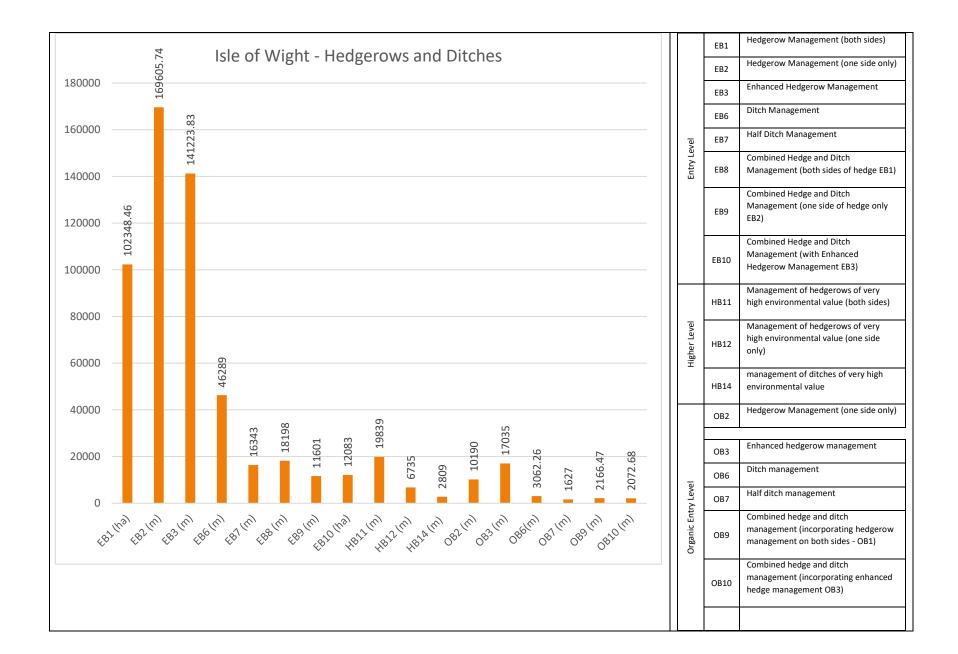
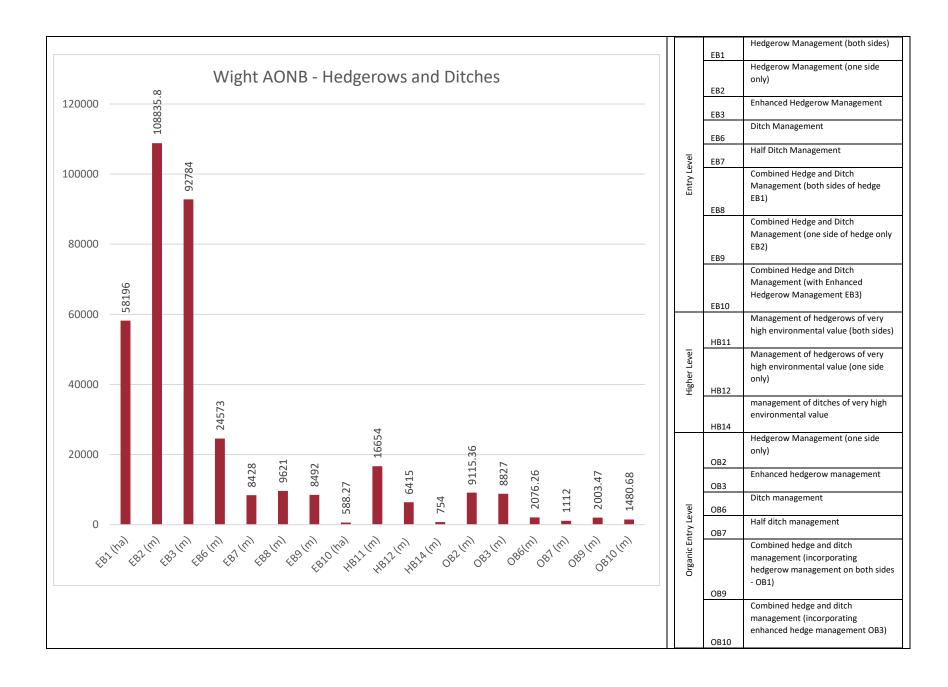
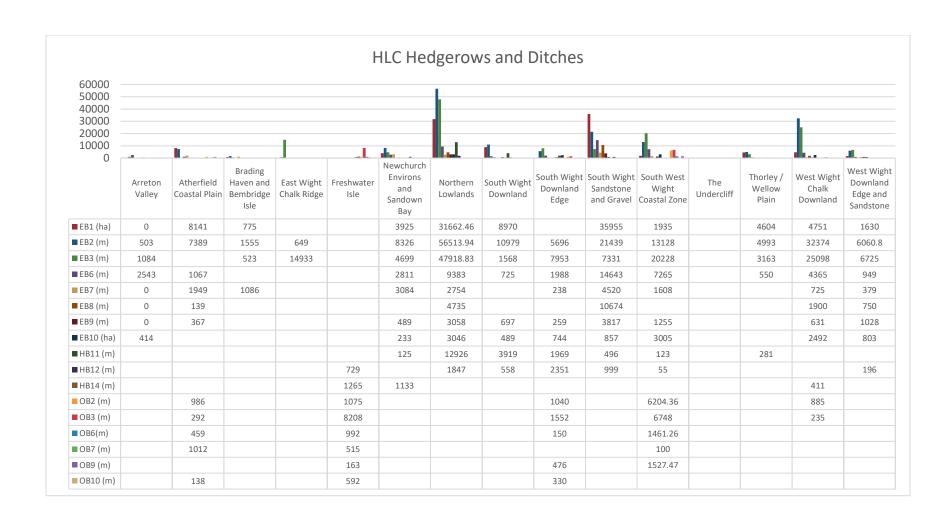
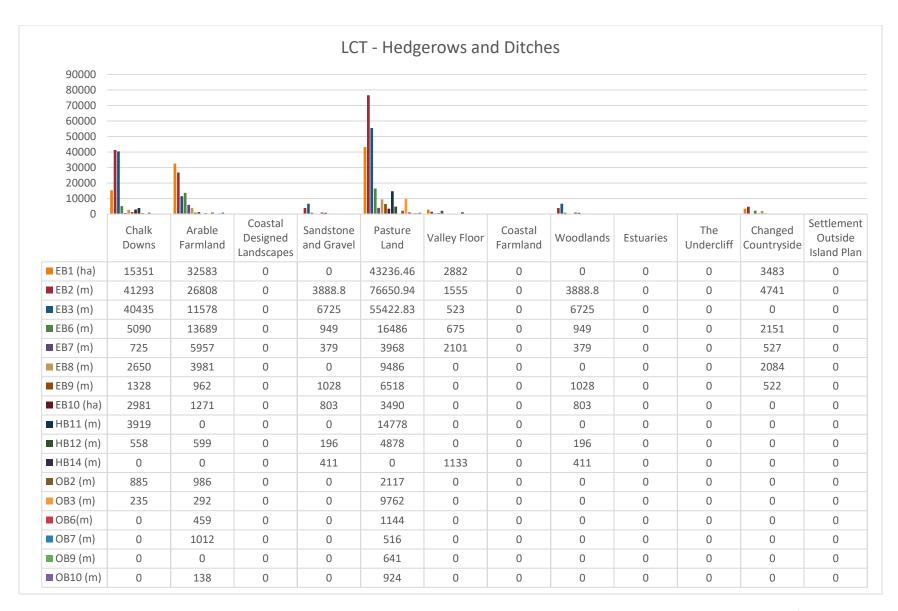
Appendix 4: Environmental Stewardship

The following series of graphs set out the information on options chosen from the Environmental Stewardship Scheme.

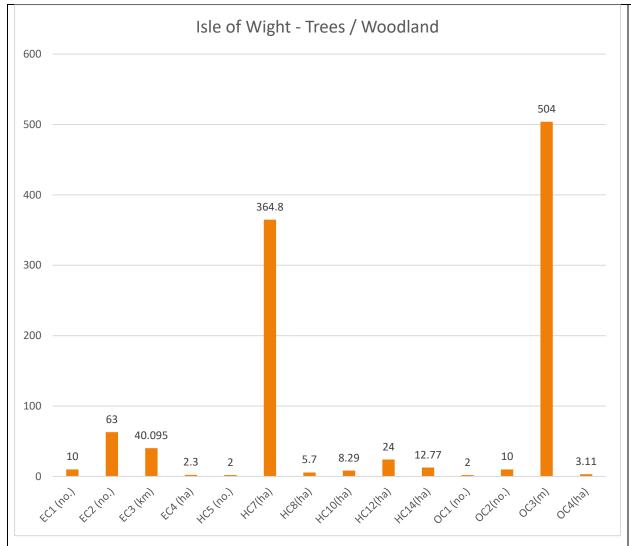








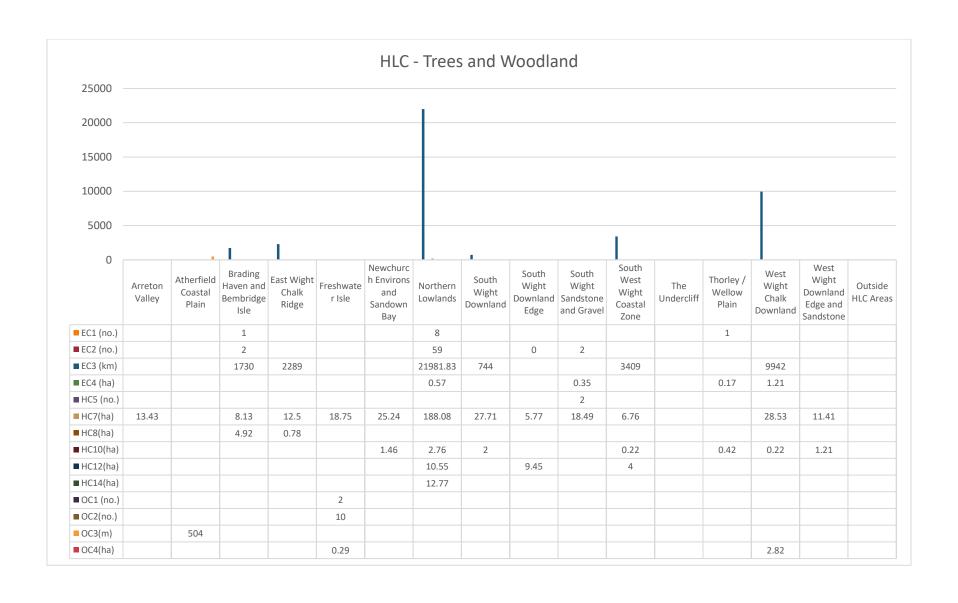
In the Environmental Stewardship Scheme, there was investment in the hedgerow and ditch management with 169.6 kilometres of hedgerows managed on one side (56% in the AONB) and 102.3 kilometres of hedgerow managed on both sides (64% in the AONB). Ditch management was also much more extensive with 46.3 kilometres of full ditches managed (53% in the AONB). These were mostly located in pasture land, in sandstone and gravel areas, in arable areas and on the valley floor.

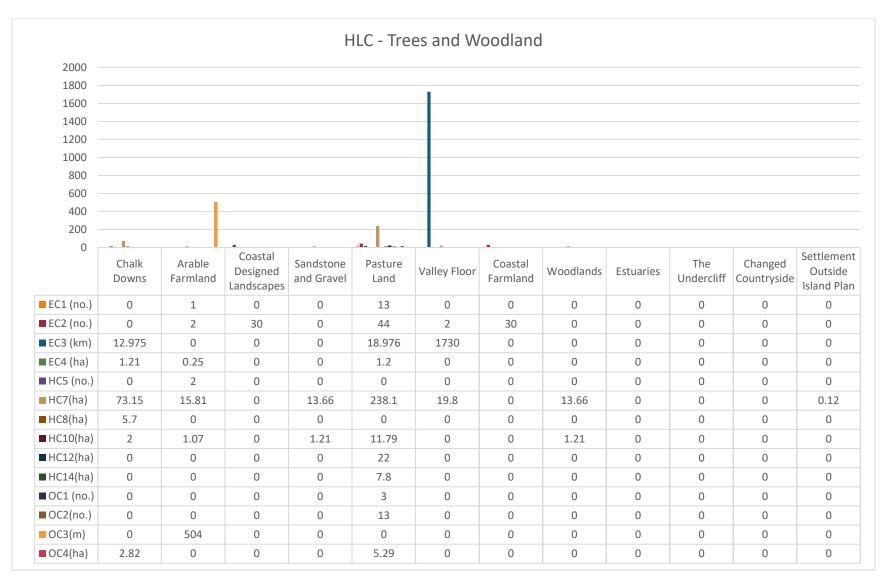


	EC1	Protection of in-field trees (arable)
Entry Level	EC2	Protection of in-field trees (grassland)
En	EC3	Maintenance of woodland fences
	EC4	Management of woodland edges
	HC5	Ancient trees in arable fields
	HC7	Maintenance of woodland
evel	HC8	Restoration of woodland
Higher Level	HC10	Woodland creation
三	HC12	Maintenance of wood pasture and parkland
	HC14	Creation of wood pasture
evel	OC1	Protection of in-field trees - rotational land
Organic Entry Level	OC2	Protection of in-field trees - grassland
Organi	OC3	Maintenance of woodland fences
	OC4	Management of woodland edges

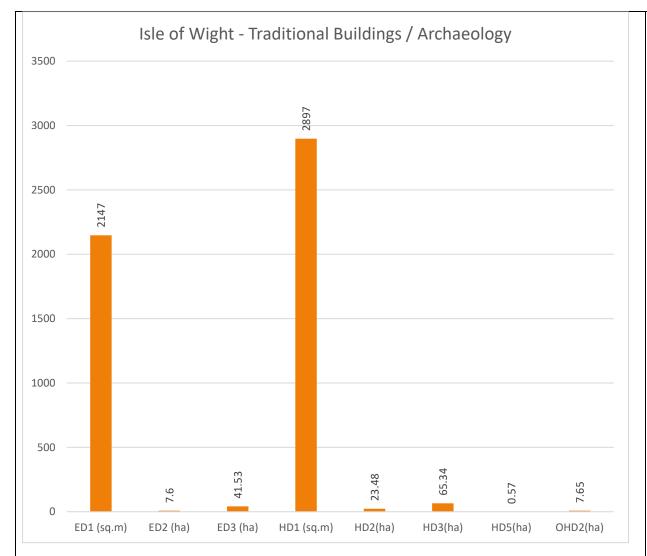


	EC1	Protection of in-field trees (arable)
Entry Level	EC2	Protection of in-field trees (grassland)
Entry	EC3	Maintenance of woodland fences
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Organic Entry Level	OC3	Maintenance of woodland fences
	OC4	Management of woodland edges

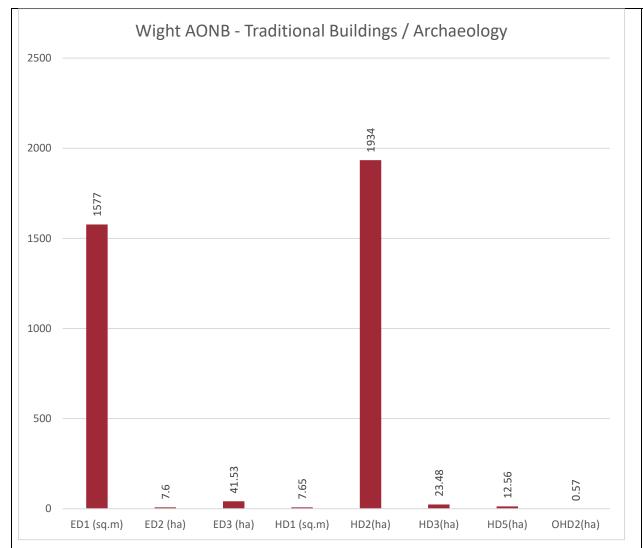




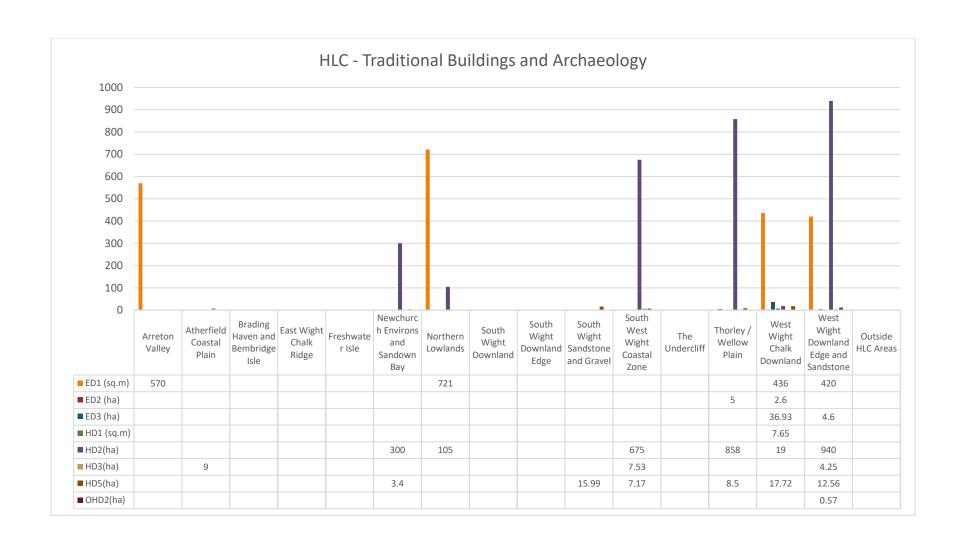
In the Environmental Stewardship Scheme, there was 364.8 hectares of woodland managed (56% in AONB) and 8.29 hectares of new woodland created (93% in AONB). 24 hectares of woodland pasture and parkland maintained (83% in AONB) and 12.77 hectares of wood pasture created (63% in AONB). All of this was predominantly located in pasture lands and chalk downland areas.

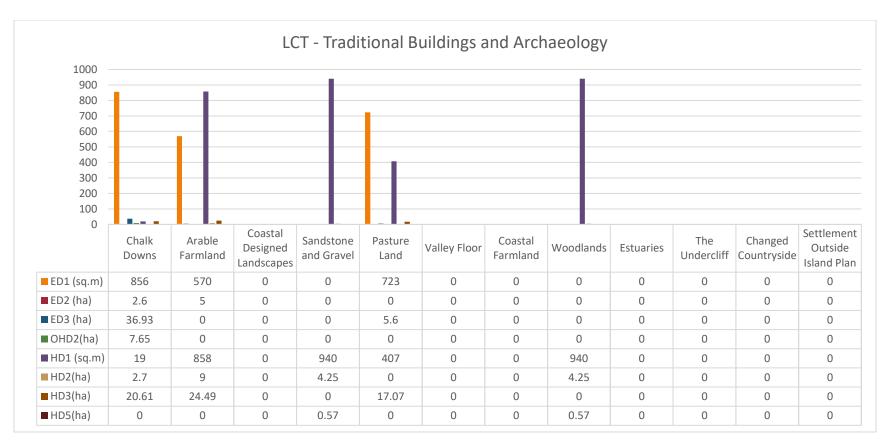


	ED1	Maintenance of traditional farm buildings
Entry Level	ED2	Take archaeological features currently on cultivated land out of cultivation
	ED3	Reduce cultivation depth on land where there are archaeological features
	HD1	Maintenance of traditional farm buildings
evel	HD2	Take archaeological features out of cultivation
Higher Level	HD3	Reduce the depth of cultivation on archaeological sites
	HD5	Archaeological features on grassland
Organic Entry	OHD2	Take archaeological features out of cultivation (organic scheme)

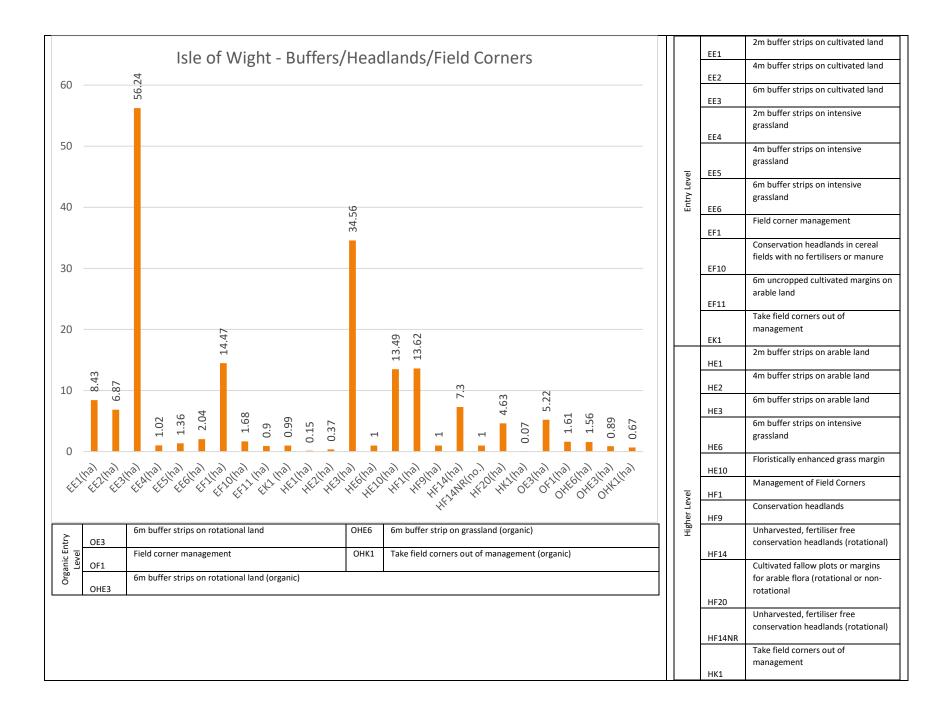


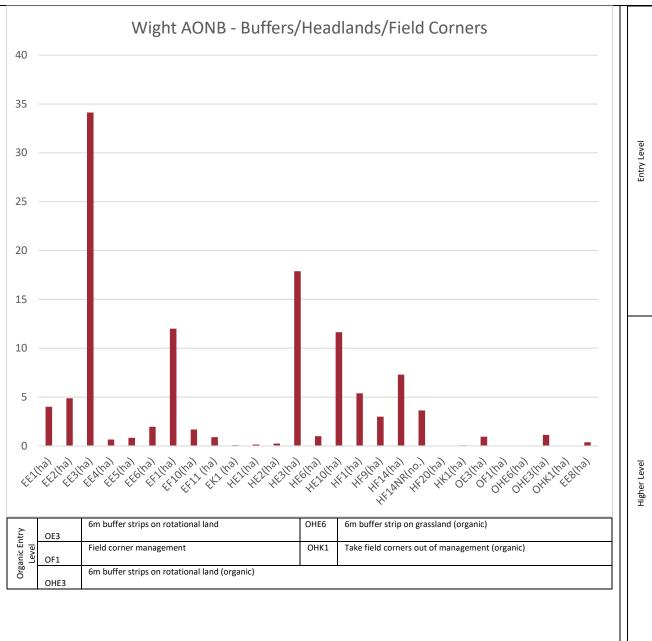
	ED1	Maintenance of traditional farm buildings
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Higher Level	HD3	Reduce the depth of cultivation on archaeological sites
	HD5	Archaeological features on grassland
Organic Entry	OHD2	Take archaeological features out of cultivation (organic scheme)



