Farmers in the HEY region,

With SFI26 opening in June 2026 for small farms who've not been in receipt of SFI money previously, and later this year for large farms and previous agreement holders, we have produced a resource aligning the Priorities and Measures (actions) of the Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (HEY LNRS) with SFI26 actions which could contribute to their delivery.

It's important to note that alignment with the HEY LNRS does not impact SFI decision awards nor does East Riding of Yorkshire Council have a role in the SFI application or decision process. However, we believe that this resource paints an encouraging picture – it shows how delivering SFI funded actions on your land can help to deliver locally identified LNRS priority actions, many of which provide other benefits such as water management and reducing soil erosion.

This matters because LNRSs are tools to inform and incentivise nature positive actions across England which Government and other funders are increasingly incorporating into funding decisions. It also demonstrates that through your SFI actions, you are part of a national network of farmers and other citizens taking positive action for nature alongside other multifunctional, responsible, productive uses of land.

To use the SFI26 / HEY LNRS alignment tool:

(1) Visit the HEY LNRS map

(2) Check your land falls within the HEY Nature Recovery Network

(3) Confirm that the proposed measure has either been mapped to your area (by clicking on your area on the LNRS map) or is an 'unmapped' measure that is not constrained to particular locations. ("Unmapped" measures are indicated by an asterisk after the Measure code in the tool)

Please Note:

Falling outside the HEY Nature Recovery Network area will not affect SFI eligibility.

This is tool intended as a guide only, there may be opportunities for options to support measures in the specific context of your land which have not been identified here.

Get in touch!

We would love to hear about the nature friendly actions you are taking or planning to take on your farm! Please tell us about it at **heylnp@eastriding.gov.uk**

Priority Code	Priority Descriptor	Measure Code (* means a measure is "unmapped")	Measure Descriptor	SFI Action Code	SFI Action Name	Indicative Payment	Alternative to SFI
FARMLAND							
FARM_P01	Manage arable field margins to improve connectivity between semi-natural grassland habitats, reduce inputs, and support the expansion of pollinator and farmland bird populations.	FARM_M0101*	Increase the area, number, and quality of buffer strips used in arable fields across the region.	CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land	£707 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
				CIPM2	Flower-rich grass margins, blocks or in-field strips	£798 per hectare	
FARM_P01	Manage arable field margins to improve connectivity between semi-natural grassland habitats, reduce inputs, and support the expansion of pollinator and farmland bird populations.	FARM_M0102*	Create and extend arable field margins to connect with existing buffer strips and areas of semi-natural habitat, and support the expansion of pollinator and farmland bird populations (e.g. Yellowhammer, Grey Partridge, Linnet, Tree Sparrow, Corn Bunting).	CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land	£707 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
				CIPM2	Flower-rich grass margins, blocks or in-field strips	£798 per hectare	
				CAHL3	Grassy field corners or blocks	£590 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
FARM_P01	Manage arable field margins to improve connectivity between semi-natural grassland habitats, reduce inputs, and support the expansion of pollinator and farmland bird populations.	FARM_M0103*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM2	Flower-rich grass margins, blocks or in-field strips	£798 per hectare	
				CIPM3	Companion crop on arable and horticultural land	£55 per hectare	
				CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0201*	Target appropriate habitat creation and improvement to link existing habitat parcels.	CHRW2	Manage hedgerows	£13 per 100 metres for one side	
				AHW3	Beetle banks	£764 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0202*	Increase native tree cover in the agricultural landscape to facilitate wildlife movement.				Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0203*	Increase temporary wetland features to enhance conservation value.				
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0204*	Implement dual cropping and winter cover crop planting where viable.	CIPM2	Flower-rich grass margins, blocks or in-field strips	£798 per hectare	
				CIPM3	Companion crop on arable and horticultural land	£55 per hectare	
				CNUM2	Legumes on improved grassland	£102 per hectare	
				CSAM2	Multi-species winter cover crop	£129 per hectare	
				CSAM3	Herbal leys	£224 per hectare	
				SOH3	Multi-species summer-sown cover crop	£163 per hectare	
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0205	Create, extend, and improve wet grassland habitat for both wintering wildfowl and wading birds, and breeding waders such as Lapwing and Redshank.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD7	Remove livestock from grassland during the autumn and winter (SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD8	Manage grassland to reduce nutrient levels in groundwater	£396 per hectare	
FARM_P02	Improve biodiversity and ecological connectivity within the agricultural landscape to benefit farm productivity.	FARM_M0206*	Increase the use of herbal leys to increase total biodiversity, improve connectivity between semi-natural grassland habitats, and reduce the need for inputs and support pollinators.	CSAM3	Herbal leys	£224 per hectare	
FARM_P03	Enhance and expand hedgerows and trees outside of woodlands as effective connections between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats for the benefit of wildlife and farm productivity.	FARM_M0301	Widen hedgerows through planting and management including double/triple row planting, understorey seeding, and standard trees.	CHRW2	Manage hedgerows	£13 per 100 metres for one side	
FARM_P03	Enhance and expand hedgerows and trees outside of woodlands as effective connections between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats for the benefit of wildlife and farm productivity.	FARM_M0302	Improve hedgerow management through hedgelaying, coppicing, and rotational cutting to allow flowering and fruiting and create taller and thicker hedges without causing disturbance to nesting birds or other wildlife.				

FARM_P03	Enhance and expand hedgerows and trees outside of woodlands as effective connections between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats for the benefit of wildlife and farm productivity.	FARM_M0303	Create hedgerows and gap up existing hedgerows. Use diverse species selection and include tree standards as per Natural England's guidance for important hedgerows. Include consideration of hedge direction and slope to support sediment capture/erosion prevention.	CHRW1	Assess and record hedgerow condition	£5 per 100 metres for one side	Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
FARM_P03	Enhance and expand hedgerows and trees outside of woodlands as effective connections between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats for the benefit of wildlife and farm productivity.	FARM_M0304	Create species-rich native hedgerow as perimeters, improving privacy at caravan/camping parks and industrial/corporate sites.				Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
FARM_P03	Enhance and expand hedgerows and trees outside of woodlands as effective connections between woodlands and other semi-natural habitats for the benefit of wildlife and farm productivity.	FARM_M0305*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM2	Flower-rich grass margins, blocks or in-field strips	£798 per hectare	
				CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				RF3	Non-mechanical robotic weeding	£101 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
GRASSLAND AND HEATHLAND							
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0101	Implement management to increase areas of good quality calcareous grassland.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0102	Reduce excess scrub on calcareous grassland where feasible.	SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0103	Utilise sensitive conservation grazing to control undesirable plant species (e.g. tor-grass).	GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0104	Extend the coverage of species-rich calcareous grassland (e.g. break-of-slope, steep slopes, areas disturbed by rabbits and sheep).	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0105*	Provide nest boxes where natural nesting opportunities are lacking (e.g. Barn Owl, Tree Sparrow, Kestrel).				
GRASS_P01	Enhance existing lowland calcareous grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0106*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
GRASS_P02	Enhance existing neutral grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0201	Implement management to increase areas of good quality neutral grassland.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P02	Enhance existing neutral grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0202	Extend the coverage of species-rich neutral grassland, implementing appropriate cutting/grazing regimes and introducing locally appropriate seed where needed.	GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P02	Enhance existing neutral grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0203*	Provide nest boxes where natural nesting opportunities are lacking (e.g. Barn Owl, Tree Sparrow, Kestrel).				
GRASS_P02	Enhance existing neutral grassland. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0204*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0301	Create and extend areas of acid grassland to connect existing parcels of habitat across the landscape.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0302	Create and restore existing acid grassland in areas that would buffer the lowland heath resource and promote future heathland expansion.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	

GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0303	Utilise sensitive grazing regimes to encourage acid grassland and lowland heathland establishment or consider species/assemblages need (e.g. Adder, Wood Lark, Nightjar, lepidoptera).	GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0304	Implement management to increase areas of good quality acid grassland (e.g. utilise conservation grazing to enhance species diversity).	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0305	Reduce excess scrub on acid grassland where feasible.	SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
GRASS_P03	Enhance existing acid grasslands to increase species diversity. Restore and expand the fragmented grasslands to increase the habitat resource, biodiversity, and connectivity of these sites.	GRASS_M0306*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
GRASS_P04	Expand current area of open heathland to increase the mosaic of habitats and support populations of reptiles and specialist invertebrates.	GRASS_M0401	Actively manage scrub and bracken encroachment in existing areas of lowland heath.	SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
GRASS_P04	Expand current area of open heathland to increase the mosaic of habitats and support populations of reptiles and specialist invertebrates.	GRASS_M0402	Incorporate new and existing wetland habitats adjacent to heathland mosaic.	WBD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
				WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
GRASS_P04	Expand current area of open heathland to increase the mosaic of habitats and support populations of reptiles and specialist invertebrates.	GRASS_M0403	Utilise appropriate seeding to encourage establishment of heather.				
GRASS_P04	Expand current area of open heathland to increase the mosaic of habitats and support populations of reptiles and specialist invertebrates.	GRASS_M0404	Create and extend areas of acid grassland to connect areas of heathland to existing parcels of habitat across the landscape.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
GRASS_P05	Enhance ecological condition of road verges to increase biodiversity, encourage pollinators, and engage the public with nature.	GRASS_M0501	Implement nature-friendly cutting regimes on verges, prioritising existing/potential Local Wildlife Site (LWS), and those which link or buffer these or existing priority habitat parcels.				
GRASS_P05	Enhance ecological condition of road verges to increase biodiversity, encourage pollinators, and engage the public with nature.	GRASS_M0502	Create species-rich road verges as part of new road schemes.				
GRASS_P05	Enhance ecological condition of road verges to increase biodiversity, encourage pollinators, and engage the public with nature.	GRASS_M0503*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.				
GRASS_P06	Create a local seed co-operative to increase availability and uptake of local provenance seed, and restore traditional management practices to wildlife sites across the area.	GRASS_M0601*	Establish a seed co-operative to increase availability of local provenance seeds.				
ESTUARY							
EST_P01	Enhance areas of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh to improve biodiversity and flood storage.	EST_M0101	Put in place appropriate grazing/cutting regimes to control undesirable plant species and provide suitable vegetation structure for wintering/ feeding waders, waterfowl, or other target species.	GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
EST_P01	Enhance areas of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh to improve biodiversity and flood storage.	EST_M0102	Improve quality and quantity of wet features within grassland sites by various means which can include scrape creation/ enhancement with machinery, removing land drains, and installing water control structures - actions needed will vary across site.	WBD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
				WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD7	Remove livestock from grassland during the autumn and winter (SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
EST_P01	Enhance areas of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh to improve biodiversity and flood storage.	EST_M0103*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
EST_P02	Enhance existing and create new areas of intertidal habitat (mudflat, reedbed and saltmarsh) outside of designated sites to benefit ecosystems, increase carbon storage, and provide natural flood management.	EST_M0201	Utilise existing manmade features (e.g. redundant barges) to support hightide roosting of birds.				
EST_P03	Create and enhance new areas of intertidal habitat (mudflat, reedbed, wet grassland and saltmarsh) outside of designated sites to benefit ecosystems, increase carbon storage, and provide natural flood management.	EST_M0301	Allow natural colonisation of saltmarsh species to occur on arable land where ground water intrusion occurs.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	

EST_P03	Create and enhance new areas of intertidal habitat (mudflat, reedbed, wet grassland and saltmarsh) outside of designated sites to benefit ecosystems, increase carbon storage, and provide natural flood management.	EST_M0302	Undertake land forming and sympathetic habitat management to create rich ecosystems for a wide range of saltmarsh species.				
EST_P03	Create and enhance new areas of intertidal habitat (mudflat, reedbed, wet grassland and saltmarsh) outside of designated sites to benefit ecosystems, increase carbon storage, and provide natural flood management.	EST_M0303	Create more natural transitions between saline and non-saline habitats to support scarce and rare invertebrates.				
EST_P03	Create and enhance new areas of intertidal habitat (mudflat, reedbed, wet grassland and saltmarsh) outside of designated sites to benefit ecosystems, increase carbon storage, and provide natural flood management.	EST_M0304	Carry out appropriate management actions to enhance intertidal habitat at locations where flood defences are breached.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
EST_P04	Create and enhance lagoon habitats to support internationally important breeding and roosting birds.	EST_M0401	Create lagoons landward of seawall where man-made water control structures such as tidal exchange sluice and embankment may be necessary.				
EST_P05	Implement arable management practices around the Humber Estuary which provide feeding and roosting areas for wintering waders (e.g. Golden Plover, Lapwing, Curlew) using opportunities such as countryside stewardship options (e.g. GS10).	EST_M0501*	Creation of grassland (both wet and dry) in estuary hinterland to provide feeding and roosting areas for wader and wildfowl associated with Humber SPA as well as breeding habitat for Lapwing and Redshank.	WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				AHW5	Nesting plots for lapwing	£765 per hectare	
EST_PO5	Implement arable management practices around the Humber Estuary which provide feeding and roosting areas for wintering waders (e.g. Golden Plover, Lapwing, Curlew) using opportunities such as countryside stewardship options (e.g. GS10).	EST_M0502*	Create areas of permanent grassland which can be developed as coastal grazing grassland with a varied sward.	WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
EST_PO5	Implement arable management practices around the Humber Estuary which provide feeding and roosting areas for wintering waders (e.g. Golden Plover, Lapwing, Curlew) using opportunities such as countryside stewardship options (e.g. GS10).	EST_M0503*	Implement arable rotations to provide both feeding and wintering habitat for wildflowl and waders.	CAHL2	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£648 per hectare	
				CAHL3	Grassy field corners or blocks	£590 per hectare	
				AHW6	Basic overwinter stubble	£58 per hectare	
				AHW7	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£589 per hectare	
				AHW8	Whole crop spring cereals and overwinter stubble	£596 per hectare	
				AHW10	Low input harvested cereal crop	£354 per hectare	
WATERCOURSES AND FRESHWATER BODIES							
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0101	Create new buffer strips of 6m to 12m next to watercourses where practicable following SFI options.	CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land		
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0102	Manage and improve buffer strips, including appropriate riparian tree planting.				
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0103	Remove artificial in-channel barriers where appropriate.				
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0104	Remeander and reprofile sections of river where appropriate and practical.				
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0105	Increase quantity of deadwood within the river systems (e.g. leaky dams and fallen deadwood to encourage natural processes).				
WAT_P01	Restore rivers to improve ecological connectivity and reinstate natural processes where high quality natural features are lacking.	WAT_M0106	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified (e.g. American Mink and Himalayan ƀBalsam).				
WAT_P02	Restore natural processes within floodplains and washlands to increase species diversity, improve flood management, and boost resilience to climate change.	WAT_M0201	At key areas, introduce features such as buffer strips to reduce point-source pollution from agriculture, sewage, and highways run-off.	WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
				CSAM2	Multi-species winter cover crop	£129 per hectare	
				CSAM3	Herbal leys	£224 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land		
				CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
WAT_P02	Restore natural processes within floodplains and washlands to increase species diversity, improve flood management, and boost resilience to climate change.	WAT_M0202	Create a mosaic of habitats on remnant sites to improve habitat quality, species diversity and act as flood storage (right wetland habitat, right place).	GRH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				CR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	

				WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD7	Remove livestock from grassland during the autumn and winter (SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
WAT_P02	Restore natural processes within floodplains and washlands to increase species diversity, improve flood management, and boost resilience to climate change.	WAT_M0203	Where practicable, take opportunities to 'slow the flow' to reduce impact of flood events whilst improving river function.	GRH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
WAT_P02	Restore natural processes within floodplains and washlands to increase species diversity, improve flood management, and boost resilience to climate change.	WAT_M0204	Better management of floodplains and washlands to create a mosaic of habitats to support existing and increase range of rare species (e.g. Bittern, Cetti's Warbler, Marsh Harrier, breeding Variable Damselfly and rare aquatic beetles).	GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				CR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD7	Remove livestock from grassland during the autumn and winter (SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0301	Expand existing floodplain meadows.	CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH7	Haymaking supplement	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Haymaking supplement (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0302	Better manage existing floodplain meadows.	CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH7	Haymaking supplement	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Haymaking supplement (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0303	Create floodplain meadow habitat where feasible.	CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH7	Haymaking supplement	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Haymaking supplement (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0304	Improve floristic diversity via management of existing floodplain meadows through cattle grazing, scrub control, pond management, and locally appropriate seed introduction where required.	CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				GRH7	Haymaking supplement	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Haymaking supplement (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				WBD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
				WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0305	Introduce select species via plug plants where required (e.g. Corky-fruited Water-dropwort).				
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0306	Reconnect rivers with their floodplains and remove floodbanks where possible.				
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0307	Start the process of creating new MG4/MG5 grasslands by changing strategic sites to no-input grasslands, advising land managers of the payment options available.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
WAT_P03	Create new, expand, and enhance existing floodplain meadows to increase the area of this habitat and associated rare species as well as provide additional opportunities for people to connect to nature.	WAT_M0308*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WAT_P04	Create, expand, and enhance the quality of existing riparian habitat adjacent to chalk streams to increase their resilience and support key species assemblages.	WAT_M0401	Create riparian habitat or 3D buffer strips along chalk streams, including winterbournes and associated springs, to promote biodiversity and reduce fine sediment input.	CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land		
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
WAT_P04	Create, expand, and enhance the quality of existing riparian habitat adjacent to chalk streams to increase their resilience and support key species assemblages.	WAT_M0402	Improve management of existing riparian habitat and adjacent land (e.g. not ploughing too close to riparian habitat and chalk streams) to support the recharging of aquifers.	WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
				WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				WBD6	Remove livestock from intensive grassland during the autumn and winter (outside SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
				WBD7	Remove livestock from grassland during the autumn and winter (SDAs)	£115 per hectare	
WAT_P04	Create, expand, and enhance the quality of existing riparian habitat adjacent to chalk streams to increase their resilience and support key species assemblages.	WAT_M0403	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified (e.g. American Mink and Himalayan Balsam).				

WAT_P04	Create, expand, and enhance the quality of existing riparian habitat adjacent to chalk streams to increase their resilience and support key species assemblages.	WAT_M0404*	Designate East Yorkshire's chalk streams as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) to protect this rare and currently unrecognised habitat. Resolve existing river cLWS by amending the guidelines if necessary and identify new cLWS.				
WAT_P04	Create, expand, and enhance the quality of existing riparian habitat adjacent to chalk streams to increase their resilience and support key species assemblages.	WAT_M0405*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WAT_P05	Enhance ecological condition of canals and expand the adjacent riparian habitat to increase their biodiversity and connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0501	Better manage semi-natural habitats adjacent to canals, particularly those buffering or connecting high quality habitats.	BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land	£707 per hecatre	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hecatre	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£151 per hecatre	
WAT_P05	Enhance ecological condition of canals and expand the adjacent riparian habitat to increase their biodiversity and connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0502	Implement sensitive in-channel vegetation practices.				
WAT_P05	Enhance ecological condition of canals and expand the adjacent riparian habitat to increase their biodiversity and connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0503	Create semi-natural habitats to connect high quality habitats, where practicable.	WBD4	Arable reversion to grassland with low fertiliser input	£489 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
WAT_P05	Enhance ecological condition of canals and expand the adjacent riparian habitat to increase their biodiversity and connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0504	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified, (e.g. American Mink and Himalayan ƀBalsam).				
WAT_P05	Enhance ecological condition of canals and expand the adjacent riparian habitat to increase their biodiversity and connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0505*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WAT_P06	Enhance the instream diversity of drains and ditches, and buffer and expand their adjacent riparian habitat to increase water carrying capacity and improve their connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0601*	Maximise buffer width along ditches and drains. Introduce seed where appropriate to increase species diversity.	CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land	£707 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses		
WAT_P06	Enhance the instream diversity of drains and ditches, and buffer and expand their adjacent riparian habitat to increase water carrying capacity and improve their connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0602*	Implement management practices at suitable times of the year to minimise species disturbance (e.g. Water Vole, Grass Snake, dragonflies, breeding birds).				
WAT_P06	Enhance the instream diversity of drains and ditches, and buffer and expand their adjacent riparian habitat to increase water carrying capacity and improve their connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0603*	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified (e.g. American Mink and Himalayan ƀBalsam).				
WAT_P06	Enhance the instream diversity of drains and ditches, and buffer and expand their adjacent riparian habitat to increase water carrying capacity and improve their connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0604	Daylight covered drains and ditches where appropriate.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
WAT_P06	Enhance the instream diversity of drains and ditches, and buffer and expand their adjacent riparian habitat to increase water carrying capacity and improve their connectivity for wildlife.	WAT_M0605*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WAT_P07	Create new and restore relic ponds and ponds in poor management. Increase the network and types of ponds as effective stepping stones for local biodiversity and water storage.	WAT_M0701	Manage ponds at a variety of successional stages, including their surrounding habitat. Improve existing flood alleviation ponds.	WBD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
WAT_P07	Create new and restore relic ponds and ponds in poor management. Increase the network and types of ponds as effective stepping stones for local biodiversity and water storage.	WAT_M0702	Create clusters of ponds within buffers of semi-natural habitat. Encourage natural re-vegetation instead of seeding/planting.				
WAT_P07	Create new and restore relic ponds and ponds in poor management. Increase the network and types of ponds as effective stepping stones for local biodiversity and water storage.	WAT_M0703	Increase the number of dew ponds in the Yorkshire Wolds.				
WAT_P07	Create new and restore relic ponds and ponds in poor management. Increase the network and types of ponds as effective stepping stones for local biodiversity and water storage.	WAT_M0704	Create ponds in new housing schemes and private gardens.				
WAT_P08	Create and enhance lakes to increase their biodiversity and ability to connect people to nature.	WAT_M0801*	Create islands in lakes with natural habitats and features like fallen and standing deadwood to increase biodiversity, encourage breeding of key species and connect people to nature.				
WAT_P08	Create and enhance lakes to increase their biodiversity and ability to connect people to nature.	WAT_M0802	Increase number of habitats, in and around park lakes; soften edges, increase reedbed of different ages to encourage key species like Reed Warbler.				

