

Exmoor National Park Management Plan 25-30

Actions to encourage delivery through Farming in Protected Landscapes

Farming in Protected Landscapes programme

FIPL will be expected to deliver aspects of the Exmoor National Park Management Plan 2025-2030. FIPL projects should contribute to at least one, preferably more of the following Partnership Plan targets

A: A nature-rich landscape

- **Exmoor's rich mosaic of wildlife habitats are enhanced, extended, well-connected, and resilient to climate change, forming a network of nature-rich areas with blurred edges, with corridors linking them and stretching across the National Park boundary**
- **Wildlife is thriving with a greater abundance and diversity of species that can easily move across the landscape and adapt to a changing climate**
 - A1 By 2030, at least 50% of the National Park is protected and managed for nature, contributing to national 30 by 30 targets
 - A2 Create or restore an additional 4,500ha of wildlife-rich habitat outside of protected sites by 2030, and 6,500ha by 2042 [breakdown of this figure covered in other sections – includes species rich grassland, woodland/wood pasture; peatland; hedgerows; wooded corridors]
 - A3 Bring 80% of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes into favourable condition by 2042 and ensure 60% of SSSIs have 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition by 31 January 2028
 - A4 Continue favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs (from a 2022 baseline) and increasing to include all newly restored or created habitat through agri-environment schemes by 2042
 - A5 By 2030, nature-friendly farming is practised on 50% of enclosed farmland (11,780ha or 17% of the National Park), where land is managed working with nature as part of a sustainable farm business
 - A6 By 2030, there are 7,000 hectares (10% of the National Park) of wilder 'nature recovery opportunity areas where nature and natural processes are allowed to take their course
 - A7 Increase the populations of, and areas colonised by, species identified as priorities for Exmoor including threatened species
 - A8 Develop and deliver species translocation programmes to bring back and boost native species, enhancing the diversity and richness of Exmoor's wildlife
 - A9 Reduce and control invasive non-native species particularly where they are impacting on the condition of designated wildlife sites

- A10 Increase awareness and action among volunteers, residents and businesses to create more wildlife-friendly environments including in gardens, villages and town

B: A Net zero National Park, mitigating and adapting to climate change

- **Exmoor is a net zero National Park, reducing greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum level and locking up carbon in peatlands, trees, soils and plants**
- **Exmoor's natural and historic assets, local communities and businesses are adapted and resilient to climate change**
 - B1 Exmoor National Park is net zero by 2038, leading the response to climate change and delivery of national net zero targets
 - - Sustainable energy – 10% pa cut in emissions arising from energy usage by residents, visitors and industry for electricity, heating and travel within the National Park
 - - Sustainable food & drink – 3% pa cut in emissions arising from consumption of food and drink
 - - Sustainable purchasing – 12% pa reduction in emissions from other goods purchased by residents and visitors
 - - Sustainable travel – 10% pa reduction in emissions from visitor travel to and from the National Park
 - - Sustainable agriculture – 5% pa cut in emissions from farming practices
 - ⊕ - Sustainable land use (excluding agriculture) – 2% increase pa in carbon sequestration and storage
 - B2 Restore 800 ha of deep peat by 2030, and 80% of Exmoor's deep peat by 2050
 - B3 Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of the total area of the National Park (2,080 ha) by 2030, and 10% (6,920 ha) by 2050, to benefit nature and people, ensuring the right trees in the right place
 - B4 Produce a climate change risk assessment and adaptation plan for Exmoor National Park by 2026 and integrate climate adaptation into all actions and activity
 - B5 Encourage individuals, communities and businesses to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change

C: Healthy natural resources

- **Exmoor's soils, air and water resources are healthy, resilient and support naturally functioning ecosystems**
 - C1 75% of Exmoor's monitored rivers, waterbodies and coastal or transitional bodies achieve 'high' or 'good' ecological status (in line with national goals)³⁵
 - C2 Improve water quality (ecological and chemical) by reducing pollution and sedimentation from agriculture and wastewater treatment in line with national goals
 - C3 Increase natural flood management and nature-based solutions to slow the flow, increase water infiltration and storage and reduce flood risk, water stress and drought and to ensure there is sufficient water and flows for nature
 - C4 Reduce air pollution (from nitrogen and ammonia) to deliver necessary improvements in air quality within the National Park to achieve the conservation objectives for statutorily designated sites
 - C5 Improve soil health through good soil management practices in line with national targets, reduce compaction and increase water retention capacity, protect and improve soil ecosystem services (soil carbon, biodiversity, food production and flood mitigation) and increase resilience to extreme weather impacts