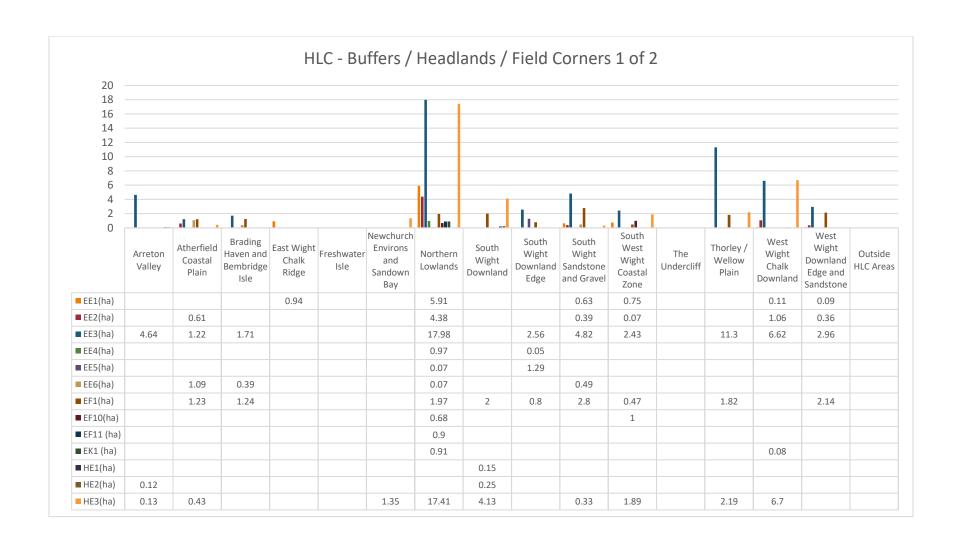


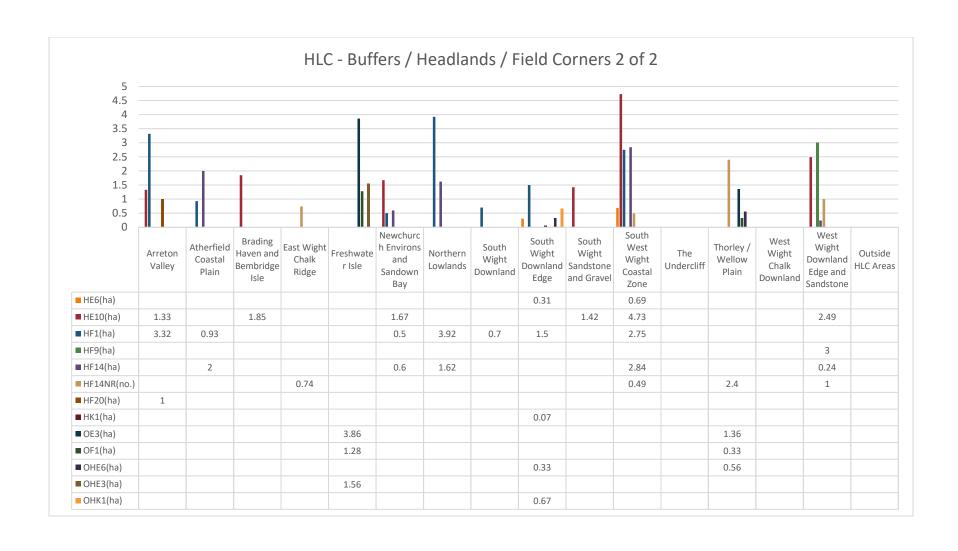
2147 sq. metres of traditional buildings were maintained through Entry Level (73.4% in AONB) and 2897 sq. metres of traditional buildings through Higher Level (66.7% in AONB). 41.53 hectares of land had its ploughing depth reduced to protect archaeological features in ELS (100% in AONB) and 65.34 hectares in HLS (40% in AONB). 7.6 hectares in ELS (100% in AONB) and 23.46 hectares in HLS (32.6% in AONB) of land taken out of cultivation to protect archaeology. Maintained buildings were located across the Island in arable and pastoral areas and close to dowland areas. Taking areas out of cultivation or reduction in plough depth were focused in chalk downland, arable and pastoral areas.

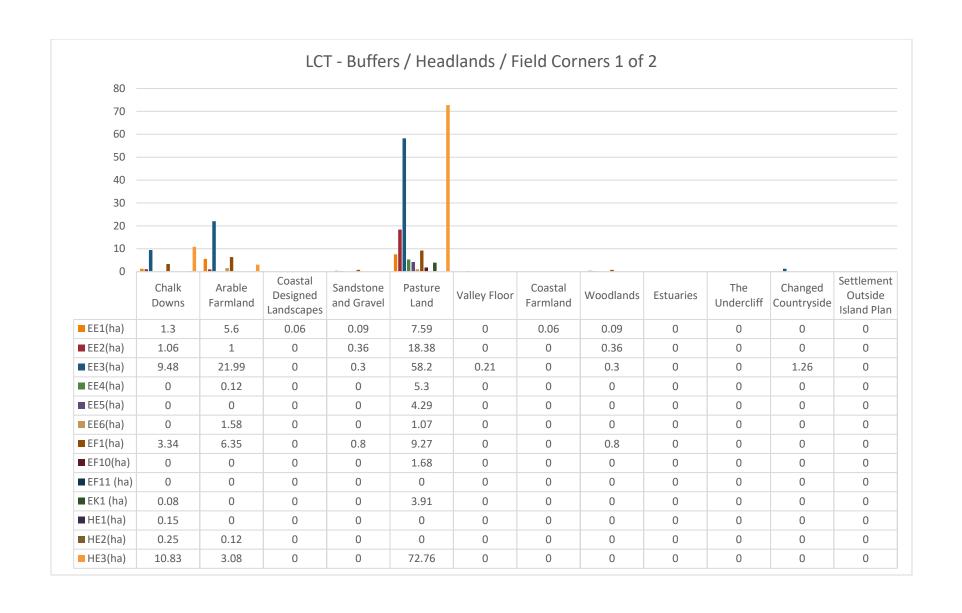


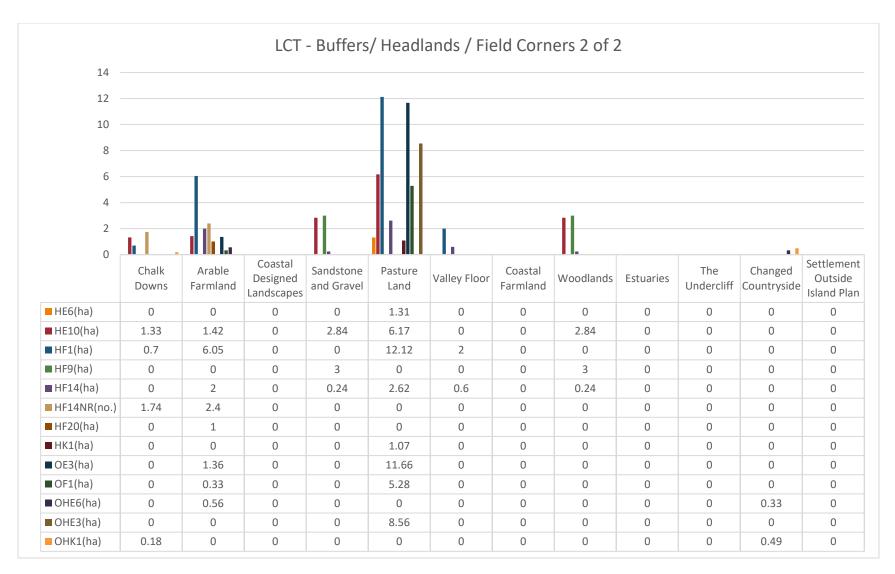


	FF1	2m buffer strips on cultivated land
	EE1	4m buffer strips on cultivated land
	EE2	
	EE3	6m buffer strips on cultivated land
		2m buffer strips on intensive
		grassland
	EE4	4m buffer strips on intensive
		grassland
evel	EE5	6m buffer strips on intensive
Entry Level		grassland
E.	EE6	
	EF1	Field corner management
		Conservation headlands in cereal
		fields with no fertilisers or manure
	EF10	6m uncropped cultivated margins on
		arable land
	EF11	Take field corners out of
		management
	EK1	
	HE1	2m buffer strips on arable land
		4m buffer strips on arable land
	HE2	6m buffer strips on arable land
	HE3	on burier strips on arable land
		6m buffer strips on intensive
	HE6	grassland
	1120	Floristically enhanced grass margin
	HE10	Management of Field Corners
e e	HF1	Management of Field Corners
r Le		Conservation headlands
Higher Level	HF9	Unharvested, fertiliser free
		conservation headlands (rotational)
	HF14	Cultivated fallow plots or margins for
		Cultivated fallow plots or margins for arable flora (rotational or non-
		rotational
	HF20	Unharvested, fertiliser free
		conservation headlands (rotational)
	HF14NR	
		Take field corners out of management
L	HK1	management
		<u> </u>

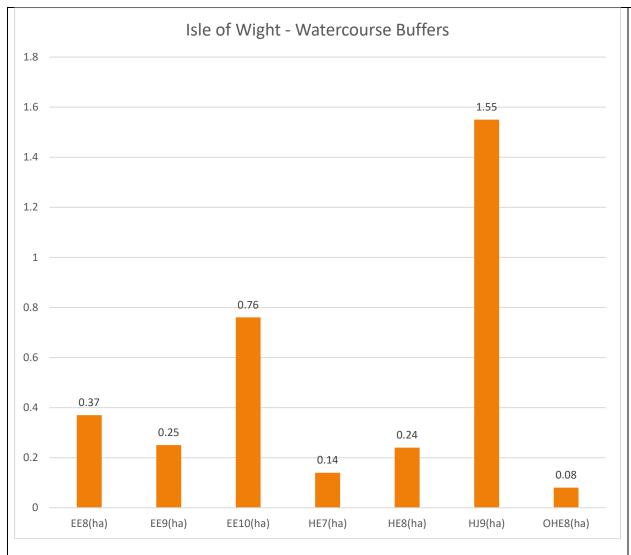




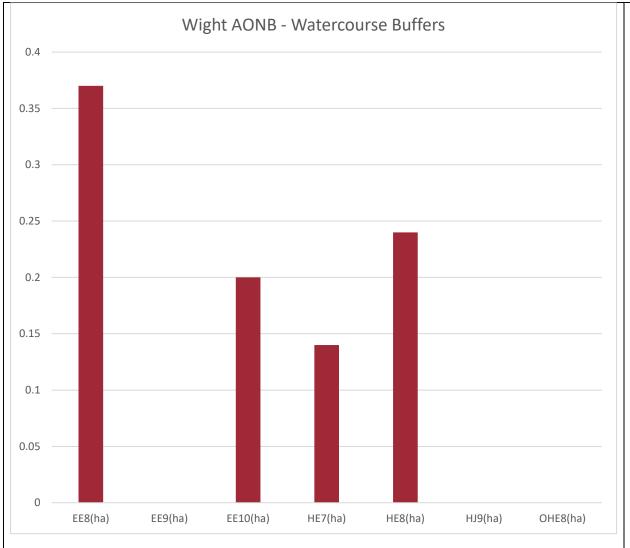




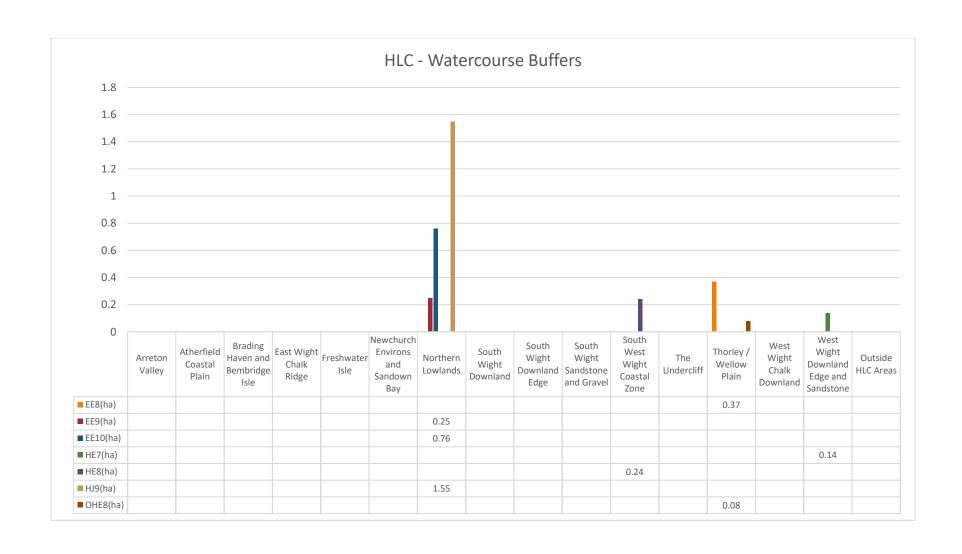
In the Environmental Stewardship Scheme the 6 metre buffer strips were the largest category with 56.24 hectares in the Entry Level Scheme (60.6% in the AONB) and 34.56 hectares in Higher Level (51.7% in the AONB). These were largely located in areas of pasture land and arable farmland with some in chalk downland. Field corner and headland management falls within this category and is largely located in pasture land, arable farmland and chalk downland areas.

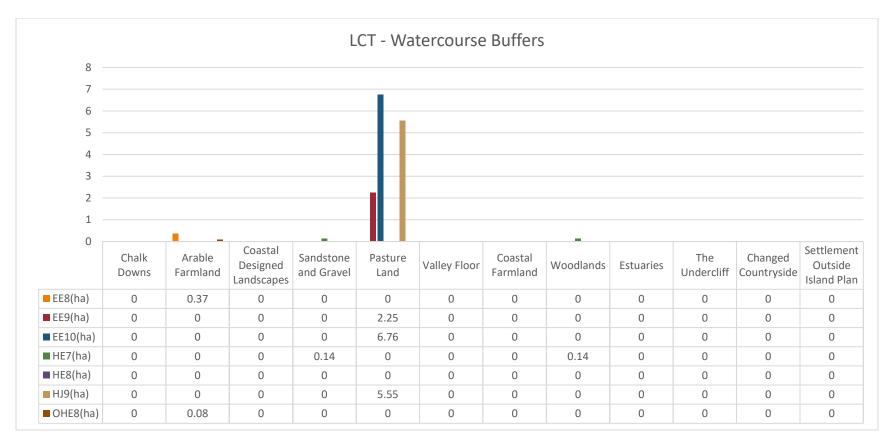


	EE8	Buffering in-field ponds in arable land
		6m buffer strips on cultivated
evel	EE9	land next to a watercourse
y Le		6m buffer strips on intensive
Entry Level	EE10	grassland next to a watercourse
		Buffering in-field ponds in
	HE7	permanent improved grassland
		Buffering in-field ponds in
Higher Level	HE8	permanent arable land
er		12m buffer strips for
High	НЈ9	watercourses on cultivated land
Organic Entry	OHE8	Buffering in-field ponds in rotational land (organic)



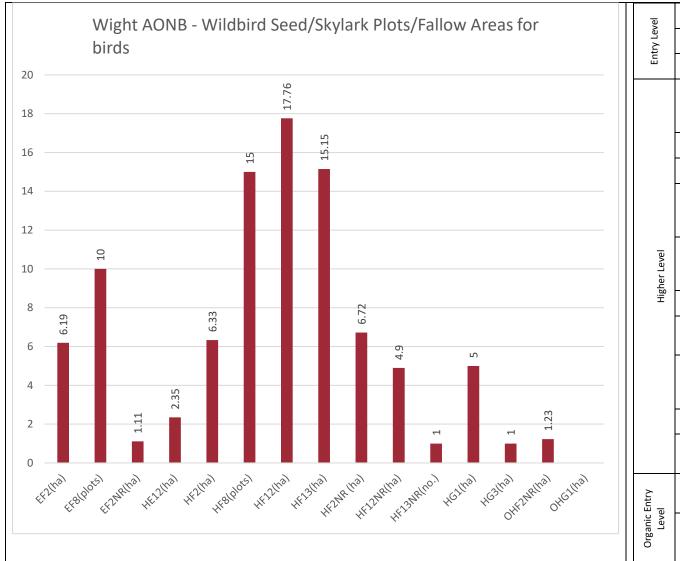
		Buffering in-field ponds in
		arable land
	EE8	
		6m buffer strips on cultivated
		land next to a watercourse
<u></u>	EE9	
Entry Level		6m buffer strips on intensive
٦ ۲		grassland next to a
l ii		watercourse
	EE10	
		Buffering in-field ponds in
		permanent improved
		grassland
	HE7	
		Buffering in-field ponds in
	HE8	permanent arable land
Higher Level	HE8	12m buffer strips for
r Le		•
hei		watercourses on cultivated
High	НЈ9	land
-	פנה	
Ę		
rganic Entry evel		
nic		Buffering in-field ponds in
rga eve		rotational land (organic)
0	OHE8	(0.80)
	OHE8	



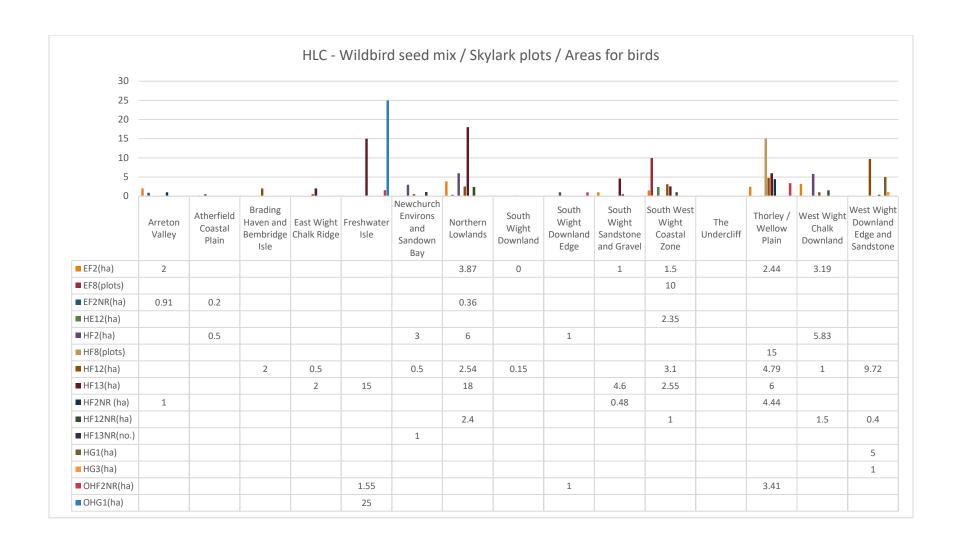


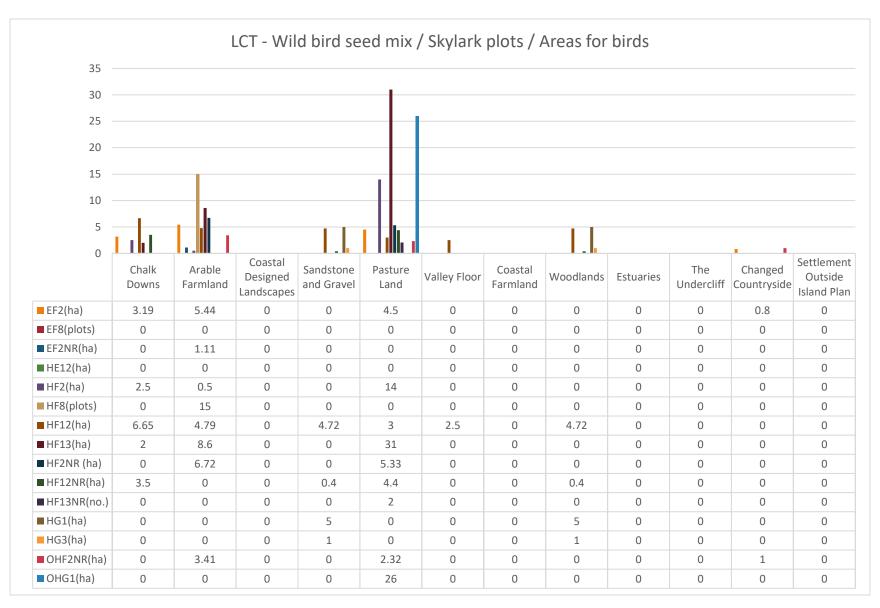
Mainly focused in pasture areas, arable farmland and unsurprisingly valley floor areas. Although small in extent with 0.76 hectares of 6 metre buffers on intensive grassland close to watercourses in ELS (26.3% in AONB) and 1.55 hectares of 12 metre buffer strips on cultivated land in HLS (none of this was in the AONB).



