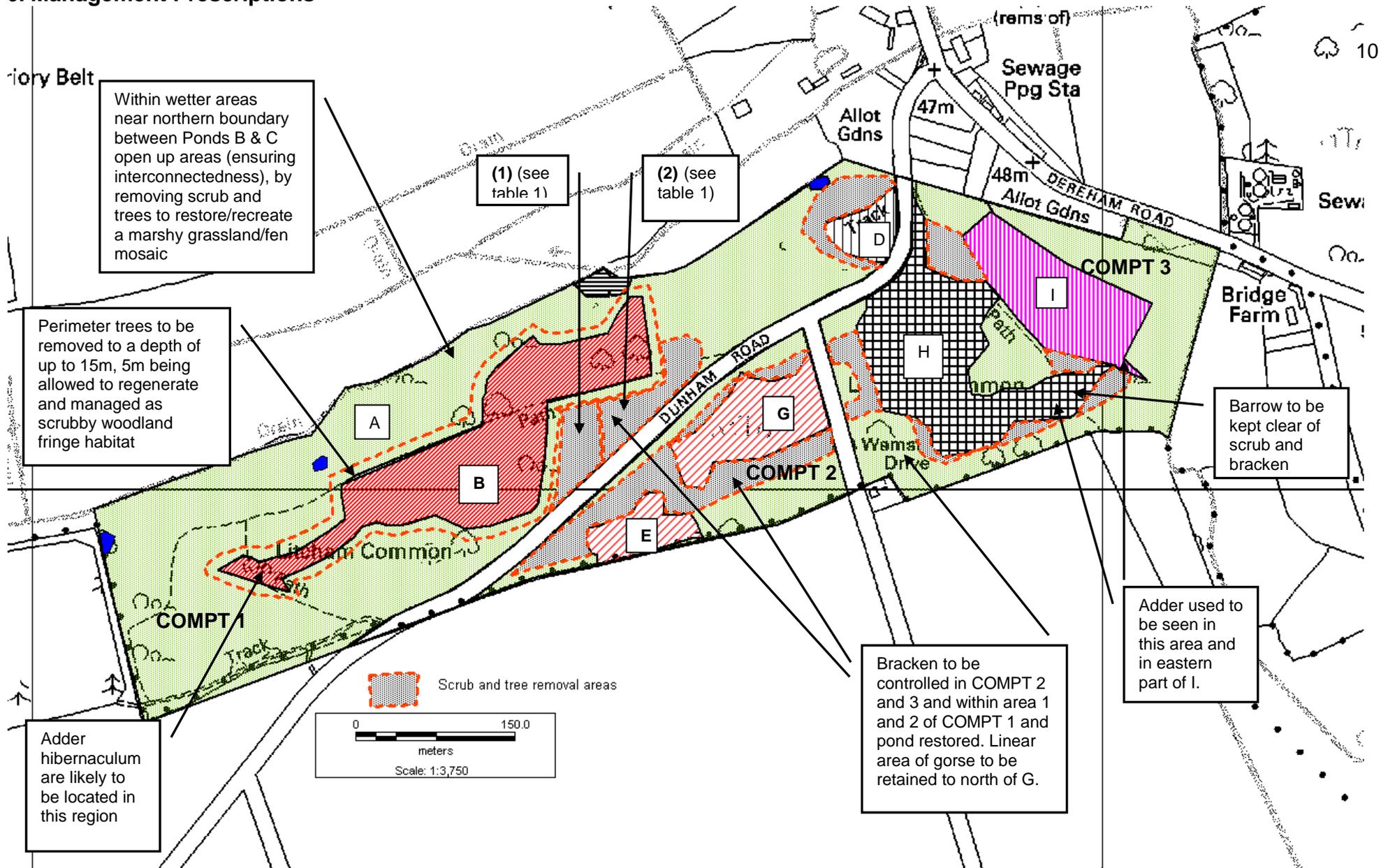
The site is registered as open access land under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It is also listed on the List of Registered Commons for Norfolk. In view of this the management committee has been proactive in educating the public on how to manage their dogs and treat the ponies and not to intentionally disturb and feed them in order to prevent them from associating dogs as a threat and humans with food and exhibiting behavior that could alarm members of the public. The presence of signs informing the public will assist in this.

- **Felling licences**

A felling licence is not required for lopping, topping or pruning, or if less than 5 cubic metres is felled within a calendar quarter, or for any tree which has a diameter of less than 15cm when measured 1.3 from the ground (for coppice), or 10m when measured 1.3 from the ground (for thinnings). **If felling exceeds these conditions, it will be necessary to apply for a felling licence.**

All timber including branches are measurable under volume down to a level of 7cm.