D: A cared for landscape and Heritage

- **Exmoor’s unspoilt natural beauty, tranquillity, openness, wildness and dark night skies are celebrated, cared for, and enjoyed**
- **Exmoor’s irreplaceable historic environment and cultural heritage is cared for, celebrated and plays a key role in informing our future**
 - D1 Ensure development and land-use change recognises landscape character and enhances natural beauty including impacts on the setting of and views from the National Park
 - D2 Conserve and enhance landscape character through management of characteristic features including hedgebanks, hay meadows, stone walls, traditional farm buildings, orchards, ponds, leats and gutter systems
 - D3 Reduce light pollution across the whole National Park Dark Sky reserve to conserve and enhance the quality of the night sky
 - D4 Reduce the number of nationally and locally designated heritage assets at risk
 - D5 Improve the protection of heritage assets by designating new national heritage assets (listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments) by 2030 and increasing the local list of heritage assets by 25% by 2030
 - D6 Promote engagement with Exmoor’s historic environment through the Historic Environment Record and increase the number of records accessed by 5% by 2030 (from a 2024 baseline) Exmoor National Park Management Plan 2025-2030 (July 2025) 26
 - D7 Protect the character of Conservation Areas and promote positive management, ensuring all Conservation Areas have up to date appraisals and management plans
 - D8 Conserve and enhance historic streetscapes and rural roads through maintenance and repairs to historic fabric including bridges, walls and paving, and reduction of unnecessary highway clutter, lighting, and road markings
 - D9 Improve understanding of the impacts of climate change on heritage assets and support adaptation and resilience measures which balance carbon reduction and energy saving with the conservation of their significance

E: A welcoming place for all, that people feel connected to, improving their health and well-being

- **More people from a broader range of backgrounds are connected with, inspired by, and care for Exmoor, improving their health and well-being and providing a “Natural Health Service”**
- **There are more opportunities for young people from all backgrounds to explore and connect with Exmoor, developing skills and knowledge, and taking an active role in the future of Exmoor**
- **Public paths, open access land, recreational facilities and popular sites are well maintained and accessible for all to experience and enjoy Exmoor**
- **Exmoor is promoted and managed as a regenerative tourism destination, providing a great visitor experience, leaving the environment in a better state, and positively contributing to the well-being of local communities**
 - E1 Improve and promote accessibility to the National Park and engagement with Exmoor’s special qualities for all
 - E2 By 2030 at least 50% of engagement with schools is with those schools that have above the south-west average of children eligible for free school meals or pupil premium.

- E3 Increase the number of days people volunteer to take action for nature and heritage by 10% by 2030 – with 15% of total hours delivered by young people under 25
- E4 Provide a night under the stars for 6,000 children, between 2025-2030
- E5 Deliver and develop a Young Rangers programme that supports young people to engage with Exmoor and develop skills and confidence through volunteering
- E6 Take positive action to support and enable people from a wider range of backgrounds to access and enjoy Exmoor
- E7 Strengthen partnerships with health professionals and communities to promote and enable more people to access the health benefits of connection with Exmoor's nature
- E8 Increase the diversity of visitors to Exmoor
- E9 Promote engagement with Exmoor's natural and cultural heritage through art
- E10 At least 80% of Exmoor's public rights of way are assessed as 'open and easy to use'
- E11 Improve the public access network by delivering enhancements to cycling, riding and walking opportunities and improving accessibility
- E12 Increase opportunities for green travel and active travel to and within the National Park
- E13 Work with local tourism partners and businesses to promote regenerative tourism principles contributing in a positive way to Exmoor's special qualities
- E14 Ensure that visitor satisfaction figures remain high (at least 97% consider their experience to be good or very good)

F: A great place for people to live, work and do business

- **Exmoor's communities and economy are sustainable and resilient, supporting the transition to a low carbon economy and lifestyles, and providing new opportunities, skills and employment**
 - F1 Promote and develop skills to support delivery of National Park purposes via internships, apprenticeships and placements and deliver 20 opportunities for these by 2030
 - F2 Promote local, sustainable supply chains and buying local to support Exmoor's businesses and create and retain community wealth
 - F3 Support the housing needs of local communities and increase the number of affordable homes (conversions and new build) available
 - F4 Support the sustainability of settlements and needs of local communities, businesses and visitors through safeguarding and maintaining access to community services and facilities
 - F5 Support a sustainable and low carbon economy

G: Bringing it all together- place based delivery

G1: Moorland and Farmland

- **Exmoor's distinctive moorland and farmed landscapes are evolving and resilient to climate change. Their natural beauty is enhanced and heritage conserved. Habitats are more diverse, in better condition, extended, connected and richer in wildlife. Some areas are wilder and natural processes are restored. Land is managed sustainably to produce high quality food and timber. People can access and enjoy these special places including the tranquillity and dark night skies**