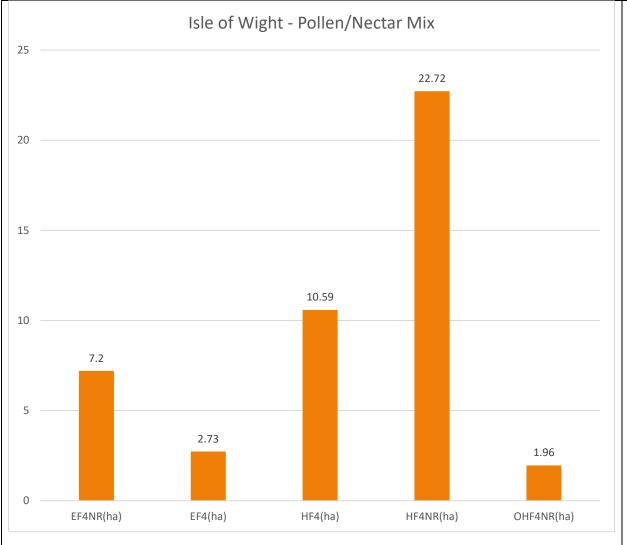


rel	EF2	Wild bird seed mixture
Entry Level	EF8	Skylark plots
Ent	EF2NR	Wild bird seed mixture
		Enhanced wild bird seed
		mix plots (rotational or
	HE12	non-rotational)
	HF2	Wild bird seed mixture
	HF8	Skylark plots
		Enhanced wild bird seed
		mix plots (rotational or
	HF12	non-rotational)
_		Fallow plots for ground
eve		nesting birds (rotational or
Higher Level	HF13	non-rotational)
Hig	HF2NR	Wild bird seed mixture
		Enhanced wild bird seed
	HF12NR	mix plots
		Fallow plots for ground
		nesting birds (rotational
	HF13NR	and non-rotational)
	HG1	Under sown spring cereals
		Wild bird seed mixture on
	HG3	set-aside land
		Wild bird seed mixture
Organic Entry Level	OHF2NR	(organic)
	OHG1	Under sown spring cereals (organic)

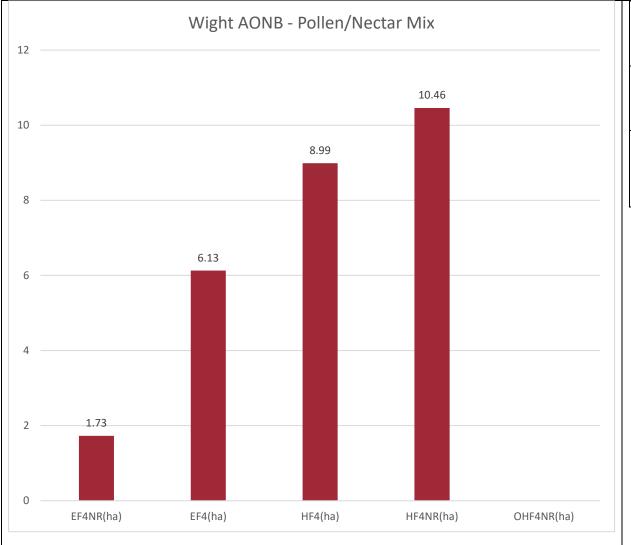




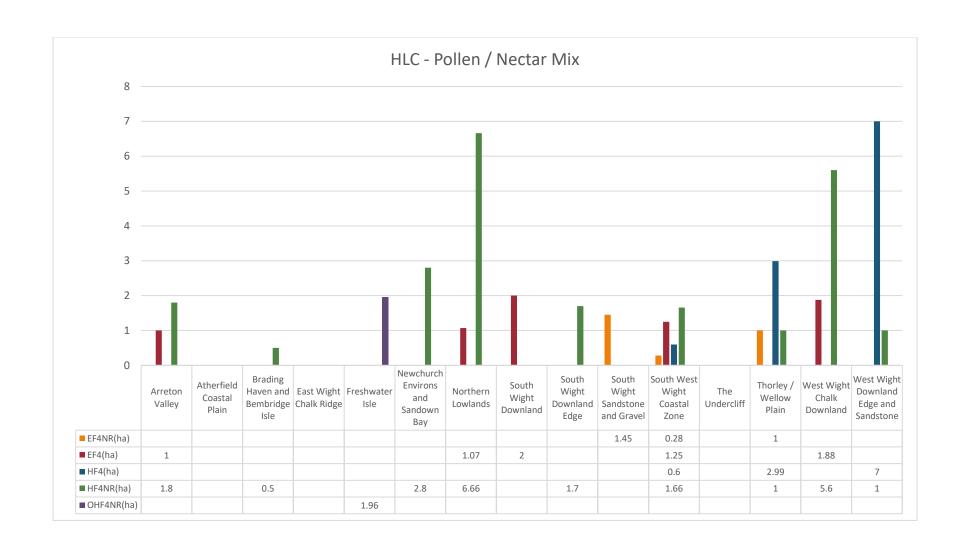
Under Environmental Stewardship, most of these options were within Higher Level Stewardship and located in pasture and arable farmland areas. Wild bird seed mixture was used on 24.3 hectares (73% in AONB) and fallow plots for ground nesting birds 48.18 hectares (31.4% in the AONB).

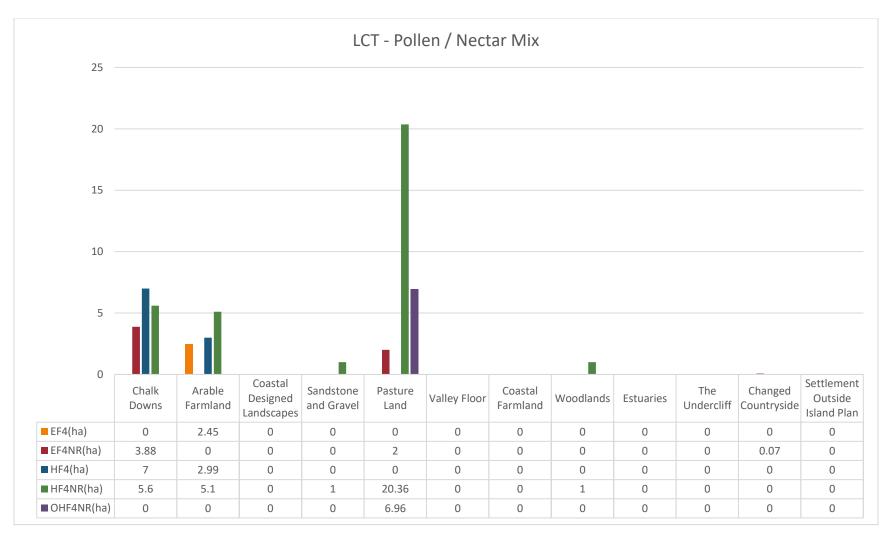


<u> </u>		Pollen and nectar flower
Entry Leve		mixture
۸۲	EF4	
r <u>t</u>		Nectar Flower Mix
ш	EF4NR	
		Pollen and nectar flower
		mixture
Higher	HF4	
High eve		Nectar Flower Mixture
	HF4NR	
>		
Organic Entry Level		
ic E		5.11
Organ Level		Pollen and nectar flower
Org Le	OUEAND	mixture (organic)
	OHF4NR	

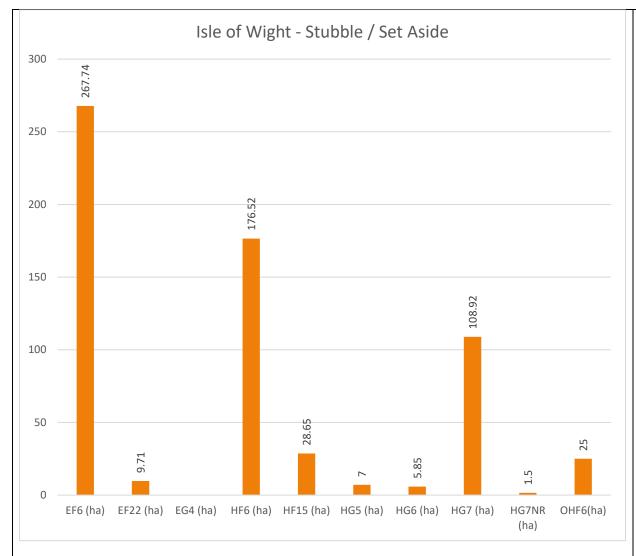


Entry Level	EF4	Pollen and nectar flower mixture
Entr	EF4NR	Nectar Flower Mix
ner sl	HF4	Pollen and nectar flower mixture
Higher Level	HF4NR	Nectar Flower Mixture
Organic Entry Level	OHF4NR	Pollen and nectar flower mixture (organic)

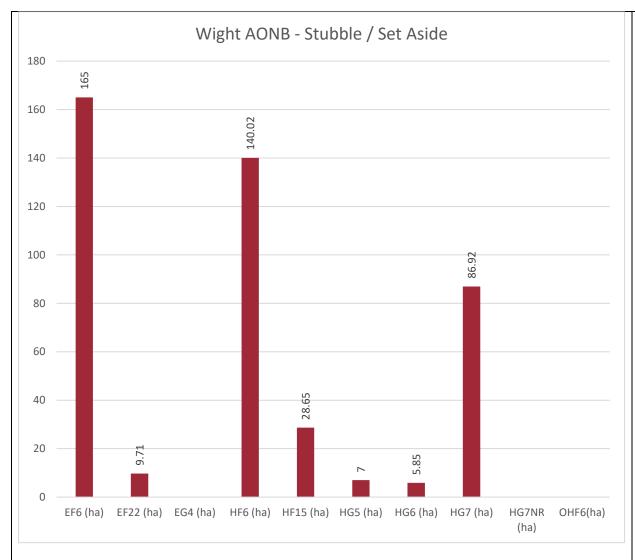




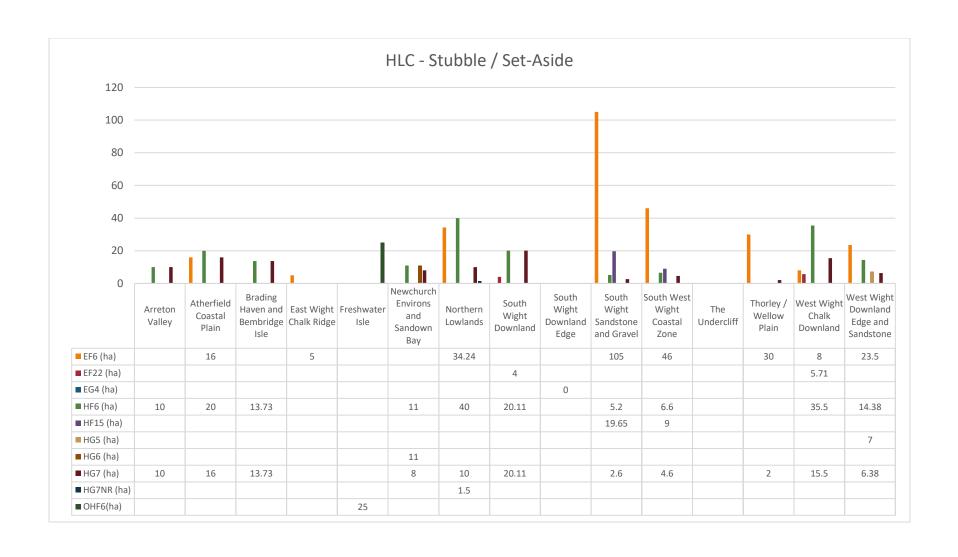
Under Environmental Stewardship, nectar flower mixture was used on 22.72 hectares (46% in AONB) and there was 10.59 hectares (84.8% in AONB) of pollen and nectar flower mix.

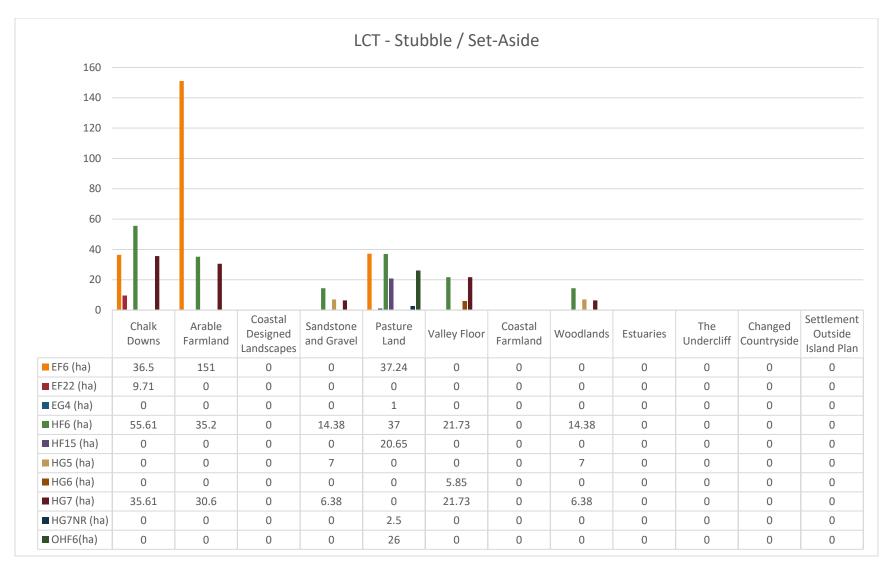


	EF6	Over-wintered stubble
Level	EF22	Extended overwinter stubble
Entry Level	EG4	Cereals for whole-crop silage followed by overwintered stubble
	HF6	Over-wintered stubbles
	HF15	Reduced herbicide, cereal crop management preceding overwintered stubble and a spring crop (rotational)
vel	HG5	Brassica fodder crops followed by over-wintered stubbles
Higher Level	HG6	Fodder crop management to retain or re-create an arable mosaic (rotational)
	HG7	Low input spring cereal to retain or re-create an arable mosaic
	HG7NR	Low input spring cereal to retain or re-create an arable mosaic
Organic Entry	OHF6	Over-wintered stubbles (organic)

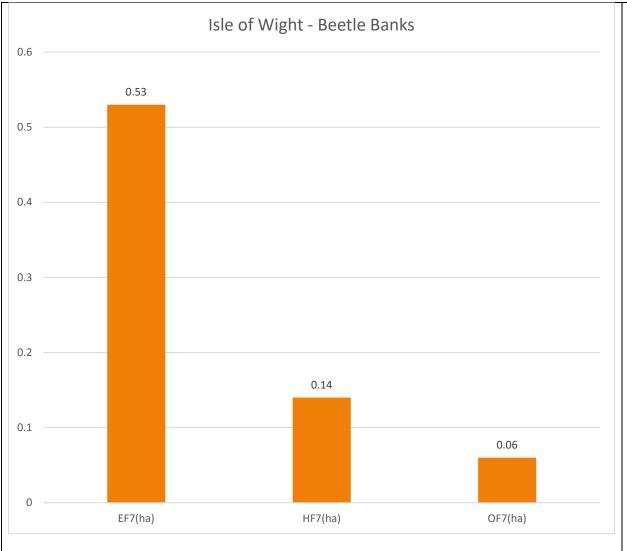


	EF6	Over-wintered stubble
evel	EF22	Extended overwinter stubble
Entry Level	EG4	Cereals for whole-crop silage followed by overwintered stubble
	HF6	Over-wintered stubbles
	HF15	Reduced herbicide, cereal crop management preceding overwintered stubble and a spring crop (rotational)
vel	HG5	Brassica fodder crops followed by over-wintered stubbles
Higher Level	HG6	Fodder crop management to retain or re-create an arable mosaic (rotational)
	HG7	Low input spring cereal to retain or re-create an an arable mosaic
	HG7NR	Low input spring cereal to retain or re-create an an arable mosaic
Organic Entry	OHF6	Over-wintered stubbles (organic)

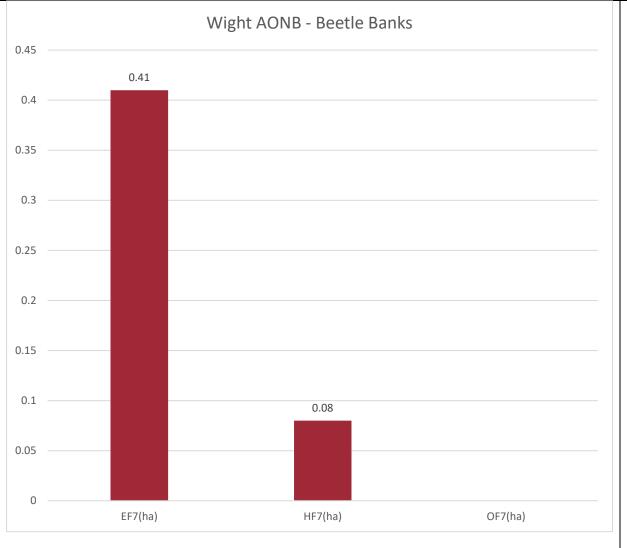




Environmental Stewardship saw 267.74 hectares of overwintered stubble (61.6% in AONB) in the Entry Level Scheme and 176.52 hectares in the Higher Level Scheme (79.3% in AONB). These were in arable and pasture farmland as well as some on chalk downs.

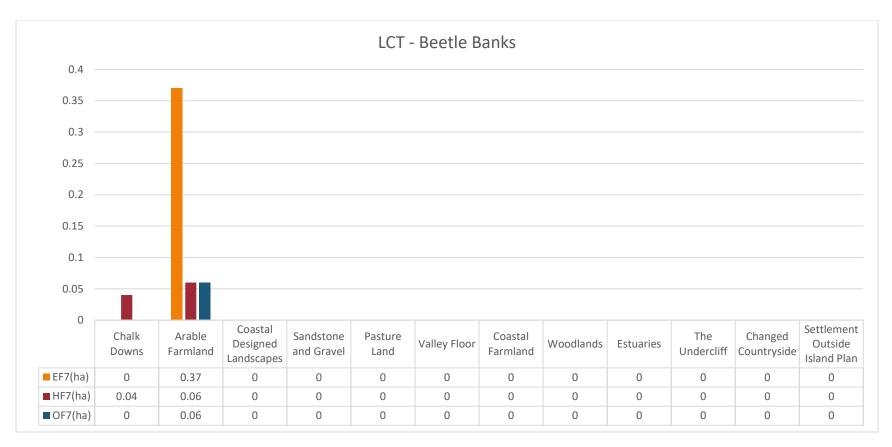


Entry Level	EF7	Beetle banks
Higher Level	HF7	Beetle banks
Organic Entry Level	OF7	Beetle banks

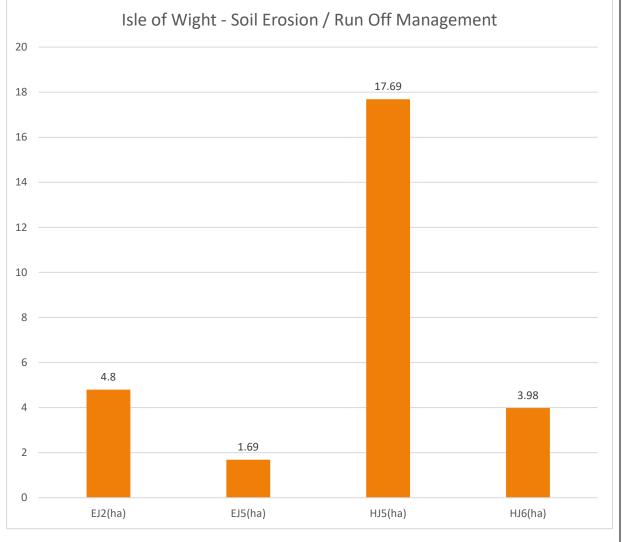


Entry Level	EF7	Beetle banks
Higher Level	HF7	Beetle banks
Organic Entry Level	OF7	Beetle banks

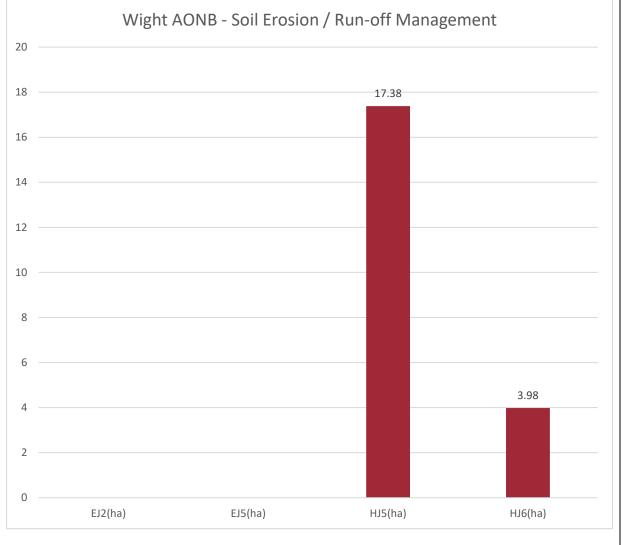




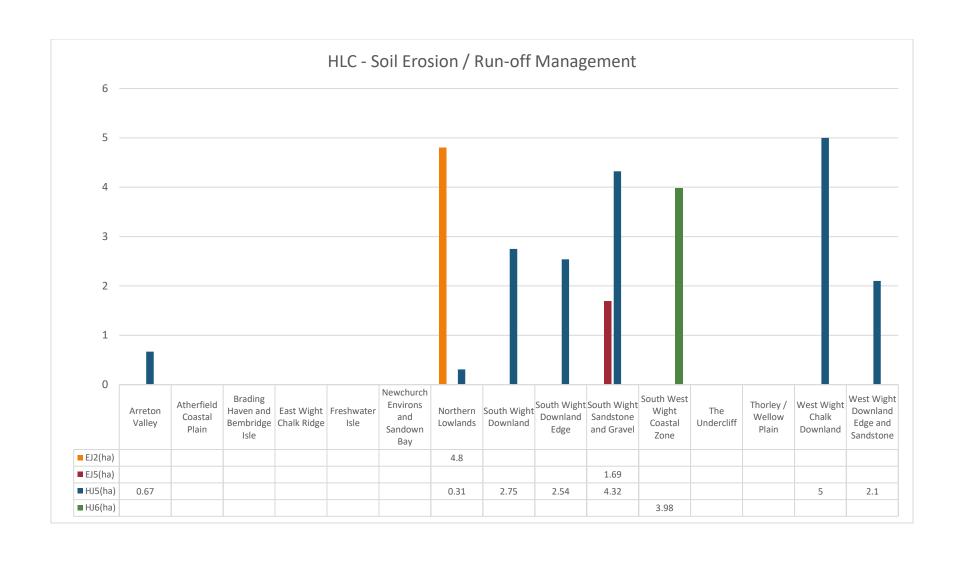
Only a small area of beetle banks was established through the Environmental Stewardship Scheme and these were located in arable and downland areas. Around 77% of Entry Level Scheme Beetle Banks were in the AONB and around 57% of Higher Level Schemes. No Organic Entry Level Scheme Beetle Banks were in the AONB.