WAT_P08	Create and enhance lakes to increase their biodiversity and ability to connect people to nature.	WAT_M0803	Remove concrete and other man-made obstructions in park lakes.				
WAT_P08	Create and enhance lakes to increase their biodiversity and ability to connect people to nature.	WAT_M0804	Manage fishing lake and gravel pit margin habitat for biodiversity.				
WAT_P08	Create and enhance lakes to increase their biodiversity and ability to connect people to nature.	WAT_M0805*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WETLANDS							
WET_P01	Create appropriate habitats on land that is becoming wetter and waterlogged to increase area of lowland fen, lowland raised bog, and wet woodland habitat and help mitigate the effects of climate change.	WET_M0101	Create and manage lowland fen, lowland raised bog and wet woodland habitats in suitable areas, where practicable.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
WET_P02	Enhance, restore, and create lowland raised bog (a rare habitat in East Yorkshire) through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0201	Expand and create lowland raised bog habitat to improve connectivity where feasible.	WBD3	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
WET_P03	Enhance, restore, and create lowland fen sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0301	Improve floristic and invertebrate diversity of fen habitats through water-level management, grazing/cutting regime, scrub control, and reseeding where required.	CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
WET_P03	Enhance, restore, and create lowland fen sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0302	Expand and create fen habitat to improve connectivity where feasible.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
WET_P03	Enhance, restore, and create lowland fen sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0303*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WET_P04	Enhance, restore, and create wet woodland (a nationally rare habitat) to support climate resilience and improve water quality.	WET_M0401	Increase the diversity and structure of existing wet woodlands by encouraging natural regeneration, leave standing and fallen deadwood and snags, and replace unsuitable species (e.g. Quintin Bottom's poplar plantation)	AGF1	Maintain very low density in-field agroforestry on less sensitive land	£248 per hectare	
				AGF2	Maintain low density in-field agroforestry on less sensitive land	£385 per hectare	
WET_P04	Enhance, restore, and create wet woodland (a nationally rare habitat) to support climate resilience and improve water quality.	WET_M0402	Create wet woodland where appropriate.				Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
WET_P04	Enhance, restore, and create wet woodland (a nationally rare habitat) to support climate resilience and improve water quality.	WET_M0403*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WET_P05	Enhance, restore, and create reedbed sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0501	Maintain quality of existing reedbed resource through suitable cutting, grazing, and water-level management regimes (e.g. cyclic removal of common reed).				
WET_P05	Enhance, restore, and create reedbed sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0502	Create reedbed, or allow to establish naturally, where appropriate.				
WET_P05	Enhance, restore, and create reedbed sites through a staged approach, allowing hydrological and natural succession where possible.	WET_M0503*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WOODLAND							
WOOD_P01	Create species-rich woodmeadows, wood pastures, and scrub as under-represented habitats which offer an ease of transition from existing land-use such as pasture.	WOOD_M0101	Create and expand existing areas of woodpasture through natural colonisation and tree planting if required.	SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
WOOD_P01	Create species-rich woodmeadows, wood pastures, and scrub as under-represented habitats which offer an ease of transition from existing land-use such as pasture.	WOOD_M0102	Create wood pasture (a mosaic of woodland, grassland and scrub) at unrecoverable or 'lost' poor-quality calcareous grassland sites to increase habitat diversity for birds and invertebrates.	SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
WOOD_P01	Create species-rich woodmeadows, wood pastures, and scrub as under-represented habitats which offer an ease of transition from existing land-use such as pasture.	WOOD_M0103	Enhance and maintain species diversity by appropriate grazing or mowing regimes, retention of deadwood, and introduction of wildflower species into the sward where required.	SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
				RH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
WOOD_P02	Safeguard and enhance management of existing notable and veteran trees in rural and urban areas, and promote future veterans to increase climate resilience, improve biodiversity, and connect people with nature.	WOOD_M0201*	Retain standing and fallen deadwood where safe to do so.				
WOOD_P02	Safeguard and enhance management of existing notable and veteran trees in rural and urban areas, and promote future veterans to increase climate resilience, improve biodiversity, and connect people with nature.	WOOD_M0202*	Where appropriate, utilise veteranisation of young/middle-aged trees to enhance habitats for invertebrates, crevice-nesting species, and fungi.				
WOOD_P02	Safeguard and enhance management of existing notable and veteran trees in rural and urban areas, and promote future veterans to increase climate resilience, improve biodiversity, and connect people with nature.	WOOD_M0203*	Increase veteran tree resource.				

WOOD_P02	Safeguard and enhance management of existing notable and veteran trees in rural and urban areas, and promote future veterans to increase climate resilience, improve biodiversity, and connect people with nature.	WOOD_M0204*	Utilise good practice in the management of veteran trees.				
WOOD_P02	Safeguard and enhance management of existing notable and veteran trees in rural and urban areas, and promote future veterans to increase climate resilience, improve biodiversity, and connect people with nature.	WOOD_M0205*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
				PRF4	Mechanical robotic weeding	£150 per hectare	
WOOD_P03	Buffer existing long-established woodland to build resilience (including climate resilience) and create dynamic ecosystems.	WOOD_M0301	Allow natural colonisation to create successional scrub habitat, or utilise tree planting where necessary to buffer existing woodlands.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
WOOD_P04	Increase functioning tree and woodland cover of a variety of type, size, and structure to benefit wildlife.	WOOD_M0401	Manage existing woodland to create a diversity of age and structure as per UK Forestry Standards (UKFS), (e.g. coppicing ride and glade management and promotion of understorey).				
WOOD_P04	Increase functioning tree and woodland cover of a variety of type, size, and structure to benefit wildlife.	WOOD_M0402	Buffer edges of existing woodland using appropriate choice of habitats (e.g. scrub, wood pasture, agroforestry).	GF1	Maintain very low density in-field agroforestry on less sensitive land	£248 per hectare	Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
				AGF2	Maintain low density in-field agroforestry on less sensitive land	£385 per hectare	
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
				CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
WOOD_P04	Increase functioning tree and woodland cover of a variety of type, size, and structure to benefit wildlife.	WOOD_M0403	Create locally appropriate woodland, prioritising opportunities to connect existing areas of woodland.				Contact Humber Forest for funded tree and hedge planting opportunities: https://www.humberforest.org/contact/
WOOD_P04	Increase functioning tree and woodland cover of a variety of type, size, and structure to benefit wildlife.	WOOD_M0404*	Design wooded areas into new corporate developments to allow for establishment and help reduce vandalism.				
WOOD_P04	Increase functioning tree and woodland cover of a variety of type, size, and structure to benefit wildlife.	WOOD_M0405*	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified (e.g. rhododendron).				
URBAN							
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0101	Create treescapes (or mosaic of habitats incorporating woodland or street tree component) within the built environment that can be used for education about nature, biodiversity, security, and wellbeing.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0102*	Utilise a minimum 70% locally appropriate mixed native tree species in planting schemes, considering climate resilient species.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0103*	Increase the number of Tree Protection Orders across the region on existing trees.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0104	Create ecologically appropriate treescapes within flood alleviation schemes.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0105*	Better manage urban tree canopy, following principles of good woodland management (e.g. coppicing ride and glade management, and promotion of understorey).				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0106*	Create hedgerows and gap up existing hedgerows. Use diverse species selection and include tree standards as per Natural England's guidance for important hedgerows.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0108	Improve hedgerow management through hedgelaying, coppicing, and rotational cutting to allow flowering and fruiting, and create taller and thicker hedges without causing disturbance to nesting birds or other wildlife.				
URB_P01	Increase urban tree canopy cover and hedgerows to improve the structure of existing woodland, increasing climate resilience and connecting areas of semi-natural habitat.	URB_M0109	Create species-rich native hedgerow as perimeter and privacy within the built environment (e.g. retail sites, schools, hospitals, and recreation sites).				
URB_P02	Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people, and increase climate resilience.	URB_M0201	Create aquagreens and SuDS which deliver for nature.				
URB_P02	Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people, and increase climate resilience.	URB_M0202	Increase tree cover and wet woodland creation as part of SuDS where appropriate.				