- G1.1 Restore heathland and upland moorland ecosystems to be more naturally functioning, with increased diversity of habitats and species
- G1.2 Maintain and improve the condition of Scheduled Monuments, Principal Archaeological Landscapes and locally listed sites
- G1.3 Manage populations of wild red deer to maintain deer health and enable nature recovery
- G1.4 Maintain herds of wild Exmoor ponies contributing to moorland and farmland management, and a nature-rich landscape
- G1.5 Continue the use of traditional upland breeds including Exmoor Horn and Devon Closewool sheep, and Red Ruby Devon cattle as part of Exmoor's land management Exmoor National Park Management Plan 2025-2030 (July 2025) 37
- G1.6 Exmoor leads the way in best practice management of game shoots, delivering positive outcomes for the environment, nature recovery and local communities
- G1.7 Maintain a good quality public path network across the main moorland areas, including some promoted and highly accessible options
- G1.8 Increase the number and area of orchards with at least 10 new orchards created and area of existing orchards expanded by 25% (12 ha) by 2030
- G1.9 Create 100km of new hedgerow and 100km of wooded corridor greater than 20m wide by 2030, to support a wide range of species
- G1.10 Support a variety of hedgerow management, encouraging laying and coppicing of hedgebanks as important landscape features, and allowing other hedgerows to grow out to support a diversity of nature. Protect veteran hedges and ancient hedgerows and select a new generation of hedgerow trees to protect from hedge-cutting
- G1.11 Restore and create 1,500 ha of species-rich grassland by 2030 and increase connectivity between wildlife-rich grasslands and associated habitats. Extend and connect unimproved grasslands and support the effective management of grasslands to increase species diversity and for the benefit of rare and/or threatened species
- G1.12 Increase the planting of individual trees, wood pasture and agro-forestry as part of farming systems
- G1.13 Increase the retention of water in ponds and scrapes to slow the flow and create new habitats ,alongside land management that increases infiltration of water to soil

G2: Woodland and Trees

- **Exmoor's woodlands and tree cover are diverse, well-managed, expanded, better connected, more resilient, and productive. They enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and enjoyment of the National Park and play a major role in responding to climate change**
 - G2.1 Restore and create 170 ha of temperate rainforest within the hyper-oceanic zone on Exmoor (areas with high humidity and rainfall above 1.7m) and improve the condition of conifer woodland within this zone to optimise conditions for characteristic temperate rainforest communities
 - G2.2 Improve connectivity between woodlands, both within Exmoor and surrounding landscapes, and ensure a diverse network of treescapes including broadleaved and conifer woodlands, wood pasture, parkland, coppice, scrub, field trees and pollards, orchards, hedgerows and hedgerow trees
 - G2.4 At least 75% of all woodland is in sustainable management by 2030
 - G2.5 Increase the diversity of conifer and productive woodland through continuous cover and climate change adaptation principles to continue timber production, increase access, and support key species
 - G2.6 All Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to be managed to UK Forestry Standards to halt further decline and 10% of PAWS to be restored by 2030 following best practice principles

- G2.7 Conserve existing ancient and veteran trees, encourage positive management, and identify trees for succession and replacement
- G2.8 Manage existing woodland and design new woodland to take account of landscape character, wildlife and historic environment, and build resilience to climate, pest and disease impacts
- G2.9 Ensure a network of well-maintained footpaths and bridleways provide access to our varied woodlands including some promoted and highly accessible options

G3: Rivers, Streams, and Wetlands

- **Exmoor's wetlands, rivers, streams and their associated valleys are in good condition and function more naturally. Their native flora and fauna is thriving, and flood risk is reduced. Access is managed sensitively**
 - G3.1 Restore the natural courses and flows of rivers, reconnecting them to their floodplains, expanding riparian habitats and supporting an increased abundance and diversity of native wildlife
 - G3.2 Reduce the impact of non-native invasive species on the ecology and natural functioning of wetlands, rivers and streams
 - G3.3 Increase monitoring and understanding of water quality and reduce impacts on the natural environment, particularly the effects of veterinary medicines on riverine ecology
 - G3.4 Improve habitat and condition for fish, particularly spawning of migratory Atlantic salmon and sea trout
 - G3.5 Explore opportunities for reintroduction of aquatic and wetland species such as marsh fritillary butterflies, water vole and beavers
 - G3.6 Promote responsible access and activities that enable people to enjoy Exmoor's rivers and streams whilst protecting sensitive natural habitats and species