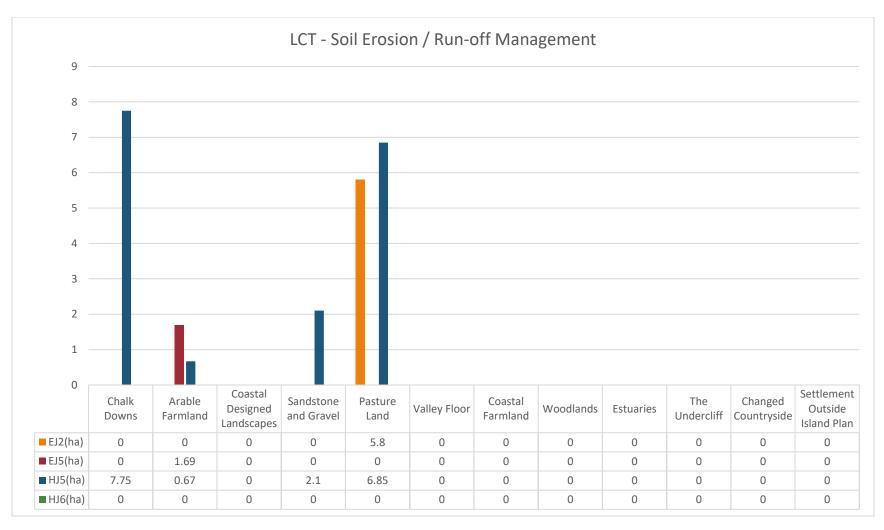


Level	EJ2	Management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion
Entry Leve	EJ5	In-field grass areas to prevent erosion and run off
ā =	HJ5	In-field grass areas to prevent erosion or run -off
Higher	нл6	Preventing erosion or run-off from intensively managed improved grassland

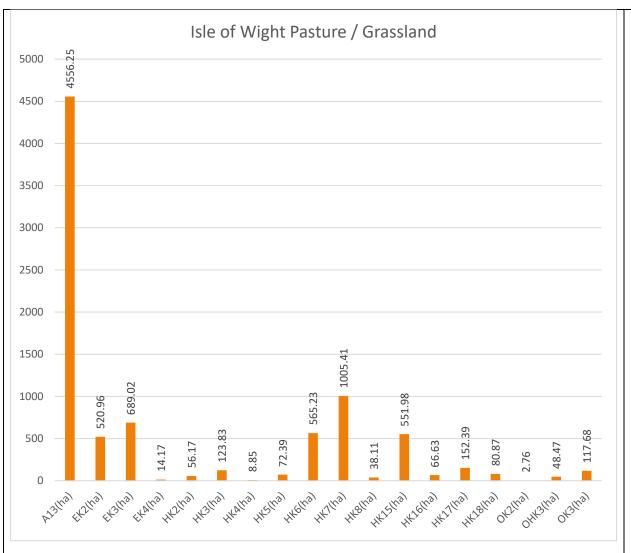


Level	EJ2	Management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion
Entry Leve	EJ5	In-field grass areas to prevent erosion and run off
er I	HJ5	In-field grass areas to prevent erosion or run -off
Higher Level	НЈ6	Preventing erosion or run-off from intensively managed improved grassland

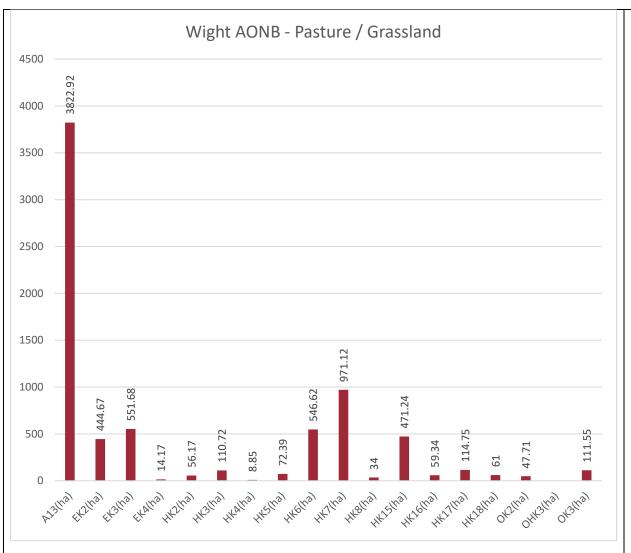




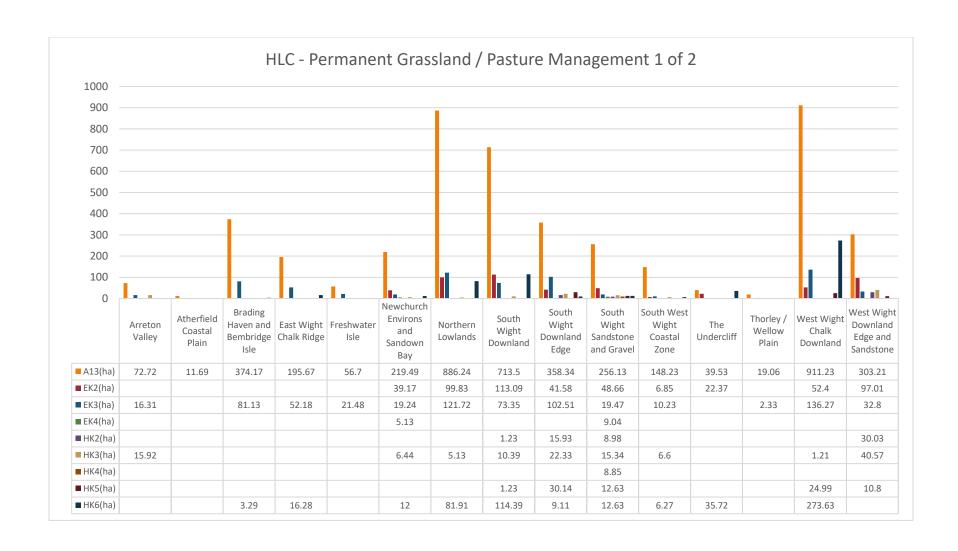
There were 4.8 hectares of management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion (None in AONB) within the entry level scheme. There were 17.69 hectares of in field areas to prevent erosion or run-off (98.2% in AONB) in the higher-level scheme. Located in chalk downland, pastoral and arable areas.

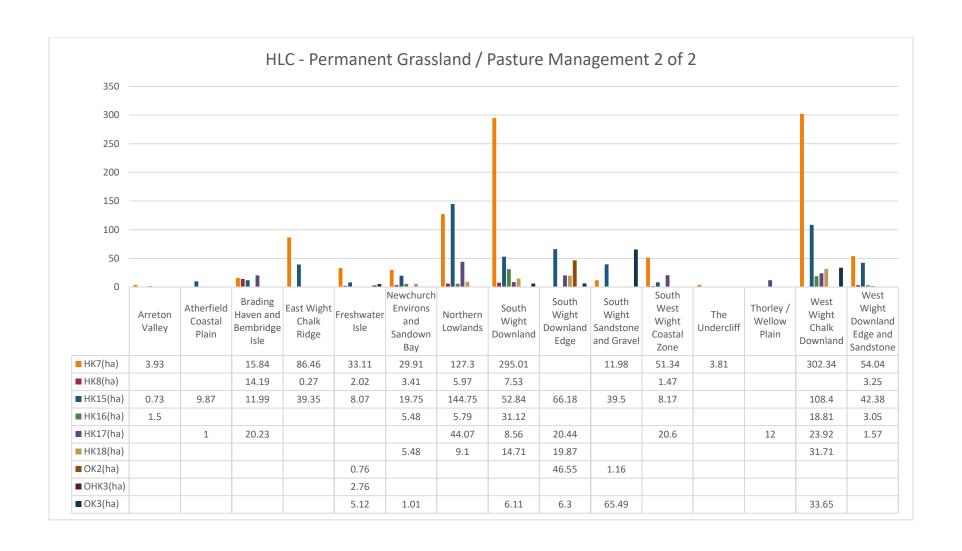


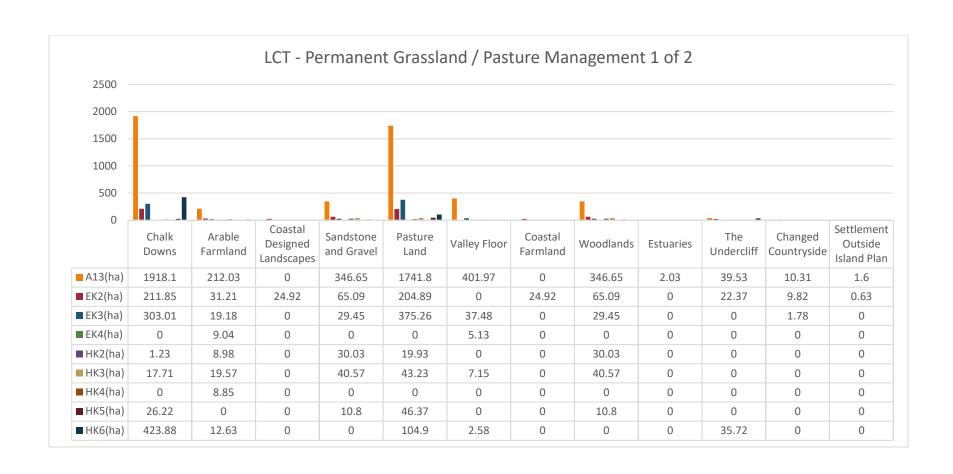
	A13	Non-payment Option - Permanent Gra	ssland
/el	EK2	Permanent grassland with low inputs	
Entry Level	EK3	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts
Ent	EK4	Management of rush pastures	
	HK2	Manage permanent grassland on low i	nputs
	НК3	Manage permanent grassland on very	low inp
	HK4	Management of rush pastures	
	HK5	Mixed stocking	
/el	HK6	Maintenance of species-rich, semi-nat	ural gra
Higher Level	НК7	Restoration of species-rich, semi-natur	al gras
High	HK8	Creation of species-rich, smei-natural g	rasslaı
	HK15	Maintenance of semi-improved or rou	gh gras
	HK16	Restoration of semi-improved or rough	ı grassl
	HK17	Creation of valuable semi-improved or	rough
	HK18	Supplement of haymaking	
ıtry	ОНКЗ	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts (or
Organic Entry Level	OK2	Permanent grassland with low inputs	
Orga 1	OK3	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts

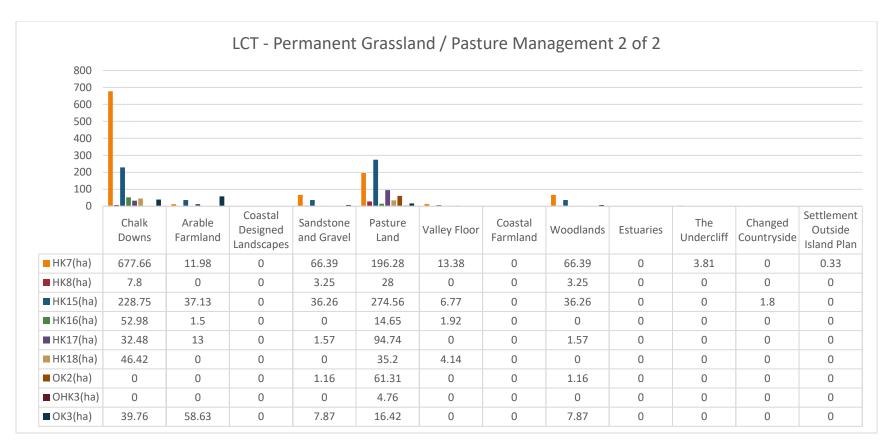


	A13	Non-payment Option - Permanent Gra	ssland
/el	EK2	Permanent grassland with low inputs	
Entry Level	EK3	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts
Ent	EK4	Management of rush pastures	
	HK2	Manage permanent grassland on low i	nputs
	НК3	Manage permanent grassland on very	low inp
	HK4	Management of rush pastures	
	HK5	Mixed stocking	
vel	НК6	Maintenance of species-rich, semi-nat	ural gra
Higher Level	НК7	Restoration of species-rich, semi-natur	al gras
High	HK8	Creation of species-rich, smei-natural g	rasslar
	HK15	Maintenance of semi-improved or rou	gh gras
	HK16	Restoration of semi-improved or rough	grassl
	HK17	Creation of valuable semi-improved or	rough
	HK18	Supplement of haymaking	
ıtry	ОНКЗ	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts (or
Organic Entry Level	OK2	Permanent grassland with low inputs	
Orga 1	OK3	Permanent grassland with very low inp	uts

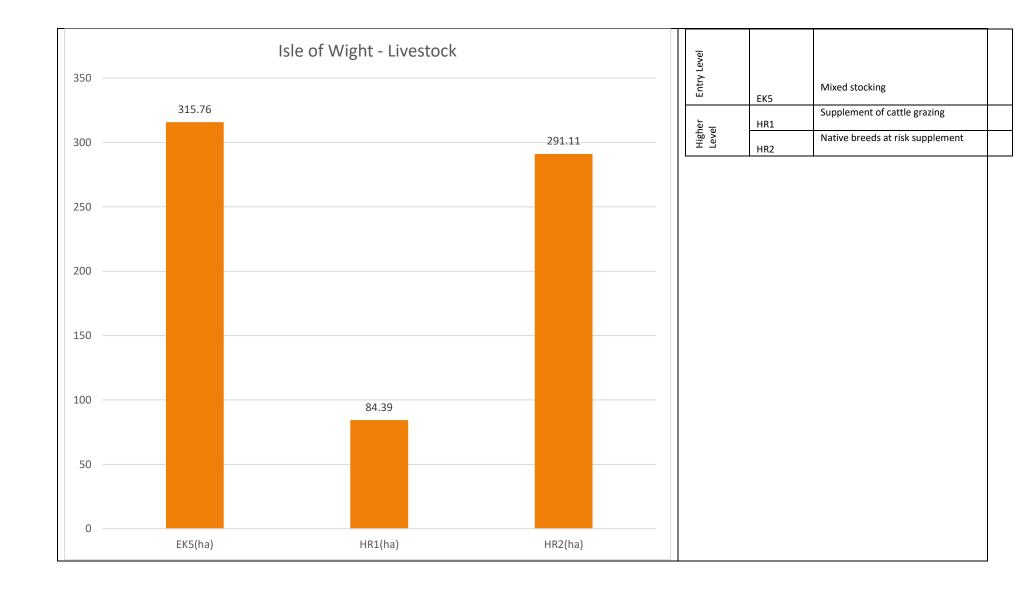


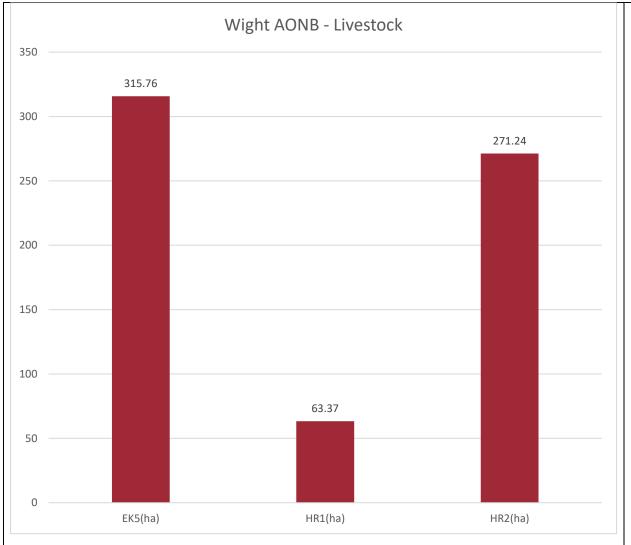




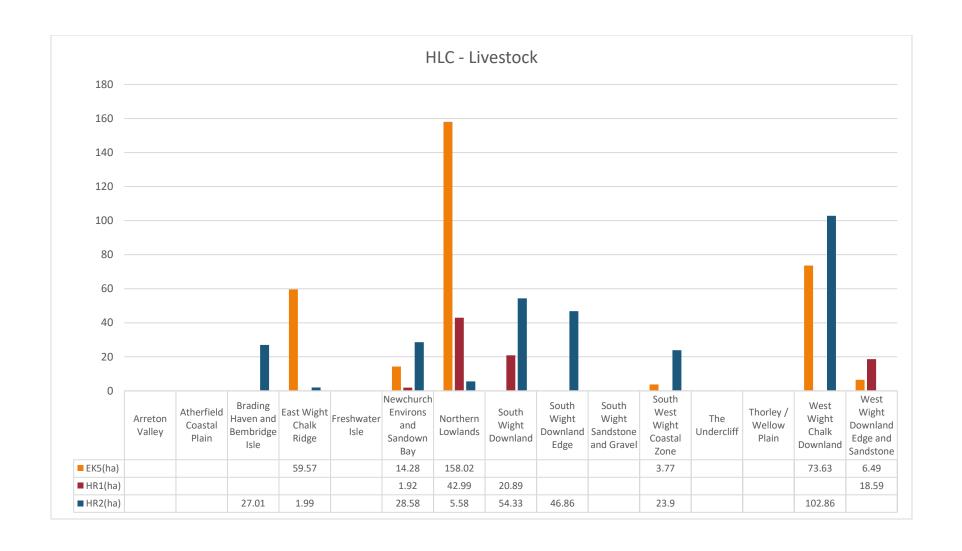


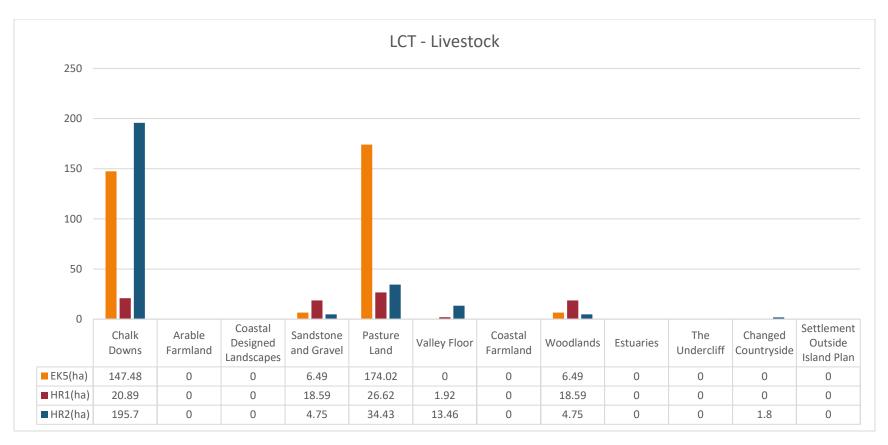
As part of requirements to receive funding from other options holdings had to declare all the existing permanent grassland on their farms even where this would not benefit from a grant payment. There is also a requirement to retain this area (within a 20% buffer) as part of stewardship agreements. There was 4556.25 hectares of such permanent grassland on the Isle of Wight within the Environmental Stewardship Scheme (83.9% of this was in the AONB). 1005.41 hectares of species rich semi-natural grassland were restored (96.6% in the AONB). 565.23 hectares of species rich grassland were maintained (96.5% in the AONB). Most permanent grassland areas were in chalk downland, pastoral and valley floor areas and restoration of species rich semi-natural grassland were in chalk downland areas.