URB_P02	Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people, and increase climate resilience.	URB_M0203	Manage drains to increase their ecological function.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
URB_P02	Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people, and increase climate resilience.	URB_M0204*	Use supplementary planning guidance to encourage the use of natural SuDs over underground water storage tanks in development proposals.				
URB_P02	Make space for water in urban environments through both creating new sites and adapting/retrofitting existing sites to maximise opportunities for nature and people, and increase climate resilience.	URB_M0205	Daylight covered drains and ditches where appropriate.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
URB_P03	Create a holistic approach to nature in urban design and management.	URB_M0301*	Encourage local authorities to better incorporate nature and ecosystem services into the local plans and strategies, including guidance on urban design. This will better connect urban green and blue infrastructure, make urban areas more resilient to climate change and flooding, and provide access to nature with associated wellbeing and mental health benefits.				
URB_P03	Create a holistic approach to nature in urban design and management.	URB_M0302*	Improve landscape and estate management from policy/strategy level through to implementation and monitoring (e.g. nature positive approaches and reduction of negative impacts such as minimising use of non-targeted chemicals by local authorities and contractors).				
URB_P03	Create a holistic approach to nature in urban design and management.	URB_M0303	Increase the provision of nature-friendly interventions in gardens, green spaces, and the built environment.				
URB_P03	Create a holistic approach to nature in urban design and management.	URB_M0304	Minimise the use of lighting where safe to do so, including on the road network, or implement wildlife friendly lighting regimes to reduce impacts on crepuscular and nocturnal wildlife.				
URB_P04	Incorporate a range of habitats within urban spaces to increase biodiversity, support wider environmental benefits, and improve health and wellbeing.	URB_M0401	Increase urban trees and canopy extent (e.g. on school sites), prioritising locally appropriate native species, and implementing management to benefit wildlife.				
URB_P04	Incorporate a range of habitats within urban spaces to increase biodiversity, support wider environmental benefits, and improve health and wellbeing.	URB_M0402	Bring nature into existing and new greenspace in urban/peri-urban spaces and other built environments (e.g. create species-rich urban grasslands and wetlands, implement suitable planting, and nature friendly management regimes), incorporating access and rights of way.				
URB_P04	Incorporate a range of habitats within urban spaces to increase biodiversity, support wider environmental benefits, and improve health and wellbeing.	URB_M0403*	Increase nature awareness and green skills.				
URB_P04	Incorporate a range of habitats within urban spaces to increase biodiversity, support wider environmental benefits, and improve health and wellbeing.	URB_M0404*	Design and implement measures to support key species (e.g. Redshank, Sea Aster Mining Bee) on the Humber, where appropriate.				
			COAST				
COAS_P01	Create and restore coastal grassland to increase biodiversity and provide space for people to connect with nature.	COAS_M0101	Create wide areas of coastal grassland encompassing whole fields via natural colonisation or use of appropriate seed mixes where feasible, taking into account risk of coastal change.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				CLIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
COAS_P01	Create and restore coastal grassland to increase biodiversity and provide space for people to connect with nature.	COAS_M0102	Mow or graze the grassland to reduce dominance of coarse grasses.	LIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
COAS_P01	Create and restore coastal grassland to increase biodiversity and provide space for people to connect with nature.	COAS_M0103*	Manage damaging footfall and disturbance from increasing numbers of visitors.				
COAS_P01	Create and restore coastal grassland to increase biodiversity and provide space for people to connect with nature.	COAS_M0104	Manage these areas to encourage re-establishment of local wildflower communities and return to a more natural landscape.	LIG3	Manage grassland with very low nutrient inputs	£151 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
				GRH7	Supplement: Haymaking	£157 per hectare	
				GRH8	Supplement: Haymaking (late cut)	£187 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
COAS_P02	Enhance the health of key species in our rocky shore habitats, its connectivity with other ecosystems, and the services it provides to society.	COAS_M0201	Install ecological enhancements on 'hard' infrastructure, to create new habitat, where ecologically and structurally appropriate.				
COAS_P02	Enhance the health of key species in our rocky shore habitats, its connectivity with other ecosystems, and the services it provides to society.	COAS_M0202	Restore habitat to allow recolonisation of Blue Mussel.				

COAS_P02	Enhance the health of key species in our rocky shore habitats, its connectivity with other ecosystems, and the services it provides to society.	COAS_M0203*	Prevent the spread and eradicate Invasive Non-Native Species where identified.				
COAS_P02	Enhance the health of key species in our rocky shore habitats, its connectivity with other ecosystems, and the services it provides to society.	COAS_M0204*	Avoid non-essential use of pesticides and herbicides in both commercial and domestic environments.				
			SPECIES				
	Moonwort		Survey historic and potential locations to establish current status and identify sites for potential intervention.				
	Common Sea-lavender		Map species current extent and potential increase from recent and potential saltmarsh expansion. Protect from excess grazing.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				SPM2	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (50-80%)	£92 per hectare	
				SPM3	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (more than 80%)	£146 per hectare	
				SPM4	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (50-80%)	£7 per hectare	
				SPM5	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (more than 80%)	£11 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
	Heath Dog-violet		Undertake a review of English sites to identify key sites from a national perspective and where management is needed to restore/recover populations which may be of regional importance (e.g. edge of range, last site in a vice-county, etc.)				
			Undertake a study of what is known about its ecological requirements, assess its restoration potential and methods for recovery in England, and investigate the threat posed by hybridisation with *V. riviniana* .				
			Based on the findings from Actions 1 and 2, ensure that key sites flagged as under threat from under- or over-grazing are restored to appropriate levels of livestock pressure.				
	Long-stalked Yellow-sedge		Map present extent and identify potential for restoration or (re)introduction.				
	Marsh Gentian		Map present extent and identify potential for restoration or (re)introduction in connection with land wetting and water management proposals.				
	Saw-wort		Map present extent and identify potential for restoration or (re)introduction.				
	Small-flowered Catchfly		Undertake research into the autecology of the species and its response to management regimes. This research should be carried out on a series of sites representing the geographic and habitat range of the species. Research should cover the factors controlling/affecting germination, seed longevity and dormancy, seed production and seed dispersal, associated plant communities, effect of soil type and should include experimental management aimed at local population increase.				
			Advice and support for land managers at recent and historic locations to encourage and enable targeted management.				
			Establish a programme of translocations at suitable sites across its natural range.				
	Small Teasel		Map present extent and identify potential for restoration or (re)introduction as part of wider land management,				
	Frog Orchid		Identify key historic sites where the species is declining due to lack of grazing/scrub encroachment and reinstate grazing to create open grassland habitat.	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
			The key to recovery of this species in upland England will be the relaxation of grazing pressure on sites that have been historically over-grazed by sheep, ideally with a move to extensive cattle and low levels of sheep, as has increased population numbers on Ingleborough.	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
			Species should be recovered through project-based work. Its recovery would fit much better into restoration (and management) of species rich grassland using green hay.				
	Green-winged Orchid		Identify extant sites with sub-optimal management regimes, and reinstate appropriate management, monitoring outcomes.				
			Implement appropriate management at a number of sites with potential for recovery.				
			Seek appropriate management and monitoring of populations of this species on all protected sites. Management will include maintenance of skeletal soils and bare ground, together with periodic disturbance.				

	Basil Thyme		Identify a series of sites/areas/farmer clusters/landscapes across the species' geographic range where targeted management could be applied in order to increase the size and spread of local populations, and target these areas with suitable bespoke advice and support.				
			Identify a series of sites across the species' geographic range where the species was last recorded between 20 and 50 years ago, and carry out appropriate ground disturbance on suitable substrates with the aim of restoring a population from the seed-bank.				
	Horseshoe Vetch		Map species extent and potential for restoration through management at former sites and translocation to suitable new areas where supportive management can be sustained.				
			Identify where agri-environment options might support positive management.				
	Marsh Pea		Undertake a review of sites where the species has been lost in the past two decades, focusing on autecology (especially seed viability), management, hydrology, the differences between extant and lost locations.				
			Trial best practice management at sites where the species was extant in the recent past				
			Trial introductions at key locations, following the results of Action 1 if actions to restore the species from the seed bank are not successful.				
	Pillwort		Monitor a sample of populations in stronghold areas, and all populations in non-stronghold/vulnerable areas.				
			Manage prioritised populations through restoring / creating pool sites through mechanical excavation; maintenance of/reintroduction of appropriate grazing regimes; aiming to expand sites & establish linkages between scattered populations.	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				BD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
			Map extant sites and potential recovery locations.				
	Divided Sedge		Carry out a survey of historic locations, assess condition and identify potential future sites in connection with water management programme schemes.				
			Encourage nursery-based propagation of plants from locally-sourced seed to support habitat enhancement projects.				
	Greater Water-parsnip		Carry out ecological investigation into requirements.				
			Based on Action 1, prepare a conservation strategy.				
			Foster good water quality in rivers through better catchment management and restrictions on point source pollution, particularly nitrates.	WBD3	In-field grass strips	£765 per hectare	
				CSAM2	Multi-species winter cover crop	£129 per hectare	
				CSAM3	Herbal leys	£224 per hectare	
				BFS6	6m to 12m habitat strip next to watercourses	£742 per hectare	
				BFS1	12m to 24m watercourse buffer strip on cultivated land		
				CAHL4	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on arable and horticultural land	£515 per hectare	
				CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
			Undertake survey of existing and potential locations to review status, and consider translocation based on learning from Hollym Carrs.				
			Include information about this species in any guidance of sensitive ditch management.	WBD2	Manage ditches	£4 per 100m for both sides	
	Lesser Water-plantain		Monitor a sample of populations in stronghold areas, and all populations in non-stronghold/vulnerable areas, every <5 years. Sites where trialled management has taken place should be prioritised, and management prescriptions adjusted accordingly.				
			Manage all populations through restoring / creating pool sites through mechanical excavation; maintenance of/reintroduction of appropriate grazing regimes; aiming to expand sites & establish linkages between scattered populations.	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				BD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
			Reintroduce traditional extensive grazing regimes to heathland, dune, lake and fen habitats favoured by *B. ranunculoides* , with provision to create or restore waterbodies such as pools, trackways etc.	GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				PM2	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (50-80%)	£92 per hectare	
				SPM3	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (more than 80%)	£146 per hectare	
				SPM4	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (50-80%)	£7 per hectare	
				SPM5	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (more than 80%)	£11 per hectare	
	Greater Duckweed		Raise landowner and drainage authorities' awareness in relation to ditch management.				