9. Management Prescriptions



Map 3: Management Prescriptions

Table 1. Management Prescriptions

Conservation Priorities	Prescriptions	Year/s	Timing	Who to deliver	Details
Increase area of acid grassland through removal of trees and saplings at and adjacent to area B	<p>Remove scrub and trees of mainly young silver birch to a depth of up to 15m around perimeter scalloping woodland and allow approximately 5m of scrub to regrow to form woodland edge.</p> <p>Fell trees at (1) retaining oak trees and if practicable selective pollarding</p> <p>Fell stand of birch at (2)</p>	1 – 3	Oct - Feb	Contractors/volunteers	<p>Check if felling license required</p> <p>Stump treat with Timbrel or similar brushwood killer; apply with brush within 90 minutes of cutting.</p> <p>If necessary treat re-growth of birch from stumps and of seedlings between June and July.</p>
Increase area of open heath, acid grassland and lowland meadow (remainder of site)	<p>Selectively remove mature and sapling birch and other tree species from areas D, E, G, H, I & scrub/tree removal areas.</p> <p>Cut and treat stumps</p>	1 - 2	Oct-Feb	Contractors/volunteers	<p>Check if felling license required</p> <p>Stump treat with Timbrel or similar brushwood killer; apply with brush within 90 minutes of cutting.</p> <p>Areas of Area D which lie outside the fence to be cut in late summer from late July to early September and arisings collected to allow flowers to flower and set seed.</p>
Restore/recreate a marshy grassland/fen mosaic in wetter areas at Area A.	<p>Selectively remove mature and sapling trees species from near northern boundary between Ponds B and C to form interconnected glades.</p> <p>Cut and treat stumps</p>	1 - 3	Oct-Feb	Contractors/volunteers	<p>Check if felling license required</p> <p>Stump treat with Timbrel or similar brushwood killer; apply with brush within 90 minutes of cutting.</p>
Bramble	<p>Control bramble by mechanical flailing or with hand tools.</p>	1 - 10	Sept - Feb	Contractors/volunteers	<p>Retain some infield bramble and within woodland edge in order to benefit nesting birds and butterflies especially</p> <p>Spot treat re-growth with Timbrel or similar herbicide.</p>

Control bracken	Control bracken by cutting or hand pulling. Removal of litter and possibly humic layer in COMPT 2	1-10	June-Aug	Contractors/volunteers.	Cut two-three times June-August, collecting arisings if practicable. May be necessary at G and within adjacent scrub and tree removal area to reduce nutrient levels.
Gorse	Manage areas of mature gorse Remove emergent gorse	1 – 10	Sept - Feb	Contractors/volunteers	Manage infield gorse and gorse within woodland edge, reducing area of stands where necessary, opening it up and managing it to diversify age and height structure to benefit reptiles Retain gorse when taking woodland back at B. Maintain band north of G to deter vehicles entering site. Emergent gorse in areas intended to be grassland or heathland such as in COMPT 2 can be removed by spot-treatment with herbicide or by weed wiping (this would also control young birch but both species need to be a minimum height to preserve heather). Treat with Timbrel or similar
Eradicate Variegated yellow archangel	Eradicate from COMPT 2	By year 5		Volunteers	Hand pulling partially effective if followed up with chemical control Herbicides effective, although re-treatment is necessary as small amounts of surviving plants will quickly re-colonise area. Depending on density of plants, underlying sward may be lost and require re-seeding by the spreading of green hay from site Treat with Glyphosate
<u>Ponds</u> Pond A	Maintain				The number of ponies will need to be increased or hardy cattle introduced in order to graze the wider common post installation of cattle grids (September 2012).
Ponds B, E	Restore	1	Sept – Feb	Contractors/volunteers	
Pond C	Eradicate Canadian pondweed	1 - 3	Nov - Feb	Volunteers	

Manage area of open heath sustainably & increase age & structural diversity of heather.	Graze with livestock	1 -10	Year round	LCMC/grazier	Stocking level may need to be adjusted or areas cut which are not being grazed adequately.
Review scrub	Review scrub cover to ascertain the effect that grazing is having on its extent and distribution.	1-10 (annually)			Annual visit to review management plan
Review management plan		1-10		NWT	

10. Detailed specifications for management tasks

Management work in association with protected species (Map 3)

Reptiles

In spring from late February to mid March begin plotting the location of adder, slow worm and common lizard month by month across the common and continue until the end of the summer in order to gain information on the distribution of these species and the location of adder hibernacula. NWT will advise on the planning of this monitoring work.