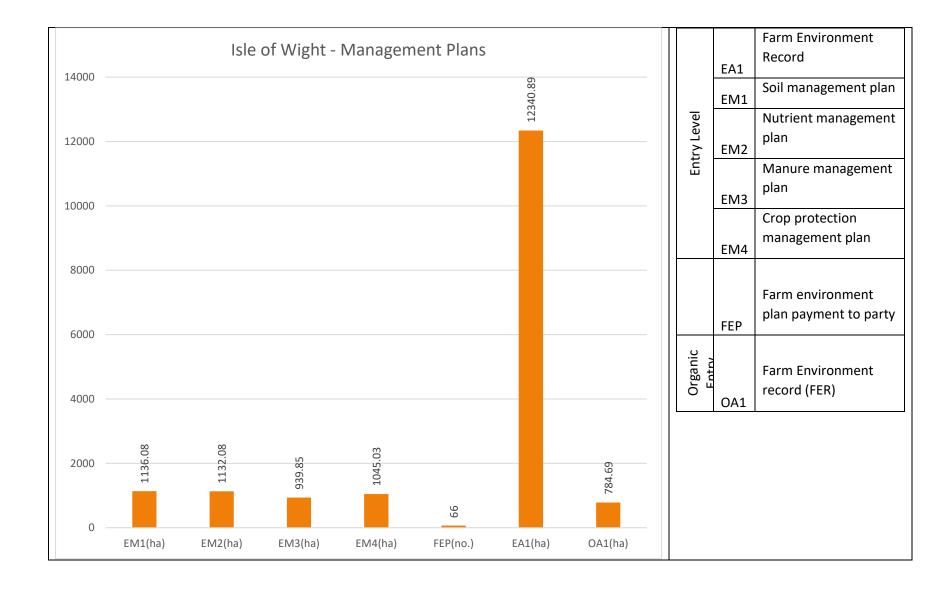


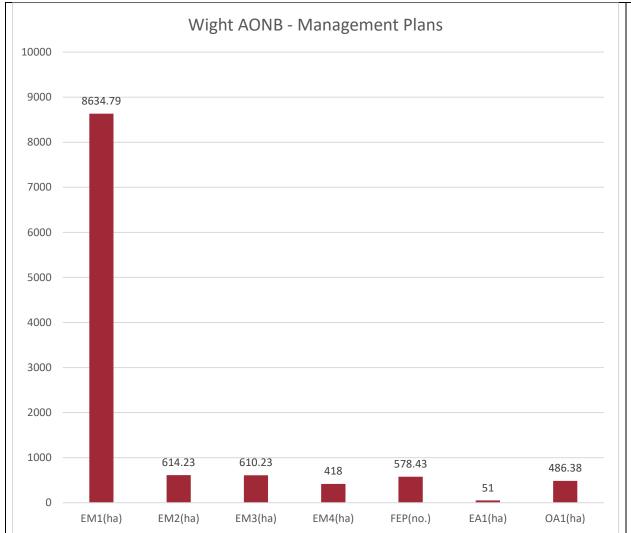
Entry Level	EK5	Mixed stocking	
ier si	HR1	Supplement of cattle grazing	
Higher	HR2	Native breeds at risk supplement	



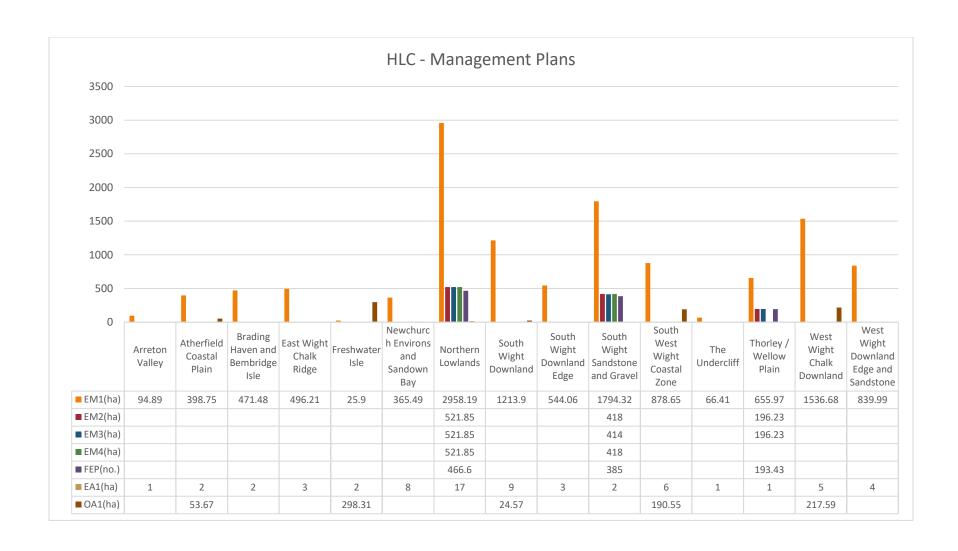


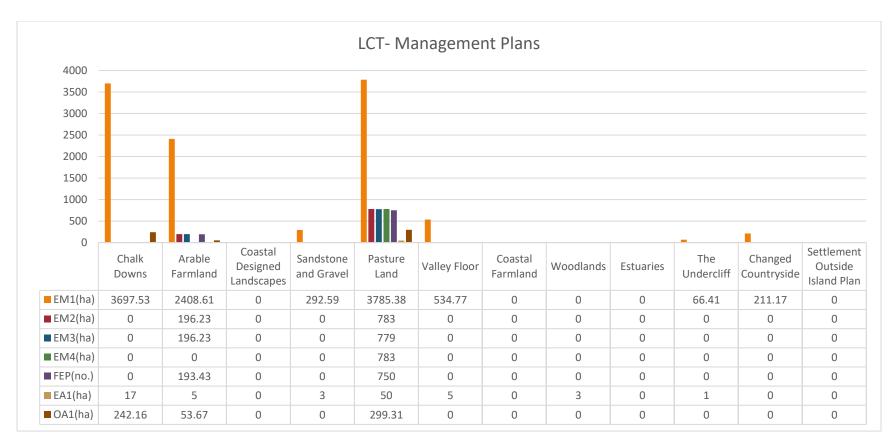
ELS payment for mixed stocking 315.76 hectares (all in AONB). HLS Native breeds supplement on 291.11 hectares (93.2% in AONB), located in pastoral areas and chalk downland.



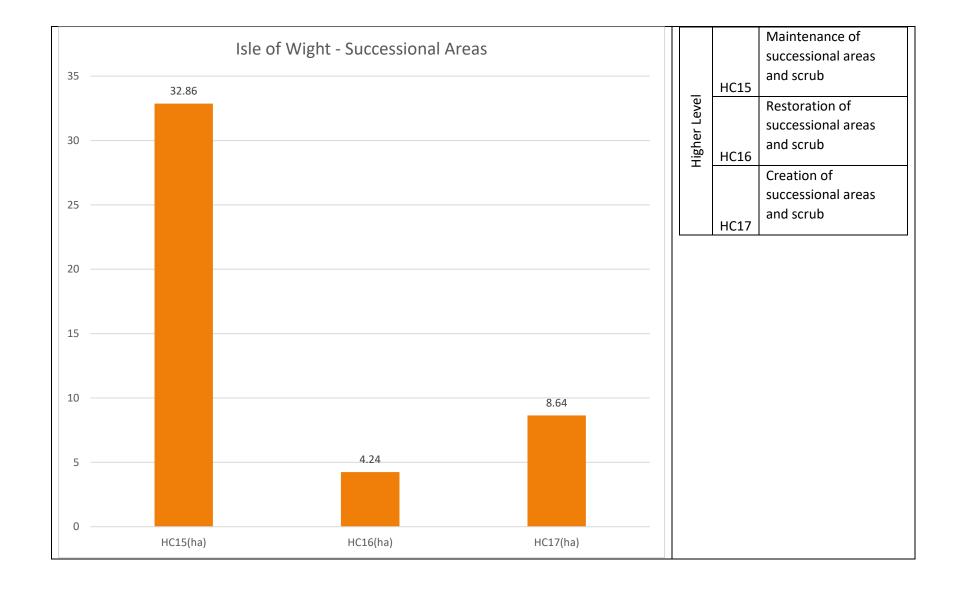


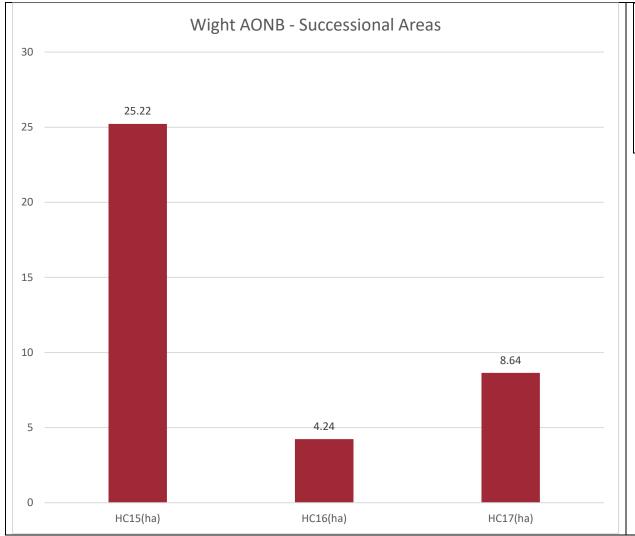
	EA1	Farm Environment Record
<u></u>	EM1	Soil management plan
Entry Level	EM2	Nutrient management plan
Entry	EM3	Manure management plan
	EM4	Crop protection management plan
	FEP	Farm environment plan payment to party
Organic Entry	OA1	Farm Environment record (FER)



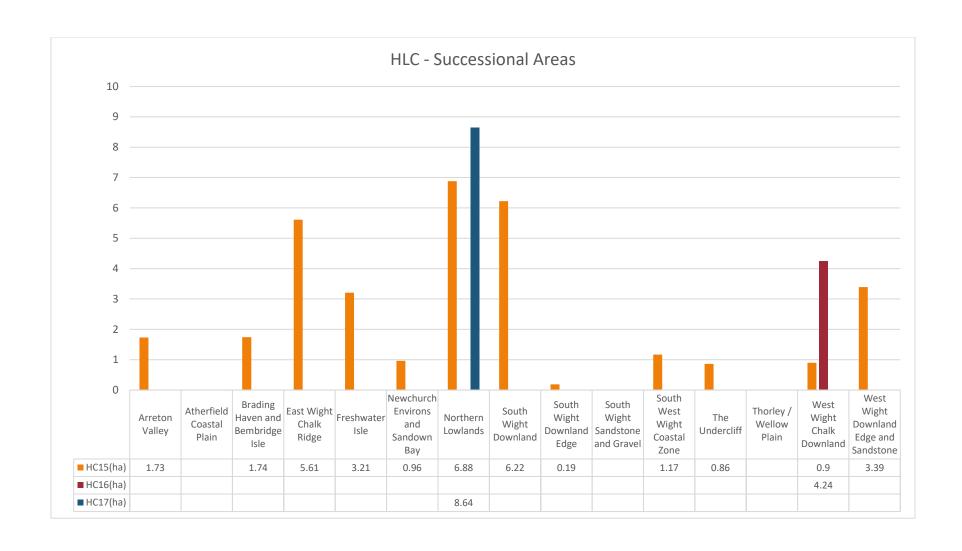


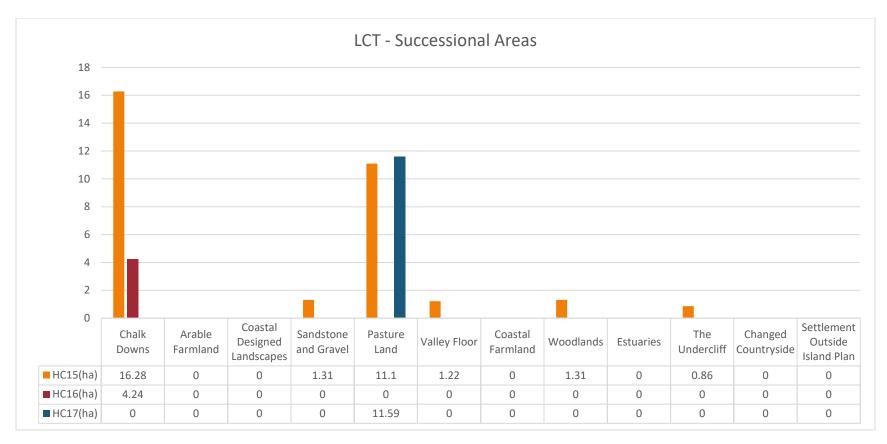
Farm Environment Records (FER) for 12340.89 hectares (70% in AONB). 1132.08 hectares under Soil Management Plans (54.2% in AONB). Nutrient Management Plan 939.85 hectares (64.9% in AONB). 1045.03 hectares of land under Crop Protection Management Plans (40% in AONB). FERs across the whole of the Island (except around the Freshwater area) and in most landscapes. Other management plans were predominantly in arable and pastoral lands.



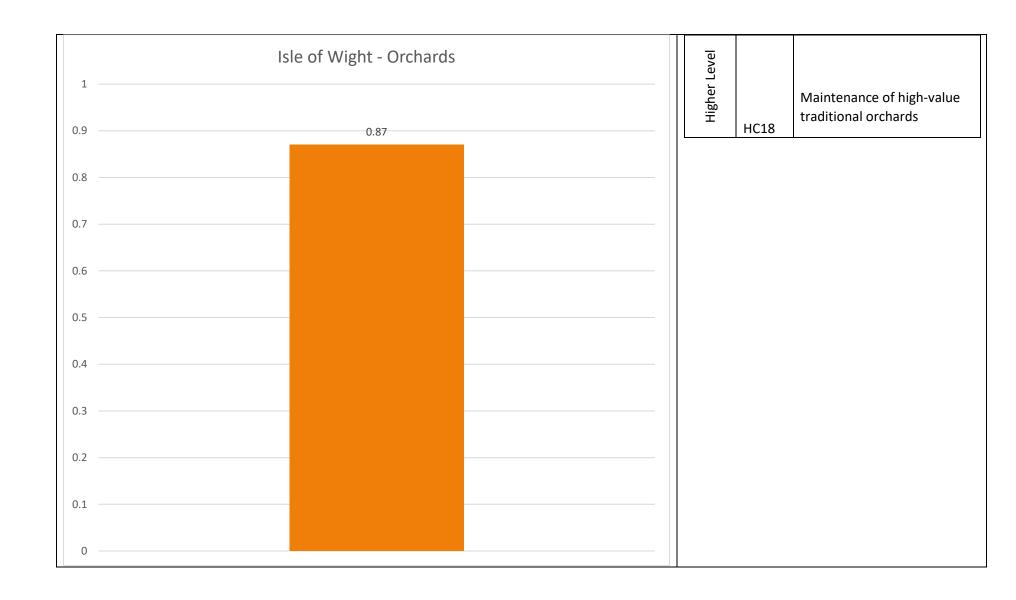


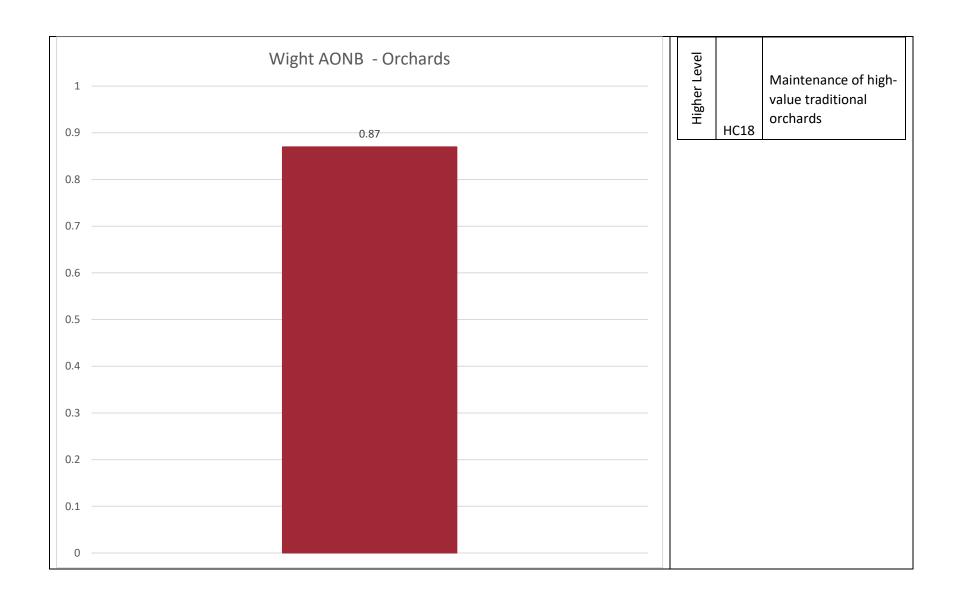
		Maintenance of successional
_	HC15	areas and scrub
ō	пС13	
Higher Level		Restoration of successional
er		areas and scrub
듄	HC16	
デ		Creation of successional areas
		and scrub
	HC17	
	11017	

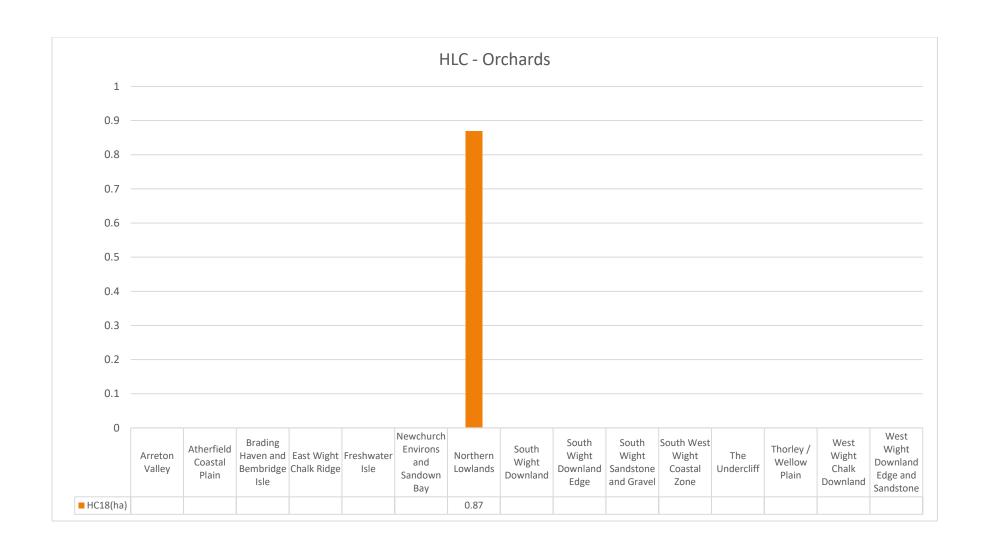


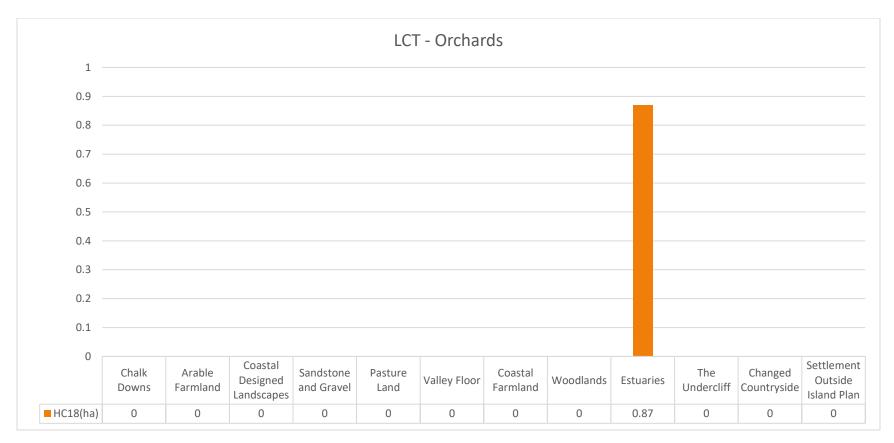


There were 32.86 hectares of successional areas and scrub maintained (76.7% in the AONB). 4.24 hectares of successional areas and scrub were restored (100% in the AONB). 8.64 hectares of successional areas and scrub were created (100% in the AONB). Across many landscape areas but predominantly in chalk downland and pastoral areas.

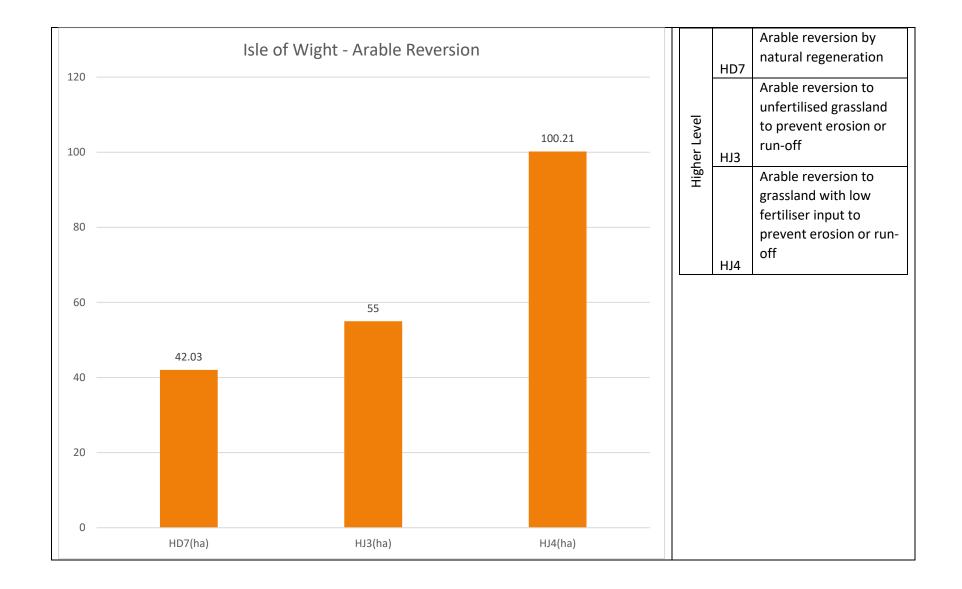


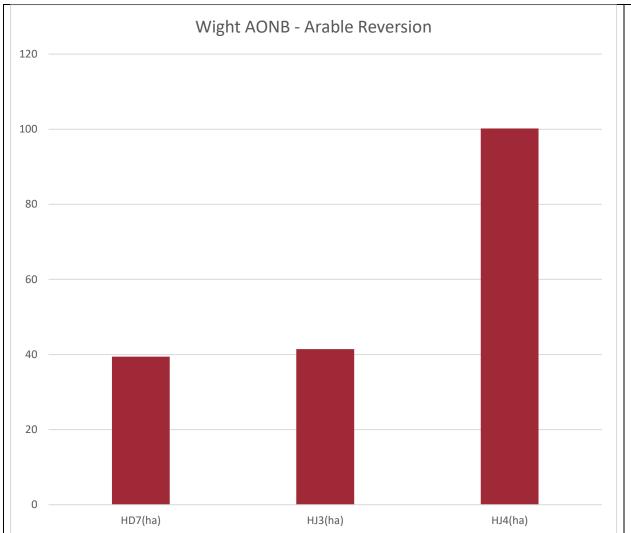




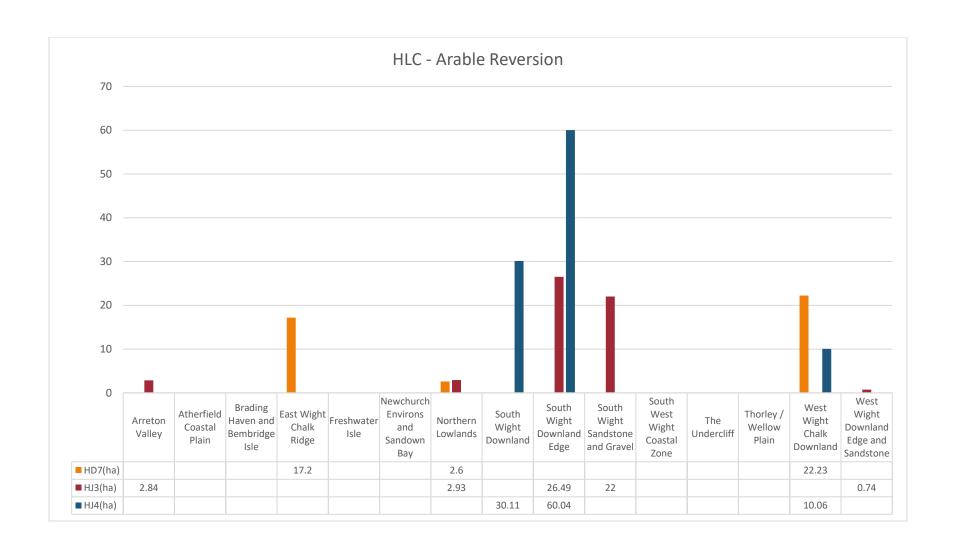


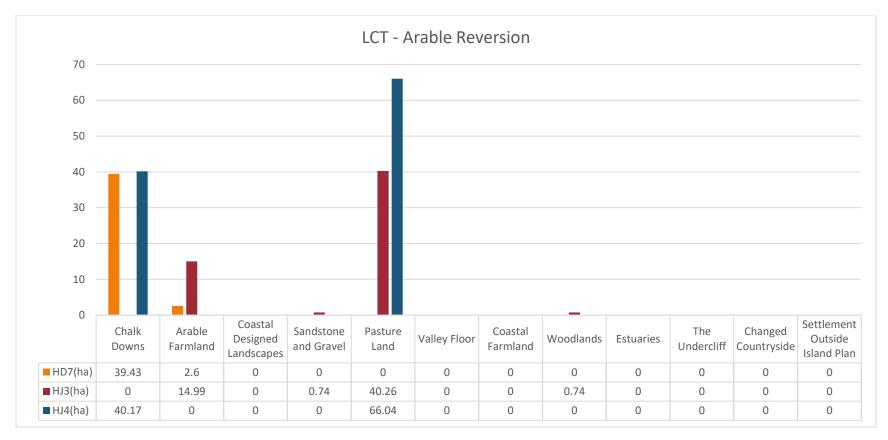
0.87 hectares of traditional orchards were restored (100% in AONB).