	Norfolk Hawker		Identify potential sites in south-west of HEY area where conditions could be created to attract and retain this species; implement enhancement and management to suit.				
	Variable Damselfly		Encourage targeted survey of this and other 'blue' damselflies to check status against known locations and to identify habitat management needs to sustain populations.				
	Garden Tiger		Raise awareness of species with particular regard to gardens and management of public spaces, hedgerows edges, railway embankments and industrial sites where ruderals and longer grasses can be allowed to grow and be retained.				
			Use to encourage minimisation of herbicide and pesticide usage.	CIPM4	No use of insecticide on arable crops and permanent crops	£45 per hectare	
	Marbled White		Species occurs more widely where grass is allowed to grow longer in unimproved areas and rough grassland; encourage management for this species which will have wider wildlife benefits including in urban areas.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
	Swallowtail		Research into the potential impacts of sea level rise and increased salinisation of sites where Swallowtail is currently found.				
			Carry out feasibility study to review areas of currently suitable and potentially suitable habitat where the species could be translocated, due to potential high risk of extinction if remains only in the current landscape.				
			Pursue efforts to prepare for suggested introduction.				
	Brown May Dun		Improve water quality via pollution reduction and mitigation.				
			Encourage natural spread through re-naturalisation of straightened water course sections, where circumstances permit.				
	Sea Aster Mining Bee		Promote the creation of new saltmarsh habitats in coastal realignment schemes, through education/awareness for land managers and other partners				
			Seek to protect non-SSSI saltmarshes as Local Wildlife Sites to preserve current populations within the known range of the bee.				
			Create stabilised nesting banks of sandy clay or clay above current high-water mark as a key reproductive habitat requirement for the species. Creation				
			Sustainable farming practices to reduce pressures: management of grazing, mowing, fertiliser, pesticides, slurry, buffers, etc. - Grazing of saltmarsh is perhaps less prevalent than in the past but still has the potential to destroy the flowering spikes of Sea Aster and hence remove the bee's forage resource.				
	Glow Worm		Survey potential sites around known location(s) to map and evaluate status of populations.				
			Provide information on species needs and habitat management for land managers and encourage avoidance of impacts from artificial lighting at night (ALAN).				
			Identify opportunities for linking and reducing pressures on species sites to secure and maintain good status.				
	Short-winged Conehead		Protect coastal saltmarsh and expand where practicable.				
	Blue Mussel		Map known and potential locations. Monitor.				
			Encourage via Concrete Coast project where feasible.				
	Depressed River Mussel		Water pollution reduction and mitigation. Species requires well-vegetated water.				
			Undertake assessment in conjunction with survey of still/slow-flowing water species.				
	Salmon		Undertake prioritised and targeted barrier removal or easement to deliver longitudinal connectivity across freshwater habitats and unhindered migratory passage for smolts and returning adults.				
			Review available evidence and undertake research of fishery management practices within both marine and freshwater habitats. This may include practices such as stocking, rearing and exploitation to inform conservation actions.				
			A secured and spatially extensive long-term monitoring programme to adequately assess trends in all life stages of Atlantic Salmon, allowing the greatest pressures acting on the population to be identified and conservation actions to be prioritised.				
			Improve water quality including via water pollution reduction and mitigation. Encourage recording by anglers.				

	Bullhead		Improve water quality including via water pollution reduction and mitigation.				
			Re-naturalisation of rivers where practicable, including in-channel interventions where options are otherwise limited, particularly to promote cleaning of stony or chalk bottoms and macrophyte growth.				
	Eel		Characterise and quantify non-fishery mortality (e.g. hydropower/pumping stations), and mitigate the impact of these with management actions (along with Eel Regulations compliance).				
			Better understand the proportion, production mortality rates and life history of growth phase eels in transitional/marine waters.				
			Strengthen monitoring data sets on all life stages so that we can better understand recruitment, escapement and the stock-recruitment relationship.				
			Encourage recording by anglers.				
	River Lamprey		Undertake prioritised and targeted barrier removal or easement to deliver longitudinal connectivity across freshwater habitats and unhindered migratory passage for river lamprey.				
			Deliver suitable monitoring programmes and techniques to assess lamprey populations.				
			Undertake research to better understand lamprey ecology, particularly marine distribution of anadromous lampreys, and deliver new monitoring and restoration techniques.				
			Improve water quality including via water pollution reduction and mitigation.				
	Brown/Sea Trout		Undertake prioritised barrier removal or easement to deliver longitudinal connectivity across freshwater habitats and unhindered in river migratory passage.				
			Review available evidence and undertake research of fishery management practices such as stocking, rearing and exploitation to direct conservation actions.				
			A secured and spatially extensive long-term monitoring programme to adequately assess trends in all life stages of brown trout, allowing the greatest pressures acting on the population to be identified and conservation actions to be prioritised.				
			Improve water quality including via water pollution reduction and mitigation.				
			Identify river/stream sections which typify ideal and poor conditions and promote/implement practices which support the former.				
			Encourage recording by anglers.				
	Common Toad		As far as practicable, key areas for common toad to have targeted creation and management of habitat, both terrestrial and aquatic, with a particular emphasis to maintain or improve connectivity.	CIGL3	4m to 12m grass buffer strip on improved grassland	£235 per hectare	
				CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
				WBD1	Manage ponds (*maximum of 3 ponds per hectare)	£257 per pond*	
			Undertake research to (a) determine the significance of the various potential factors behind recent declines, (b) understand potential threats that are likely to operate now and, in the future, and (c) explore the appropriate conservation responses.				
			Consider improving the coverage of common toad locations as interest features through SSSI designation, either as a single species feature or part of an amphibian assemblage feature.				
			Identify key amphibian locations within HEY area and assess opportunities and means for improving connectivity.				
	Adder		Explore solutions for the management and creation of habitat, to relieve key threats including fragmentation, recreational disturbance, persecution, and conflicts in management objectives for co-occurring species.				
			Identify, and consider the potential to designate, sites as SSSIs with widespread reptiles as an interest feature (reptile assemblage). Pursue this in connection with Local Wildlife Sites system for locations of existing or potential significance not meeting the SSSI criterion.				
			Develop guidance and training courses for specific themes of significance to the conservation of this species, including management of agricultural land; management of especially favourable habitats such as linear features like road verges, and improving connectivity with the wider countryside; forestry; re-wilding; protected sites; development impacts; disturbance impacts; wildfire prevention and response.				