Scrub should not be removed from the scrub and tree removal areas shown in Map 3 in the winter of 2012/2013 apart from in the instances explained below:

Due to the presence of adder, no scrub and tree removal is to be carried out in the winter of 2012/2013 within the tree line along the northern boundary of Area B which faces south, until after the area has been surveyed in the spring of 2013. This is to prevent potential disturbance/damage to adder hibernacula that may be present. Mature trees along the southern boundary of Area B and which face north can be removed in the winter of 2012/2013 as long as they do not form part of areas of dense scrub and their felling will not incur damage to areas of dense scrub or other features including piles of brush, dead wood, rabbit holes and earth mounds or banks which could potentially be hibernacula.

Areas of infield scrub such as bramble and gorse which is not mature and where the ground is able to be examined for evidence of hibernacula including rabbit burrows can be removed by hand or spot treated prior to spring 2013.

- Area G is highly suitable both slow worm, adder and common lizard. Due to the degree of management required in this area to control the infield scrub and bracken, the type of management work and its timing needs to be carefully considered:

Weed wiping

This will need to be delayed until the area has been surveyed in the spring of 2013 although the spot treatment of young gorse, bramble and birch can be carried out.

Mechanical cutting of scrub including gorse, bramble and bracken

This will need to be delayed until after the area has been surveyed in the spring of 2013. The hand removal of infield scrub can be carried out in the winter of 2012/2013 where the ground is able to be examined for evidence of hibernacula including rabbit burrows.

Mature trees along the southern boundary of Area G and which face North can be removed in the winter of 2012/2013 as long as they do not form part of areas of dense scrub and their felling will not incur damage to areas of dense scrub or other features including piles of brush, dead wood, rabbit burrows and earth mounds or banks which could potentially be hibernaculum.

- Adders have been observed within Areas H and I of COMPT 3 and the removal of scrub will need to be delayed until these areas are surveyed in 2013. Mature trees along the southern boundary of Area H and I which face North can be removed in the winter of 2012/2013 as long as they do not form part of areas of dense scrub and their felling will not incur damage to areas of dense scrub or other features including piles of brush, dead wood, rabbit burrows and earth mounds or banks which could potentially be hibernaculum.

Breeding birds

Please refer to Table 1 for the timing of scrub removal work in order to prevent disturbance to nesting birds and the destruction of nests.

Stump treatment

NORFOLK WILDLIFE TRUST

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR STUMP TREATMENT

- Treat all stumps using *Glyphosate*, (Roundup ProBiactive is preferred) – applied at rate of 10% solution, min 5ml to 25cm² of surface
- Horticultural dye should be used to ensure no stumps are missed or duplicated, to achieve volume / area rate the whole cut surface will be coloured.
- The stump is to be grooved around the sapwood to increase the volume held on the stump. Grooves cut on a sloping stump at 90° to the slope can help to avoid runoff.
- The solution should not be allowed to run off the stump surface, or sprayed at a pressure that creates a fine mist deflected spray or splash back.
- A minimum kill rate of 90% is expected.
- In order to achieve this kill rate it is recommended that stumps are treated within 90 minutes of a fresh cut with no significant rainfall in the following 6 hours.
- Final payment. A retention of 20% of annual site value will not be authorised until the minimum of a 90% kill has been achieved. Assessment of kill rate will rest with the Trust's officers without recourse to arbitration or appeal.

PRECAUTIONS (taken from statutory notice)

- WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate.
- WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALL), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND RUBBER BOOTS when making cut stump applications.
- DO NOT CONTAMINATE surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container.
- WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.
- KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEED STUFFS.
- KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
- KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.
- WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, empty washings into spray tank and dispose of safely.

Warning

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY *GLYPHOSATE* IN GALVANISED OR UNLINED MILD STEEL CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS.