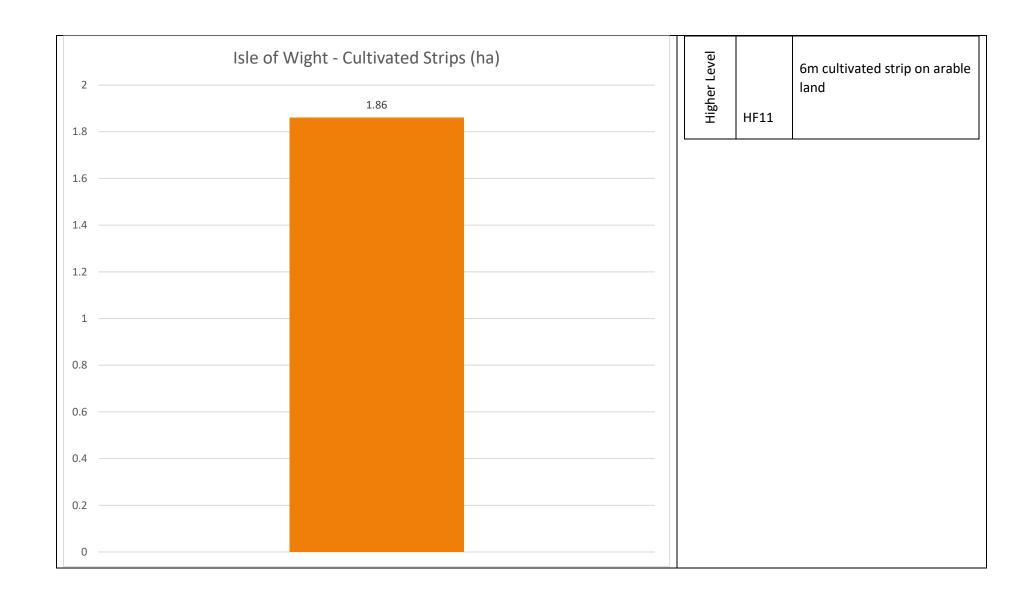


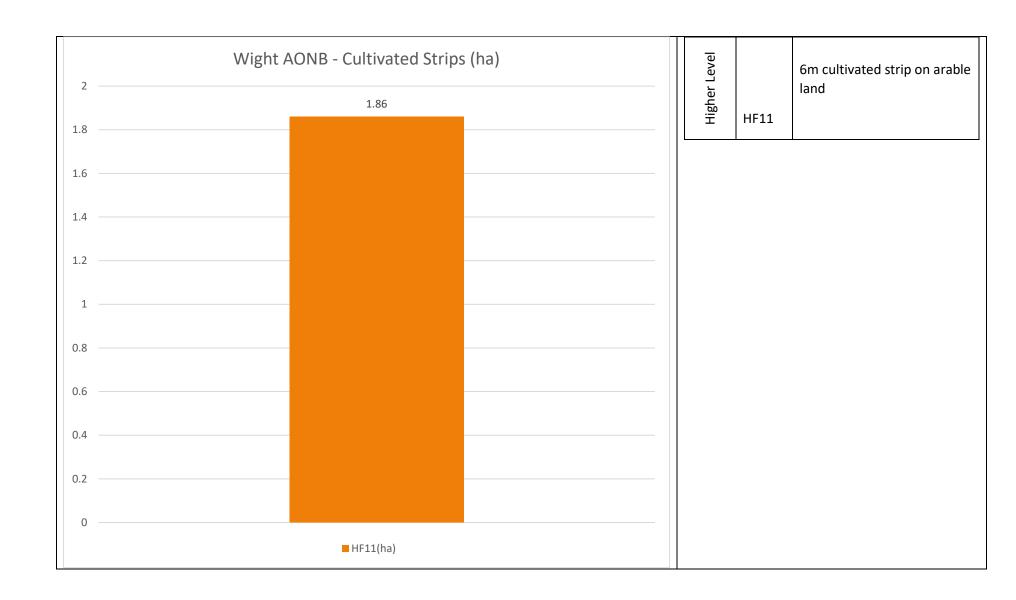
	HD7	Arable reversion by natural regeneration
Higher Level	нл3	Arable reversion to unfertilised grassland to prevent erosion or run-off
Hi	HJ4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input to prevent erosion or run-off

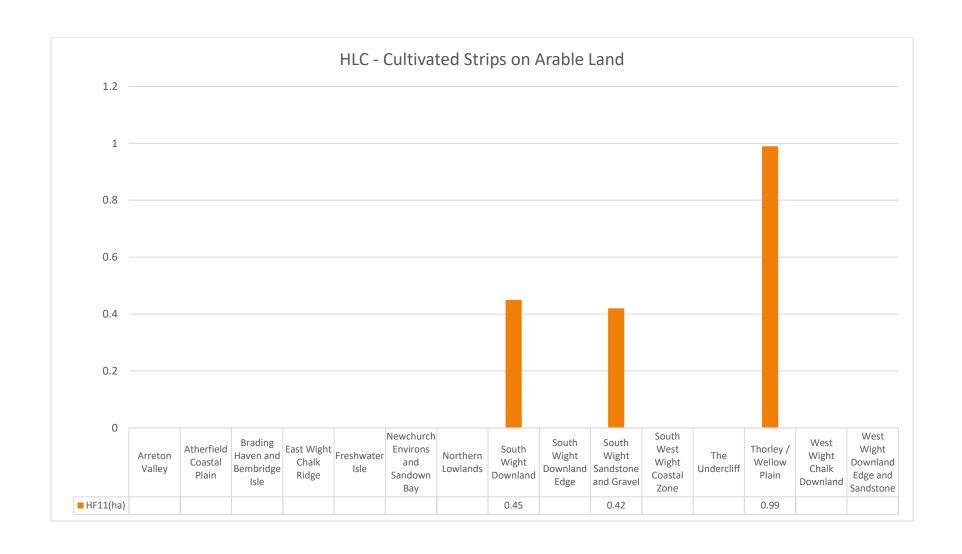


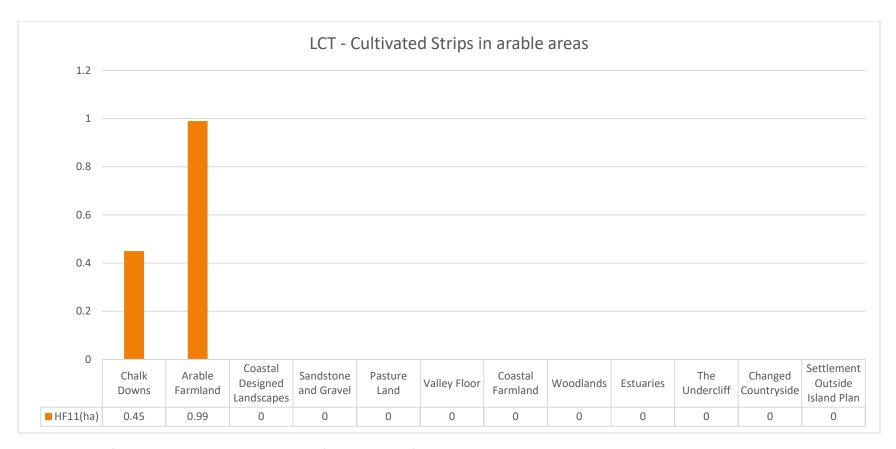


100.21 hectares of arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input to help prevent erosion or run-off (100% in AONB). 55 hectares of arable reversion to unfertilized grassland to prevent erosion or run-off (75.4% in AONB). 42.03 hectares of arable reversion by natural regeneration (94% in AONB). Located predominantly in pastoral areas and chalk downland with some in arable areas.



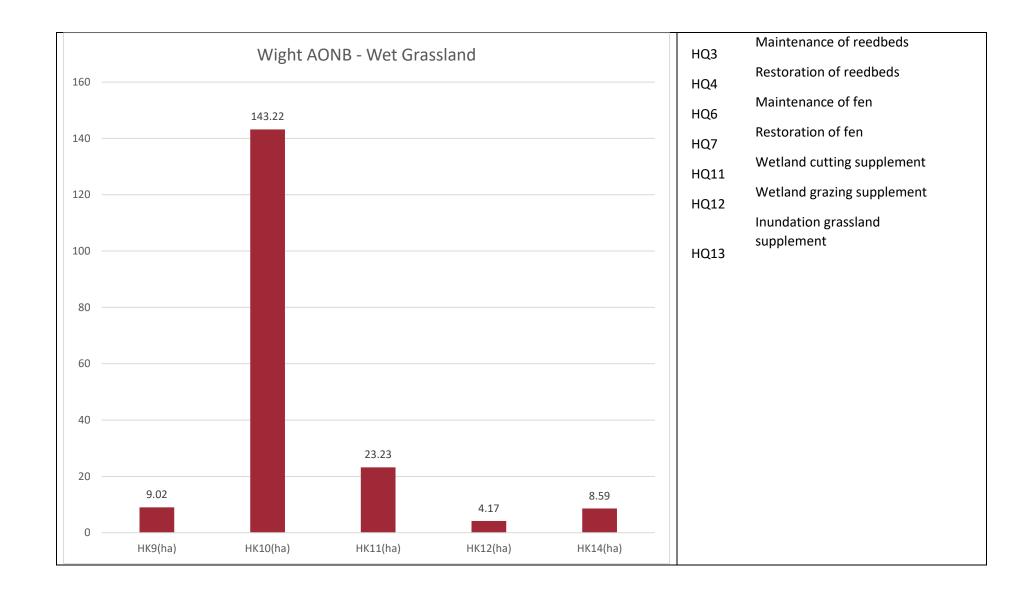


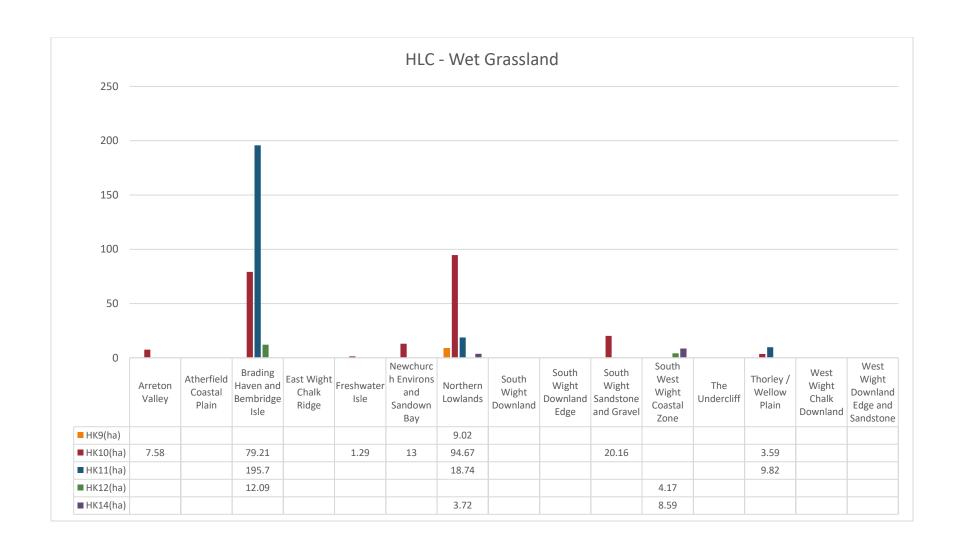


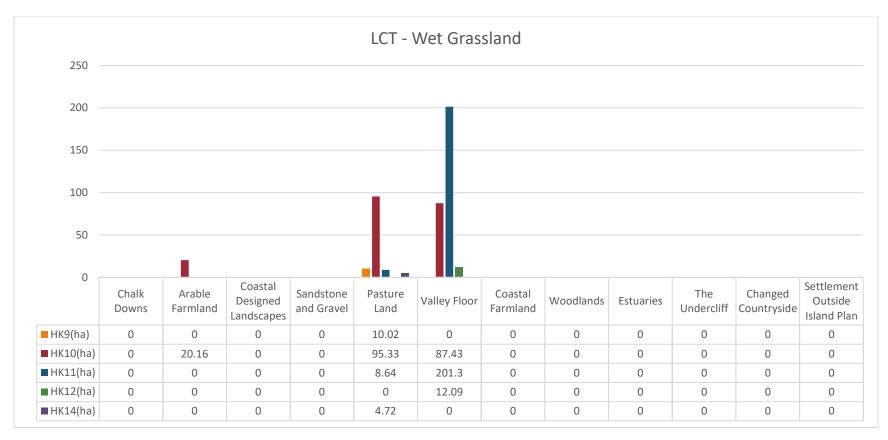


 $1.86\ hectares\ of\ 6m\ cultivated\ strip\ on\ arable\ land\ (100\%\ in\ AONB)\ located\ in\ chalk\ downland\ and\ arable\ areas.$

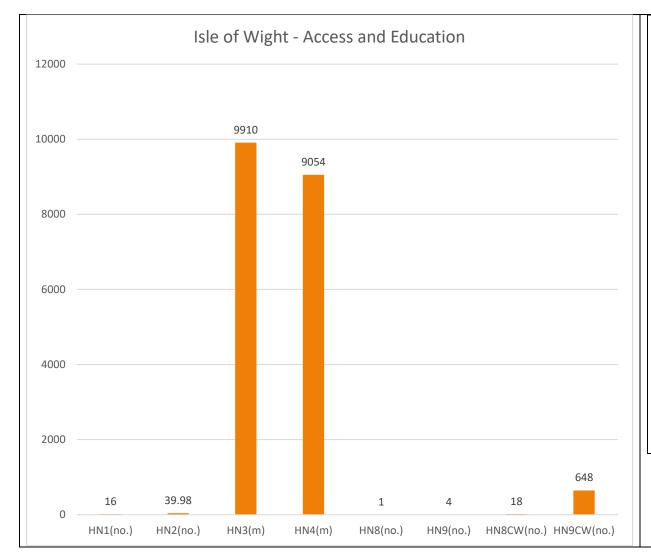




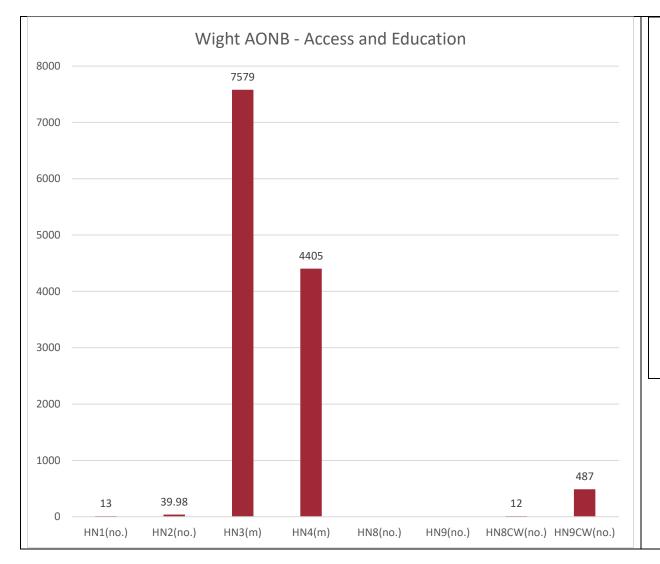




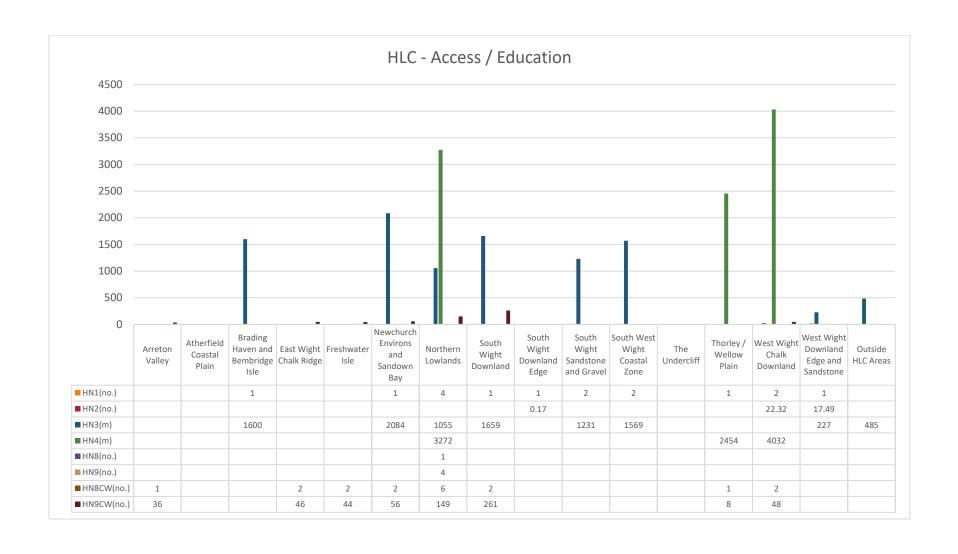
219.5 hectares of wet grassland maintained for wintering waders and wildfowl (65.2% in AONB). 224.26 hectares of wet grassland for breeding waders (10.3% in AONB). Other options relating to creation and restoration at much lower extents. Largely located in pastoral areas and valley floor.