	Grass Snake		Explore solutions for the management and creation of habitat, to relieve key threats including fragmentation, excessive shading (created by tree planting and/or lack of management), and conflicts in management objectives for co-occurring species.				
			Identify, and consider the potential to designate, sites as SSSIs with widespread reptiles as an interest feature (reptile assemblage). Pursue this in connection with Local Wildlife Sites system for locations of existing or potential significance not meeting the SSSI criterion.				
			Develop guidance and training courses for specific themes of significance to the conservation of this species, including management of agricultural land; management of especially favourable habitats such as linear features like road verges, and improving connectivity with the wider countryside; forestry; re-wilding; protected sites; development impacts; disturbance impacts; wildfire prevention and response.				
	Slow-worm		Explore solutions for the management and creation of habitat, to relieve key threats including fragmentation, excessive shading (created by tree planting and/or lack of management), and conflicts in management objectives for co-occurring species.				
			Identify, and consider the potential to designate, sites as SSSIs with widespread reptiles as an interest feature (reptile assemblage).				
			Develop guidance and training courses for specific themes of significance to the conservation of this species, including: management of agricultural land ; management of especially favourable habitats such as linear features like road verges, and improving connectivity with the wider countryside; forestry; re-wilding; protected sites; development impacts; disturbance impacts; wildfire prevention and response.				
			Encourage reporting of this species and active searches in allotment sites, nature reserves and more widely.				
			Seek to buffer and connect key sites as a first step to improving the species conservation status within the HEY region.				
	Otter		Improve water quality including via water pollution reduction and mitigation, as a means of benefitting and diversifying Otter prey.				
			Consider artificial holt provision.				
	Water Vole		Initiate a nationwide mink eradication campaign, collaborating with environmental agencies, wildlife conservation groups, and local communities, employing strategies such as humane trapping, and other approved methods.				
			Implement landscape-scale habitat improvements, focusing on enhancing water vole habitats by creating and improving terrestrial wetland habitats, interconnected waterways and buffer zones.				
			Initiate a scheme to coordinate the conservation translocations of water voles, using modelling work to aid identification of sites where natural recolonisation or recovery is unlikely, employing rigorous pre-release habitat assessments and post-release monitoring.				
	Harvest Mouse		Encourage a seasonal survey of Harvest Mouse nests, targeting areas around known locations,				
			Raise awareness of species' needs in connection with agri-environment options.				
			Take account of potential issues with summer flooding in riparian habitats and wetlands destroying nest sites during the breeding season.				
	Hedgehog		Restore, create and maintain high-quality hedgehog habitat, especially species-diverse hedgerows and edge habitats, improving macroinvertebrate prey diversity and abundance.				
			Develop and disseminate a package of hedgehog awareness-raising materials that target a range of audiences, including urban and sub-urban community groups and local authorities.				
			Encourage provision of hedgehog-porous boundary treatments via the planning process.				
			A structured monitoring scheme for hedgehogs is required to provide reliable annual estimates of hedgehog density and abundance.				
	Cuckoo		Conduct landscape-scale trial management project focused on restoration of key invertebrate prey for Cuckoo.				
			Promote findings from recent studies/PhDs on the drivers of Cuckoo decline in relation to invertebrate prey.				

	House Martin		Undertake research to determine the drivers of decline in England, with comparison to elsewhere in the UK.				
			Test whether there are issues with natural nest site construction linked with dry weather and whether modern building materials are limiting to successful House Martin nesting.				
			Conduct research on over-winter survival, to investigate whether factors operating on migration or on the wintering grounds are driving population declines.				
	Kingfisher		Commence research to investigate the potential impact of water quality on Kingfishers. Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review for this species.				
			Evaluate whether the provision of artificial nest sites is beneficial for Kingfishers and promote trial management for best practice guidance before implementation on a wider scale.				
			Research whether increased flooding/increased river flow incidents are impacting Kingfisher nest survival.				
	Nightjar		Consider increasing the protection of key breeding sites to mitigate impacts from development both by direct loss and, indirectly, by increased recreational pressure and, as appropriate, consider implementing the recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review for this species. Up to date evidence is required.				
			Conduct repeat national heathland bird surveys to include Nightjar				
			Increase the area and extent of lowland heathland using HEaP (Heathland Extent and Potential) mapping, to increase reliance of population to climate impacts.				
	Swift		Provide new Swift nestboxes within the urban environment, and expand coverage through engagement with construction industry, planning system and local community conservation groups and ensure appropriate guidance and protection in relation to existing shelter sites.				
			Conduct research into Swift foraging behaviour and diet during the breeding season, to determine the potential role of flying invertebrate populations in Swift demography.				
			te the efficacy of artificial nest sites for swifts, and develop best practice guidance for their deployment. Encourage evaluation of the use of nestboxes provided for swifts by other species.				
	Barn Owl		Encourage provision of Barn Owl boxes based on gaps between known breeding sites and monitor their uptake.				
	Marsh Tit		Research into competition between Marsh Tit and Great Tit/Blue Tit in relation habitat and natural/supplementary food use.				
			Understand the nature and drivers post juvenile survival using (colour ringing, movements, survival, biometrics, population and age structure.				
			Use a combination of existing data and new fieldwork to examine how to best to delivery landscape-scale resilience for Marsh Tits by increasing the connectivity between populations.				
	Tree Pipit		Creation of native woodland with scrubby interface on the upland fringe and in lowland areas.	SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
			Compare breeding demography and habitat associations in areas/populations with contrasting population trends for this species.				
			Provide open structured woodland and scattered trees and scrub in heathland, clear-fell habitats, to maintain appropriate woodland and open habitat mosaics.	SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
	Willow Tit		Investigate and quantify the role of interspecific competition for food and nest sites with Blue Tits and Great Tits and predation by Great-spotted Woodpeckers.				
			Trial solutions in areas of apparent stability (North-east of England) to assess viability of ability to colonise new territory. This action should be taken in conjunction with Action 1 around interspecific competition.				
			Increase understanding of the species' required climatic niche and mechanisms of that may be causing this niche to geographically shift and the role this has on current decline of the species.				

	Corn Bunting		Advise managers and owners of suitable farmland areas across England on the conservation needs of Corn Bunting, including safe nesting habitat, chick food foraging habitats and winter seed food.	CAHL2	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£648 per hectare	
			Compile current research knowledge base for Corn Bunting to refine optimum habitat management interventions.				
			Promote measures in both arable and silage agricultural systems that allow Corn Buntings to fledge multiple broods (e.g. delayed mowing, dense in-field vegetation and under-sown spring cereal).				
	Grey Partridge		Deliver at an appropriate scale ecological needs for Grey Partridge including safe nesting habitat, food resources for both summer and winter on all agricultural landscapes across England.	CAHL1	Pollen and nectar flower mix	£739 per hectare	
				CAHL2	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£648 per hectare	
				CAHL3	Grassy field corners or blocks	£590 per hectare	
				AHW2	Supplementary winter bird food (*maximum 1 tonne for every 2 hectares of CAHL2)	£732 per tonne*	
				AHW3	Beetle banks	£764 per hectare	
				AHW6	Basic overwinter stubble	£58 per hectare	
				AHW7	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£589 per hectare	
				AHW8	Whole crop spring cereals and overwinter stubble	£596 per hectare	
				AHW9	Unharvested cereal headland	£1,072 per hectare	
			Investigate impact of introductions of non-native gamebirds on wild grey partridge populations in reference to competition for food resource and disease transmission.				
	Lapwing		Deploy management interventions to improve nest and chick survival through e.g., sward management, stocking levels, wet features, nest protection and arable management, at a sufficient scale.	AHW5	Nesting plots for lapwing	£765 per hectare	
			Research to understand the drivers of high densities of generalist predators and how these can be addressed at a landscape scale to reduce meso-predator densities in the countryside.				
			Work with partners and stakeholders to ensure that the sensitivity of lapwing is taken into account when developing plans for new woodland creation and forestry planting projects.				
	Skylark		Manage 20% of winter cereals with two skylark plots per hectare, in line with evidence base on amount needed to reverse the species decline.	AHW4	Skylark plots (*minimum 2 plots)	£11 per plot*	
			Research to determine if extensively grazed grasslands can support self-sustaining or source populations of skylarks. This may include measures to increase food availability in grassland areas.				
			Determine whether there are potential trial solutions to prevent silage crops acting as sink habitats for nesting Skylarks.				
	Tree Sparrow		Deliver at an appropriate scale ecological needs for Tree Sparrow including safe nesting habitat, food resources for both summer and winter on all agricultural landscapes across England.	CAHL2	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£648 per hectare	
				CHRW1	Assess and record hedgerow condition	£5 per 100 metres for one side	
				CHRW2	Manage hedgerows	£13 per 100 metres for one side	
			Investigate whether overwinter survival is a potential cause of decline including study on the health of birds and correlation with disease, taking samples to check overall health, viral load, parasites etc	AHW2	Supplementary winter bird food (*maximum 1 tonne for every 2 hectares of CAHL2)	£732 per tonne*	
	Turtle Dove		Deliver breeding season habitats: nesting, foraging and drinking habitats in combination, in core population centres, of sufficient quality and scale to have positive effect on UK breeding population of Turtle Doves, using all appropriate through the advisory and engagement approach provided by the NE/RSPB/PCT Operation Turtle Dove project	SCR1	Create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£588 per hectare	
				SCR2	Manage scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350 per hectare	
			Conduct bespoke national survey of breeding Turtle Dove population every 3-5 years, with stratified assessment of conservation intervention areas, using repeated methods, at appropriate inter-survey intervals, to determine effectiveness of conservation measures on landscape, county and national populations				
			Carry-out research on fine-scale habitat use to increase knowledge of TD foraging requirements and further develop practical conservation solutions.				
	Yellow Wagtail		Deliver ecological needs at an appropriate scale for Yellow Wagtail including safe nesting habitat and summer food resources on all agricultural landscapes across England.	CAHL2	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£648 per hectare	
				CHRW2	Manage hedgerows	£13 per 100 metres for one side	
				AHW2	Supplementary winter bird food (*maximum 1 tonne for every 2 hectares of CAHL2)	£732 per tonne*	