Appendix 1: HLS Management Prescriptions

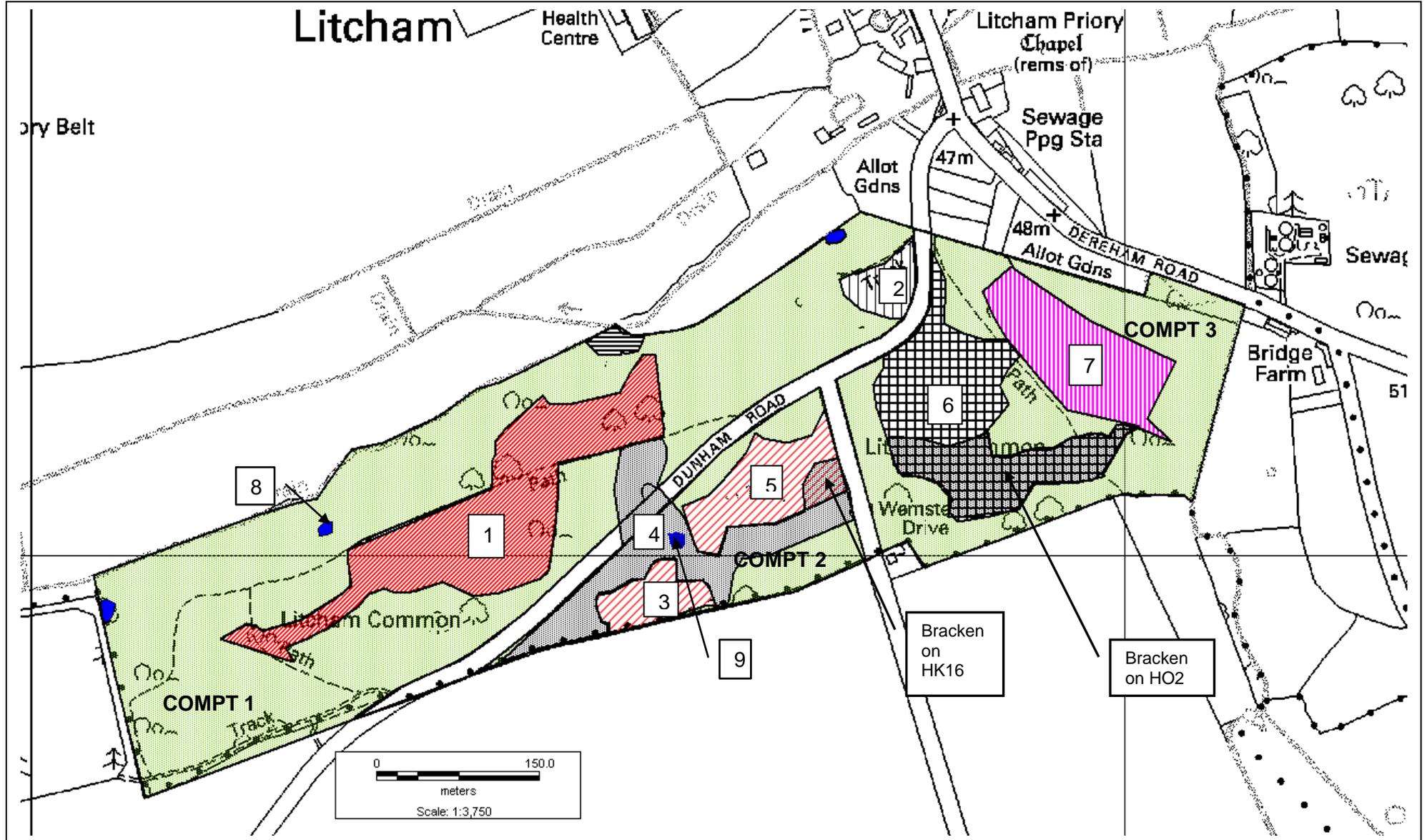


Table 2: HLS Management Prescriptions

	HLS Option Code	HLS Option Title	Payment per area	Area	Total
1	HK6	Maintenance of species-rich, semi-natural grassland	£200 per ha	2.54ha	£508
2	HK7	Restoration of species-rich, semi-natural grassland	£200 per ha	0.29ha	£58
3 + 5 + 7	HK16	Restoration of grassland for target features	£130 per ha	2.13ha	£276.9
6	HO2	Restoration of lowland heathland	£200 per ha	2ha	£400
4 + 6	HR5	Bracken control supplement	£35 per ha	2.16ha	75.60
1	Capital Works TRE	Tree removal	£25 per m2	261m2	£6,525
*	Capital Works SS	Scrub management – base payment	£76 per year		£76 (Years 1 – 3)
*	Capital Works SB	Scrub management – 25% - 75% cover	£376 per ha over 3 years (£665.52 in total)	1.77ha	£221.84 (Years 1 - 3)
*	Capital Works SC	Scrub management – over 75% cover	£583 per ha over 3 years (£279.84 in total)	0.48ha	£93.28 (Years 1 - 3)
4 + 7	Capital Works BMB	Mechanical bracken control – base payment	£106 per year		£106 (Years 1 – 3)
4 + 7	Capital Works BMA	Mechanical bracken control – area payment	£48 per ha over 3 years (£311.04	6.48ha	£103.68 (Years 1 – 3)
8 + 9	Capital Works PR	Pond restoration – first 100m2 (2 ponds)	£2.10 per m2	124m2	£260.4 (Year 1)
	Capital Works PAH	Professional help with implementation plan (management plan)	£400		£400

* Scrub clearance to be carried out infield within grassland and heathland area at 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and in locations marked on Map 3

Note: As habitats are restored through the term of the agreement and their relative areas increase for example acid grassland the HLS agreement can be reviewed and the areas under agreement increased.