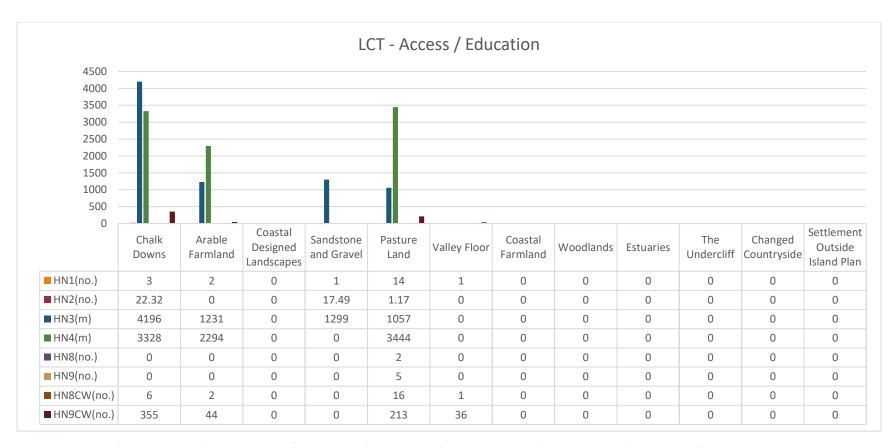


		Linear and open
		access base
	HN1	payment
		Permissive open
		access
	HN2	466633
		Permissive
	HN3	footpath access
_		Permissive
eve		bridleway/cycle
Higher Level	HN4	path access
Hig		Educational access
	HN8	- base payment
		Educational access
	HN9	- payment per visit
		Educational access
	HN8CW	- base payment
		Educational access
	HN9CW	- payment per visit

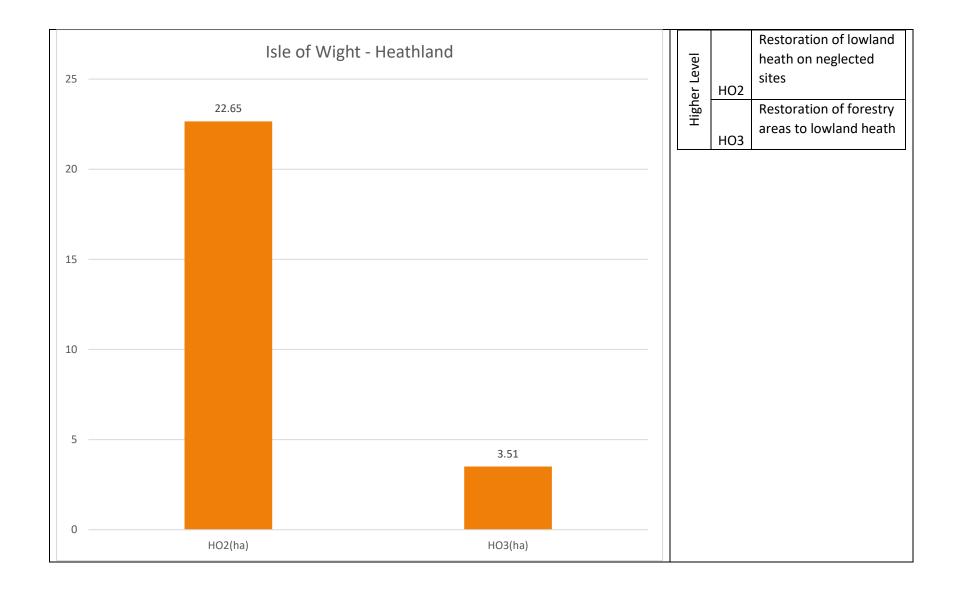


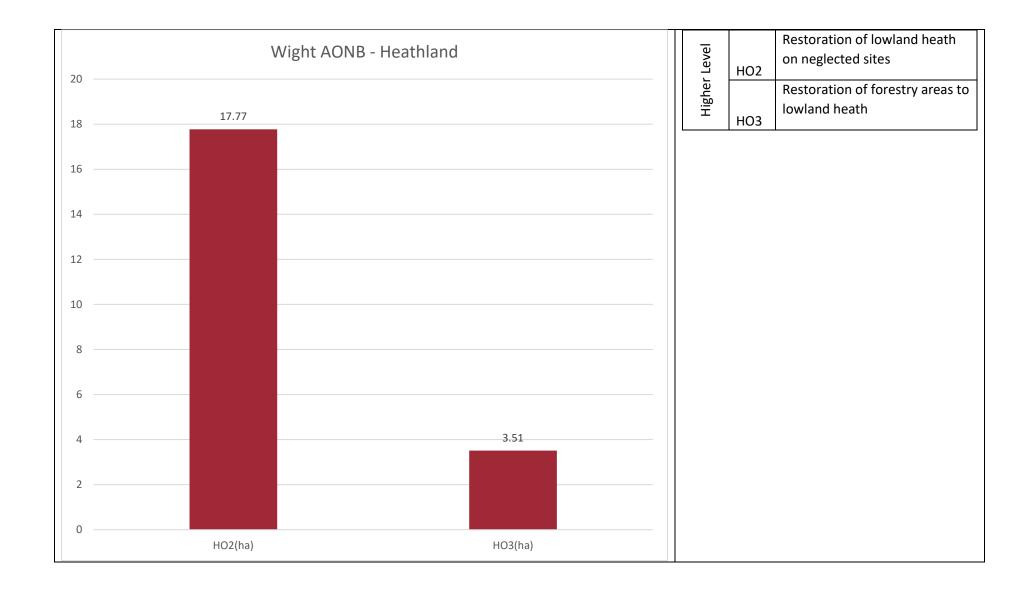
		Linear and open access
		base payment
	HN1	
	HN2	Permissive open access
	HINZ	Dormissive feetnath assess
	HN3	Permissive footpath access
		Permissive bridleway/cycle
_		path access
Ne	HN4	'
Higher Leve		Educational access - base
hei		payment
.≌	HN8	
		Educational access -
		payment per visit
	HN9	Educational access have
		Educational access - base
	HN8CW	payment
	THVOCVV	Educational access -
	HN9CW	payment per visit
	1	

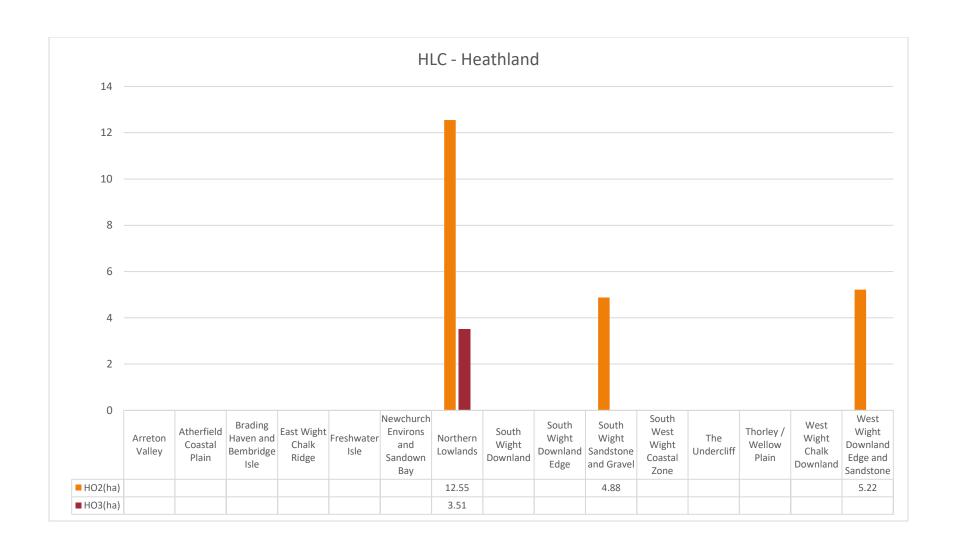


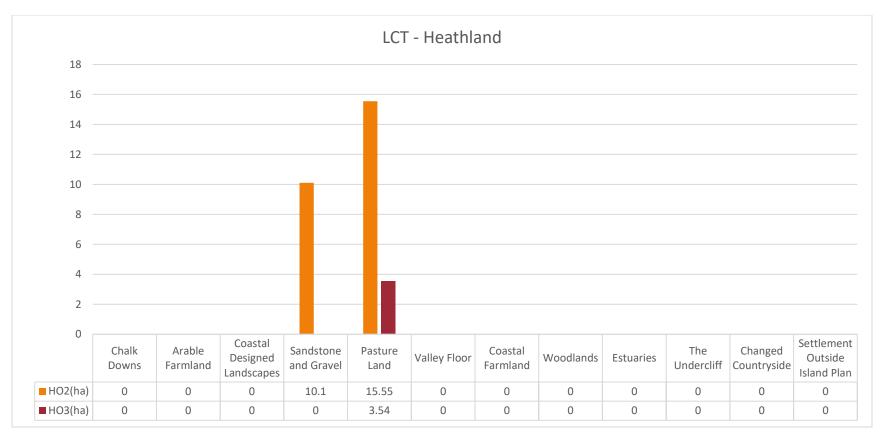


39.98 hectares of Open Access (100% in AONB). 9.91km of permissive footpath access (76.5% in AONB). 9.05km of permissive cycleway/bridleway (48.6% in AONB). 684 Educational Visits (75% in the AONB).

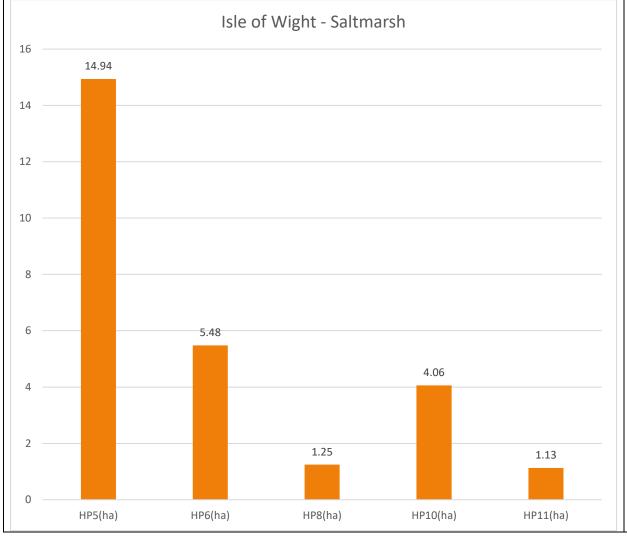




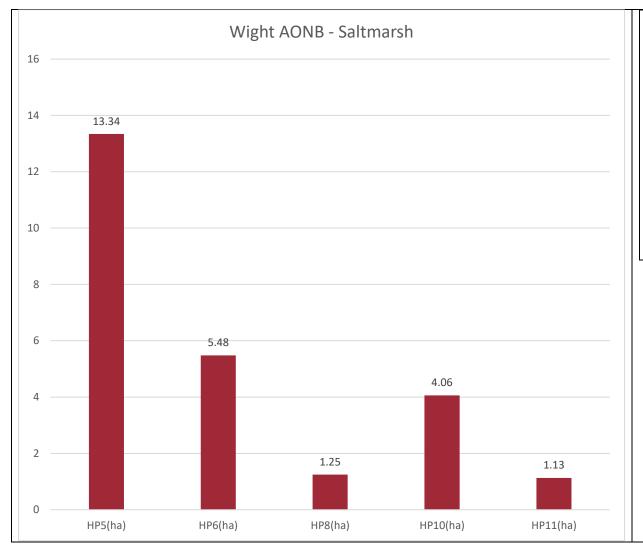




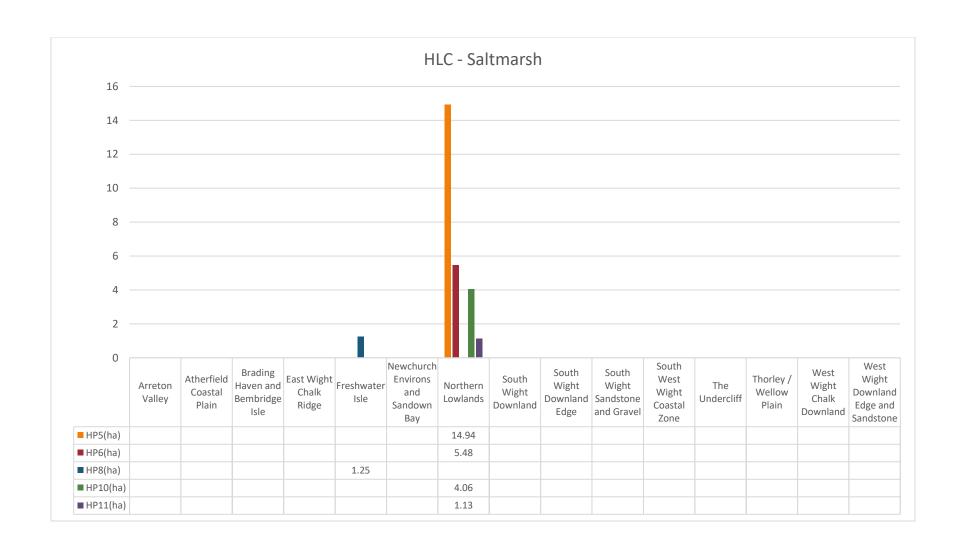
22.65 hectares of heathland restored on neglected sites (78.4% in AONB). 3.51 hectares of restoration of forestry areas to lowland heath (100% in AONB) largely in sandstone and pastoral areas.

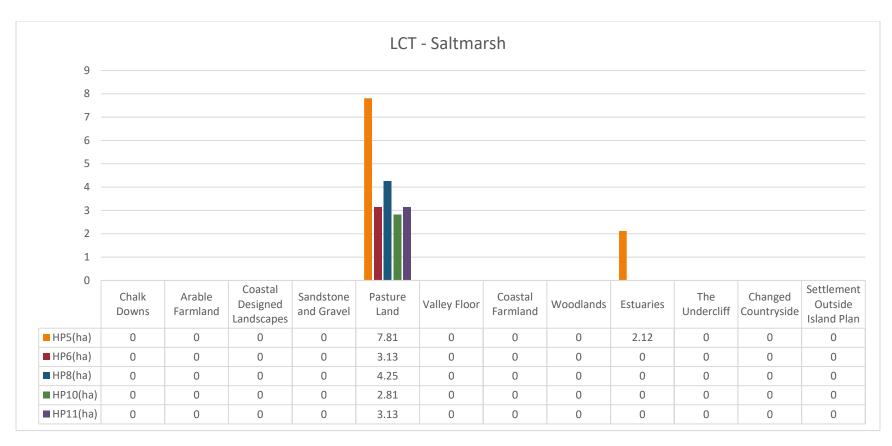


		Maintenance of
	HP5	coastal saltmarsh
		Restoration of coastal
	HP6	saltmarsh
<u>e</u>		Creation of inter-tidal
Higher Leve		and saline habitat on
	HP8	grassland
三		Supplement for
		extensive grazing on
	HP10	saltmarsh
		Saltmarsh livestock
	HP11	exclusion supplement

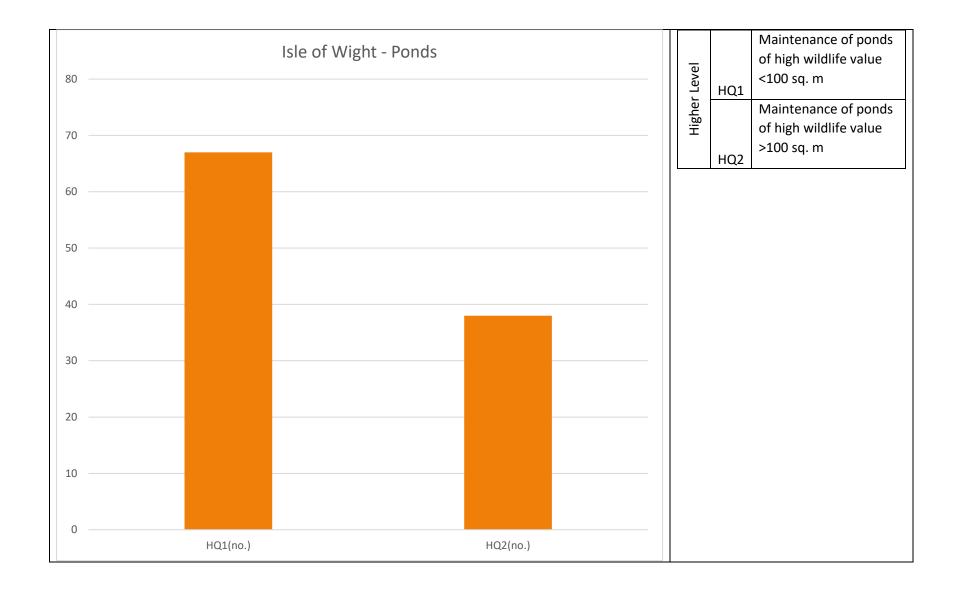


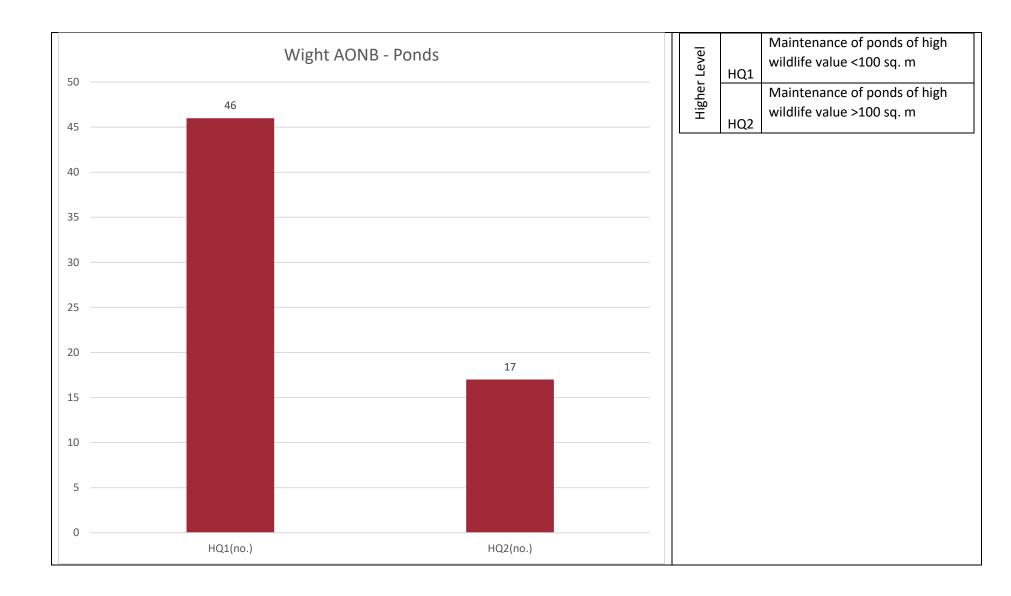
Higher Level	HP5	Maintenance of coastal saltmarsh
	HP6	Restoration of coastal saltmarsh
	HP8	Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on grassland
	HP10	Supplement for extensive grazing on saltmarsh
	HP11	Saltmarsh livestock exclusion supplement

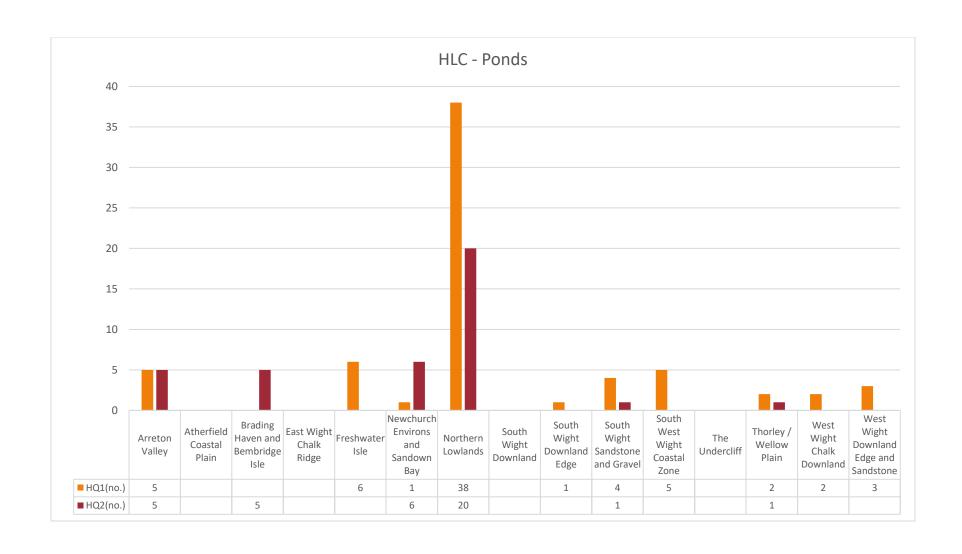


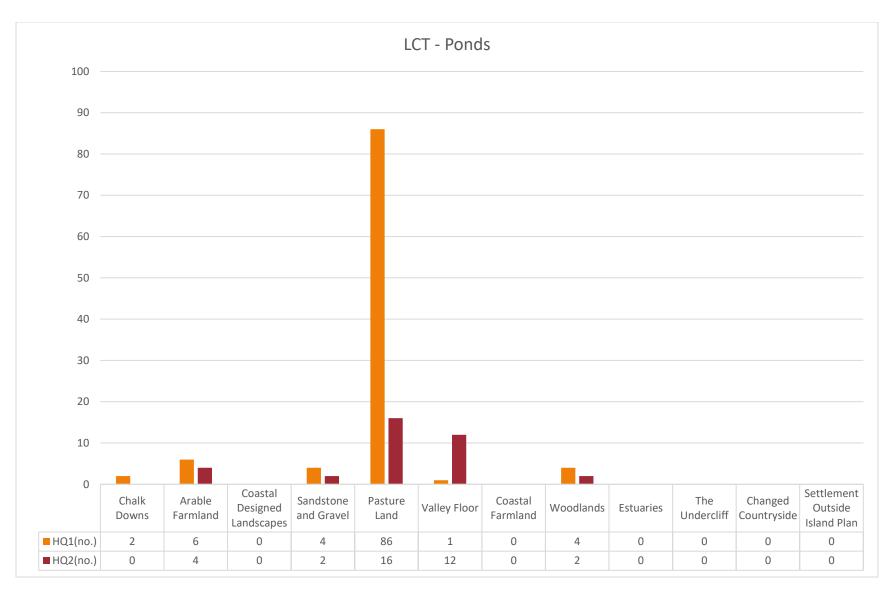


14.94 hectares of Saltmarsh maintained (89% in AONB). 5.48 hectares of coastal saltmarsh restored (100% in AONB). Supplement for extensive grazing on saltmarsh 4.06 hectares (100% in AONB). Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat 1.25 hectares (100% AONB). Exclusion of livestock on saltmarsh supplement 1.13 hectares (100% AONB). Largely in pastoral areas and close to esturaries.