			Further investigate breeding ecology, particularly within mixed and grassland systems to identify potential solutions.				
			Trial solutions to improve breeding outcomes for Yellow Wagtails nesting in arable cereals to prevent late season nesting in cropped habitats where nests suffer high predation rates.				
	Yellowhammer		Undertake research to understand why yellowhammers are not responding to the provision of a large quantity of potentially suitable habitat as a result of agri-environment scheme deployment on English farmland.				
	Avocet		Creation and management of suitable nesting and feeding habitat within wetland systems (both fresh water and Brackish).				
			Deploy measures to increase breeding productivity by reducing predation, such as anti-predator fences breeding island creation.				
	Bar-tailed Godwit		Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of SPA Reviews for this species. This should include both outstanding actions from the 2001 SPA Review and any additional recommendations of the 2016 Review.				
	Black-tailed Godwit		Research to increase understanding of the factors influencing predation pressure and breeding success and investigate methods to address these factors at a site and landscape level, working closely and sharing information with partners in other breeding range states.				
			Support recovery across other suitable wetland landscapes, including taking steps towards establishing new breeding populations and reinforcing existing populations through 'headstarting' and translocation where feasible.				
			Create and enhance coastal and estuarine lagoons and wet grassland to provide feeding and roost resource for non-breeding birds.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH1	Manage rough grazing for birds	£121 per hectare	
	Crane		Delivery of a package of evidence-based measures (supported by advice) at a sufficient scale in the most important landscapes for Curlew recovery, to provide optimum nesting and foraging habitat, protection of nests from farming and other potentially negative operations and targeted predator management plans.				
			Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review for this species. Up to date evidence is required.				
	Curlew		Delivery of a package of evidence-based measures (supported by advice) at a sufficient scale in the most important landscapes for Curlew recovery, to provide optimum nesting and foraging habitat, protection of nests from farming and other potentially negative operations and targeted predator management plans.				
			Research to understand the drivers of high densities of generalist predators and how these can be addressed at a landscape scale to reduce meso-predator densities in the countryside.				
			Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of SPA Reviews for this species. This should include both outstanding actions from the 2001 SPA Review and additional recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review. Up to date evidence is also required.				
			Protection and enhancement of key areas of functionally linked land around Humber for both feeding and roosting birds.				
	Golden Plover		Safeguard through protection of wetland SSSIs, Humber and Lower Derwent SPA and functionally linked land (both arable and grassland),				
	Oystercatcher		Reduce the impacts of predation and disturbance by implementing monitored Beach Nesting Bird schemes at key sites to protect nests that trial intervention methods to improve breeding success.				
			Research to identify trial management solutions for recovery of Oystercatcher in urban/ industrial areas and farmland.				
			Manage appropriate lowland wet grassland breeding habitat for Oystercatcher, targeted using results from the BWWM survey.				
	Pink-footed Goose		Safeguard through protection of Humber SPA and other wetlands which are important for roosting.				
			Protect and enhance functionally linked land (both grassland and arable) as feeding habitat,				

	Redshank		Trial management of potential management interventions for Redshank on salt marshes, including grazing management, wet feature creation and mitigating recreational disturbance.				
			Continue to deliver habitat, predation and grazing management for Redshank on lowland wet grassland, informed by results of the 2021/22 Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows (BWWM) survey. Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of the SPA Reviews for this species. This should include both outstanding actions from the 2001 SPA Review and additional recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review. Up to date evidence is also required.	CIGL1	Take grassland field corners or blocks out of management	£333 per hectare	
				GRH10	Supplement: Lenient grazing	£28 per hectare	
				PM2	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (50-80%)	£92 per hectare	
				SPM3	Supplement: Keep native breeds on grazed habitats (more than 80%)	£146 per hectare	
				SPM4	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (50-80%)	£7 per hectare	
				SPM5	Supplement: Keep native breeds on extensively managed habitats (more than 80%)	£11 per hectare	
			Secure suitable lowland habitat (behind the sea wall) to accommodate saltmarsh nesting birds at risk of loss due to sea-level rise and/or inundation due to spring flooding.				
	Ringed Plover		Implement beach nesting bird schemes at the most important sites to provide nest protection and reduce predation and disturbance issues and ensure regular monitoring at key sites Beacon Lagoons and Spurn.				
			Trial solutions to reduce impacts of predation and disturbance on selected sites including social research.				
			Provide new safe nesting areas for ringed plovers and associated species through habitat creation and consider and, as appropriate, implement the recommendations of SPA Reviews for this species. This should include both outstanding actions from the 2001 SPA Review and additional recommendations from the 2016 SPA Review.				
	Bittern		Manage occupied sites optimally for this species, including consideration of reedbed and wetland vegetation management, water levels, fish populations and invasive non-native predators or other problematic invasive non-native wetland species. Details of management required to be informed by appropriate monitoring including periodic full breeding survey of all sites.				
			Targeted and rapid creation of sufficient new reedbed to support population growth, thereby compensating for coastal sites that will be lost to sea level rise.				
			Identify key areas locally in connection with flood relief and water management programmes.				
			Consider and as appropriate implement the recommendations of SPA reviews for this species. This should include both outstanding actions from the 2001 SPA Review and additional recommendations of the 2016 SPA Review. Up to date evidence is also required.				
	Little Tern		Undertake nest protection and other proven bespoke management interventions at existing colony at Beacon Lagoons. Review need for additional measures at this location.				
			Implement management measures (fencing, people management) at currently unoccupied suitable habitat to encourage development of new colony (Spurn NNR)				
			Provide new and restored safe nesting habitat through identifying opportunities in coastal management schemes e.g. through managed re-alignment, lagoon creation, taking account of projected coastal changes via HEY Little Tern Working Group.				
			Data review (population and productivity) and colour ringing analysis to inform future conservation strategy.				
	Kittiwake		Facilitate the delivery of Fisheries Management Plans that implement the ecosystem approach to fisheries through generation of supporting evidence according to the relevant 'feeding' actions in English Seabird Conservation and Recovery Pathway (ESCaRP).				
			Manage main breeding sites optimally, taking into account predation, biosecurity, disturbance and habitat, supported by regular monitoring to assess impacts and inform management.				
			Determine and address any research knowledge gaps to understand and minimise impacts of human activity, understand species ecology and drivers of population change.				
			Identify and assess feasibility of opportunities for urban breeding populations.				
	Puffin		Safeguard breeding locations.				
			Monitor numbers (and productivity).				