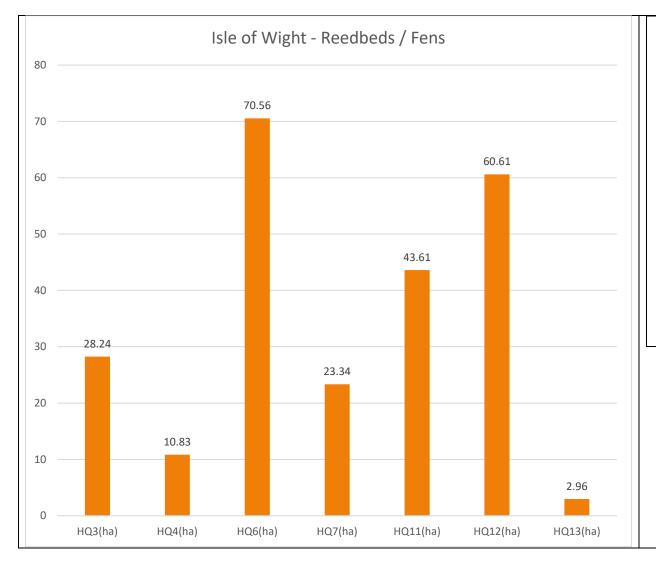




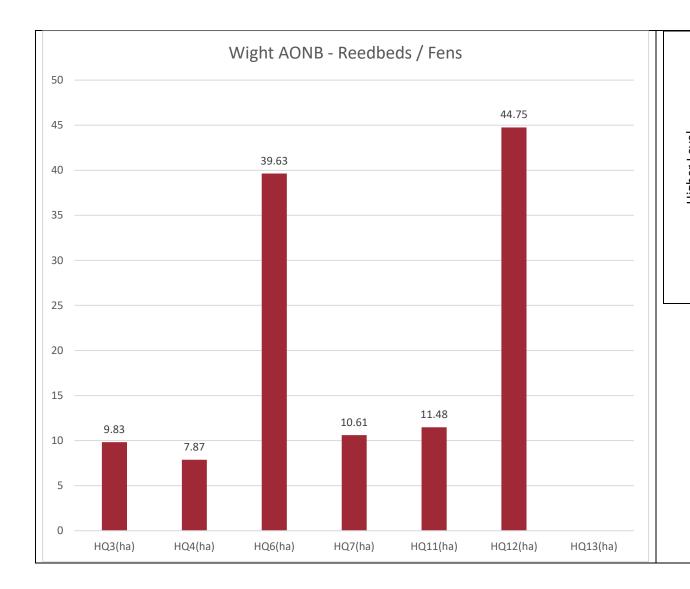




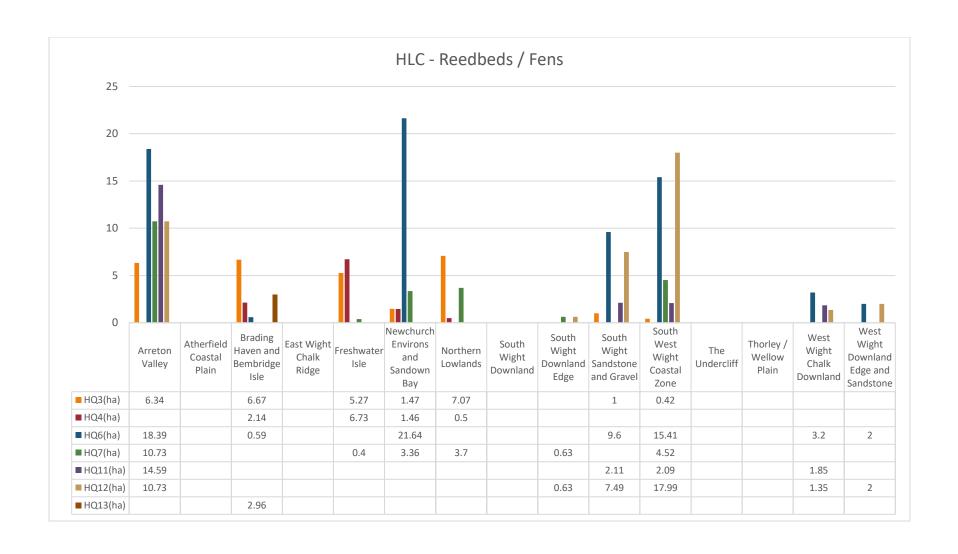
105 ponds received funding with 67 being less than 100 sq. metres (68.6% in AONB) and 38 over 100 sq. metres (44.7% in AONB), predominantly in pastoral areas with some smaller ponds on chalk downland.

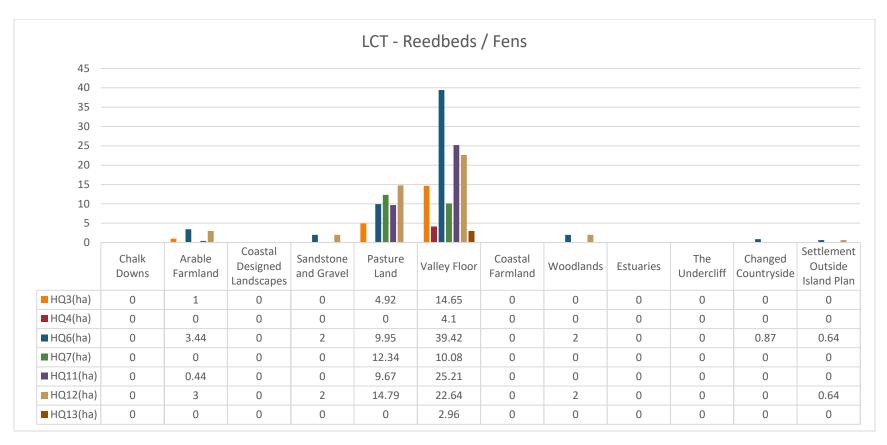


		Maintenance of	
	1103	reedbeds	
	HQ3		1
		Restoration of	
		reedbeds	
	HQ4		
	1106	Maintenance of fen	
<u></u>	HQ6		
Higher Leve	1107	Restoration of fen	
ŗ	HQ7		
he		Wetland cutting	
<u>-ie</u>		supplement	
_	HQ11		
		Wetland grazing	
		supplement	
	HQ12		
		Inundation	
		grassland	
		supplement	l
	HQ13		

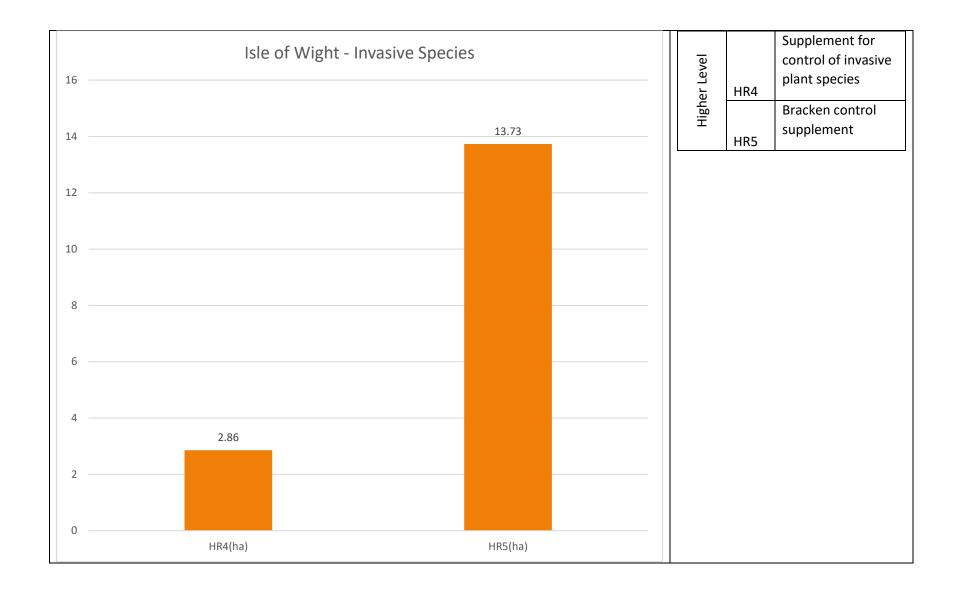


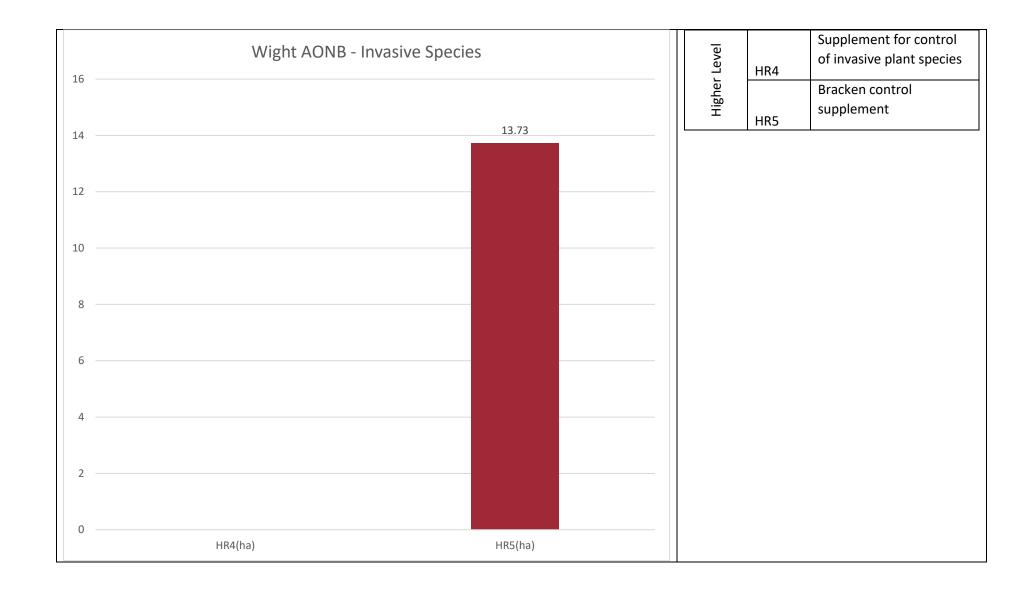
Higher Level	HQ3	Maintenance of reedbeds
	HQ4	Restoration of reedbeds
	HQ6	Maintenance of fen
	HQ7	Restoration of fen
		Wetland cutting
	HQ11	supplement
		Wetland grazing
	HQ12	supplement
		Inundation grassland
	HQ13	supplement

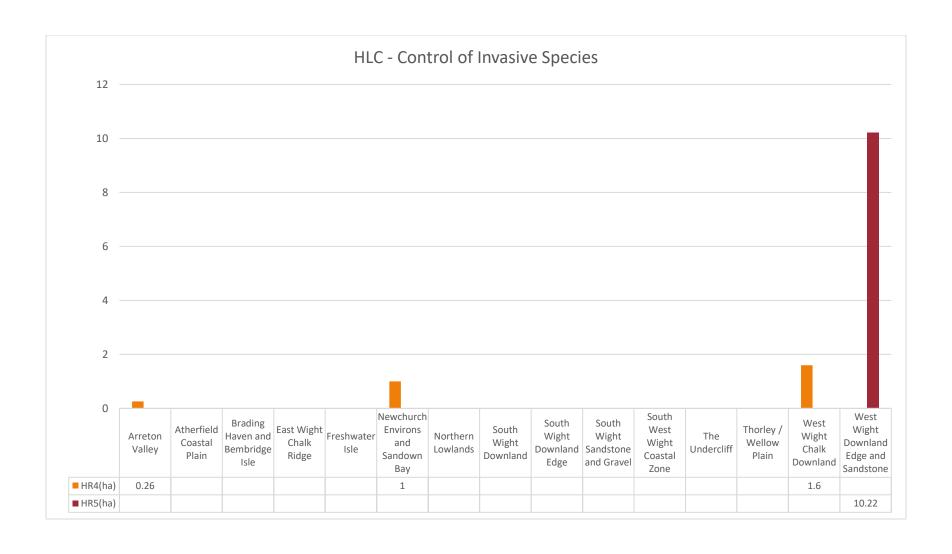


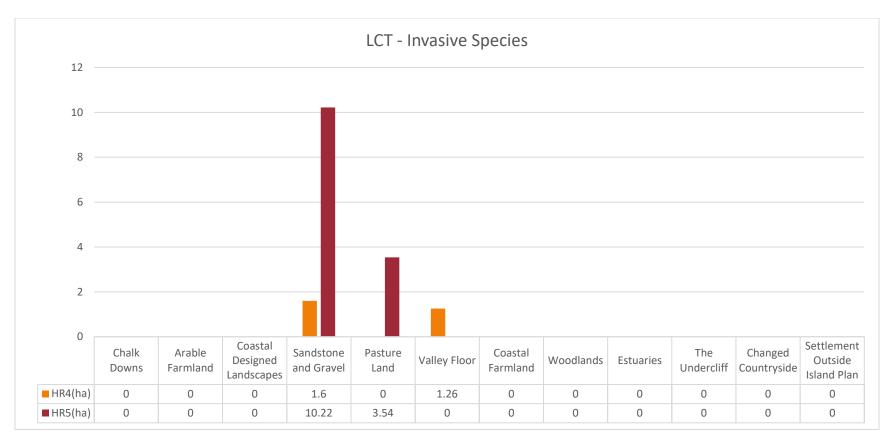


Two largest categories 70.56 hectares of Fen maintained (56.1% in AONB). Wetland grazing supplement for 60.61 hectares (73.8% in AONB). Focussed in pastoral areas and in valley floors.

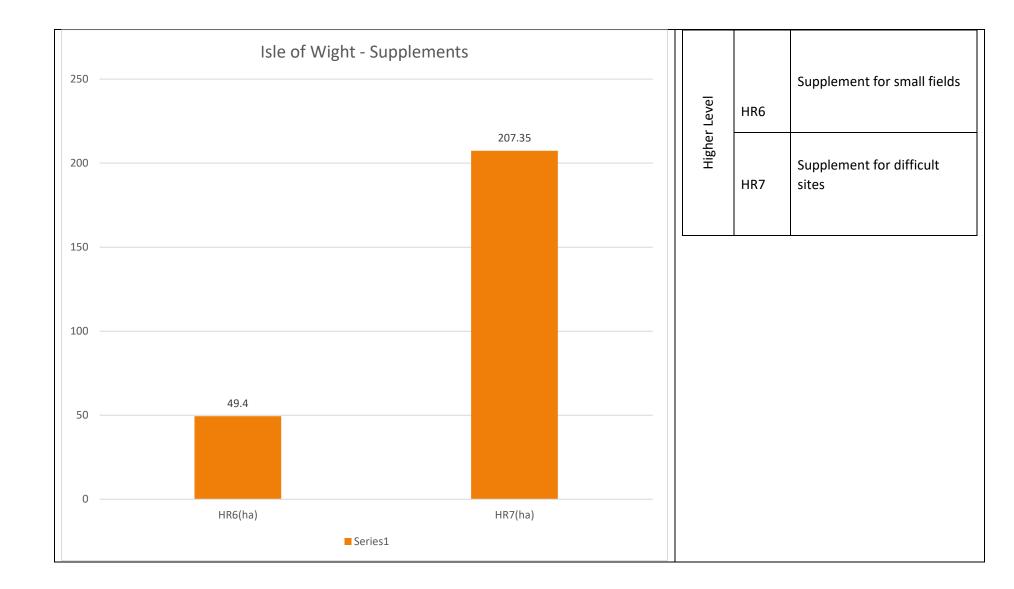


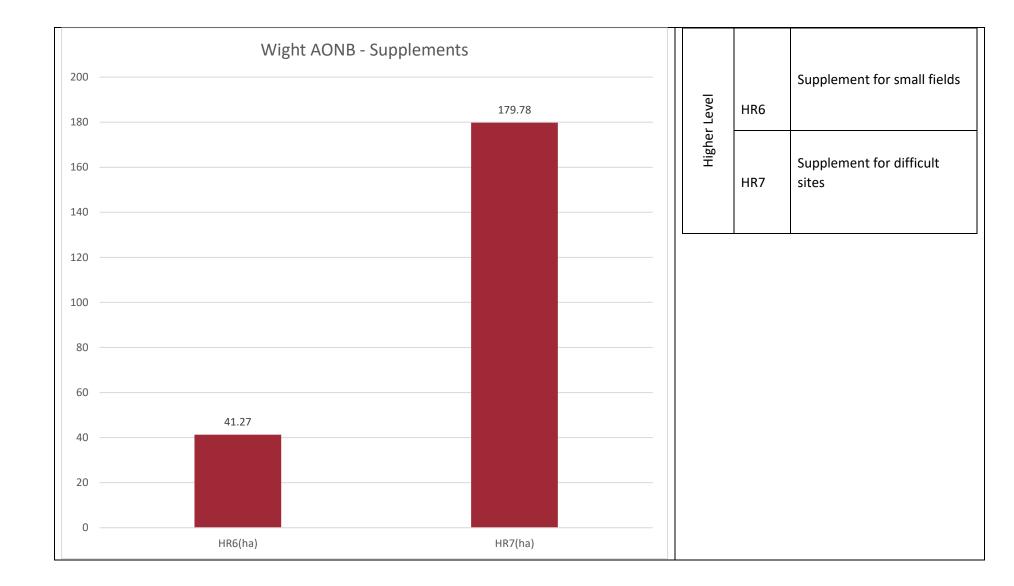


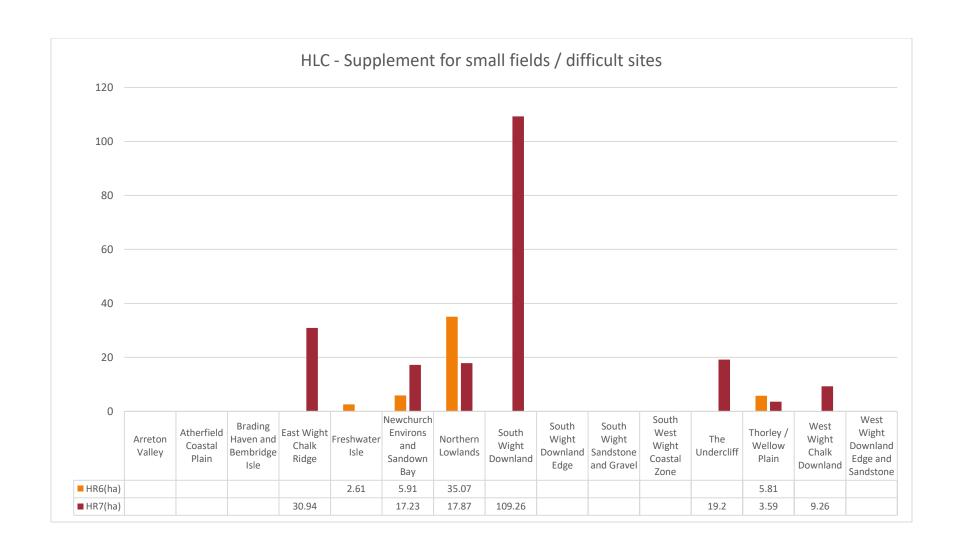


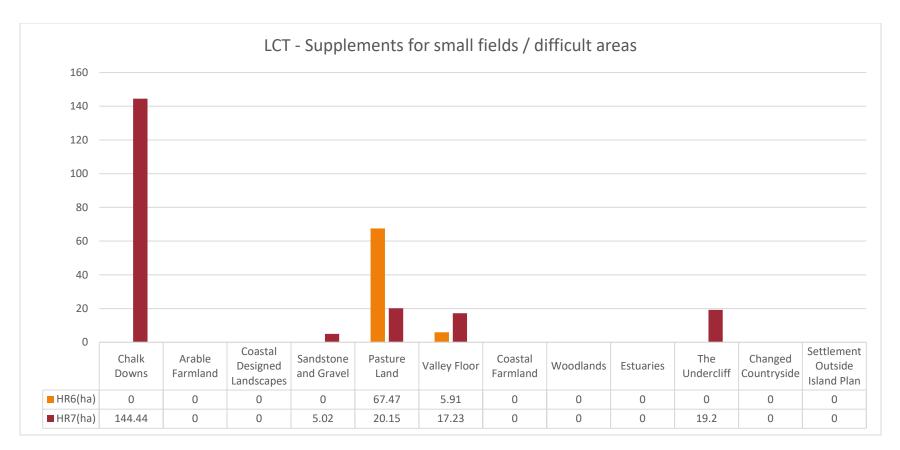


2.86 hectares receive supplement for control of invasive species (none in AONB). 13.73 hectares of land with bracken control supplement (100% in AONB). Bracken control in sandstone and pastoral areas other supplements in sandstone and valley floor areas.





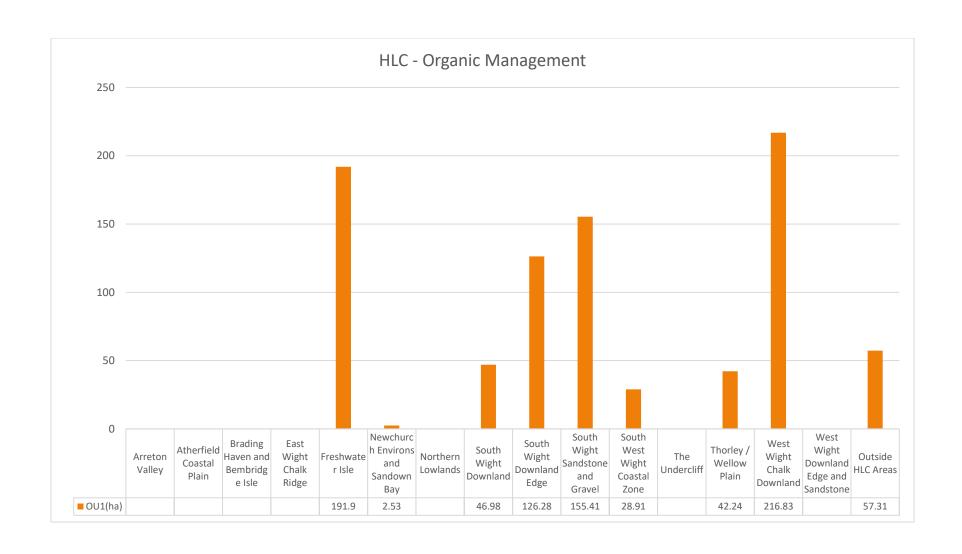


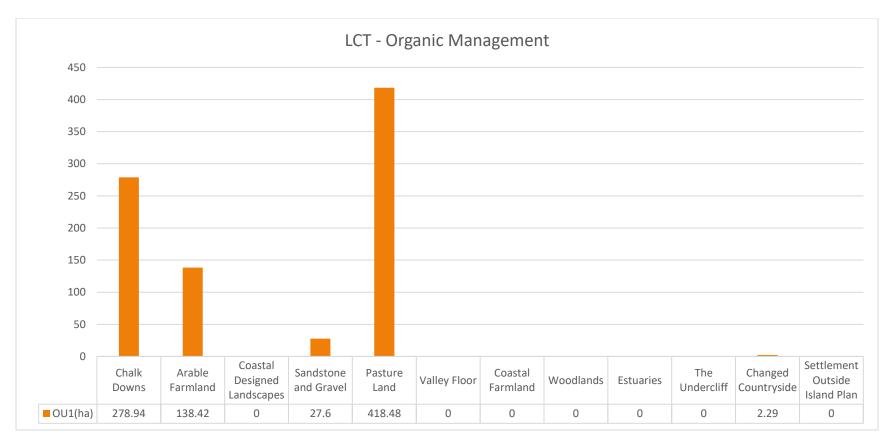


49.4 hectares of land receiving supplement for small fields (83.5% in AONB). 207.35 hectares of land receiving supplement for difficult sites (86.7% in AONB). Small field supplement largely in pasture land and valley areas. Difficult site supplement largely in pasture land, chalk and arable areas.









868.39 hectares of land under organic management (74.7% in AONB) across the Island in pasture areas, chalk downland and sandstone areas.