G4: Coast

- **Exmoor's stunning coast has access opportunities for all, where people and nature can thrive, heritage is conserved, and we build resilience to coastal change**
 - G4.1 Plan for the effects of coastal change and support communities to adapt to sea level rise and increased flood risk
 - G4.2 Maintain 'excellent' water quality at designated bathing waters (Lynmouth and Porlock Weir) and support catchment management measures to improve water quality at Combe Martin, Dunster, Minehead and Blue Anchor
 - G4.3 Restore and enhance 15% of priority habitats along the coast by 2043 in line with national targets
 - G4.4 Plan for the effects of coastal change on heritage assets including where appropriate, adaptation and resilience measures and preservation by record
 - G4.5 Maintain and improve the high scenic quality and tranquillity of the coast, protecting important views and seascapes and conserving the character of the undeveloped coast and the National Park setting
 - G4.6 Maintain the quality and diverse character of the King Charles III England / South-West Coast Path and respond positively to changes required as a result of coastal erosion or inundation. Ensure some highly accessible and promoted routes are available to enjoy the coastal landscape.
 - G4.7 Ensure that opportunities for offshore renewable energy generation and other marine infrastructure are consistent with National Park purposes, benefit local communities, and support the transition to a low carbon economy

Further ENPA policy priorities which FiPL projects should help deliver:

The Climate Emergency declaration¹ highlights the urgency of action to combat climate change sets climate action as a priority in all aspects of Authority activity.

The Nature Recovery Vision² sets out more detail on how the Rich in Wildlife ambition can be achieved, guided by the ‘Lawton’ principles of More, Bigger, Better and Joined habitats. It also identifies the coast and moorland zones as being focus areas for nature recovery

Recent consultation with the farming community including the Exmoor’s Ambition Test and Trial project and Defra’s Agricultural Transition Advocacy Project has shown a willingness to deliver on environmental outcomes, provided resources are realistic. FiPL provides an excellent opportunity to explore this further with real work on the ground. Collaborative projects across land holdings to create more ambitious projects are encouraged.

¹ ENPA website: [Layout 1](#)

² ENPA Nature recovery Vision [Our Vision for Nature Recovery | Exmoor](#)

Indicative projects

The kinds of indicative projects which might support delivery of the Partnership Plan ambitions include:

Partnership Plan Ambition	Indicative project type
A nature rich landscape	<p>1.1 Creation of ‘Wildlife Rich Habitat’ The recently published revised Environment Improvement Plan (EIP) sets out a new interim target to restore or create 250,000ha of wildlife rich habitat outside of protected sites by December 2030. This is a high priority and capital expenditure through FiPL can help deliver this on sites outside of SSSI’s. This can include but is not restricted to species rich grassland, woodland/wood pasture, peatland, hedgerows, and wooded corridors.</p> <p>1.2 Transitional habitat and habitat connectivity Blurring the edges’ between different habitat types such as moorland and woodland can create some of the most diverse and vibrant habitat as well as making the adjoining habitats richer. It can also improve landscape quality where sudden transitions appear harsh and artificial. This is a high priority opportunity for nature recovery. Linking habitats allows wildlife to move through the landscape and can be improved by planting new diverse hedges, trees and improving watercourses</p> <p>1.3 Invasive species management Invasive species such as Japanese and Himalayan knotweed, skunk cabbage, Monbretia and Himalayan balsam are a major threat to the health of habitats and ecosystems and eradicating them before they get out of all practical control is a high priority. Whilst they may often be found in riparian habitats, they are also invasive in hedges, woodlands and moorland. American signal crayfish are highly damaging non-native invasive species and have established themselves in some of Exmoor’s watercourses such as the Exe and the Barle.</p> <p>1.4 Species re-establishment and reintroductions</p>

	<p>Species that once thrived on Exmoor and have become rare or extinct are often indicators of good habitat condition. Targeted reintroduction can be supported by coordinated work of multiple landowners. Such projects may be beyond the timescales of the FiPL programme, however some activity could pave the way for future projects. Pine Martens and Beavers have recently been released, and work to make habitats more attractive to newly reintroduced species could be supported by FiPL such as den boxes or camera traps.</p>
<p>A net zero National Park, mitigating to and adapting to climate change</p>	<p>2.1 Sustainable management techniques We want to encourage use of sustainable methods and materials such as planting trees without plastic tubes, using hardwood posts in place of machined treated softwood. Innovative projects developing sustainable practices will score more favourably. Adapting farm systems to use more sustainable products and less plastics has benefit to the landscape and environment as a whole.</p> <p>2.2 Reduction in emissions from farming Projects that improve air and water quality, reduce costly inputs, reduce nitrogen and carbon emissions and are not available through other schemes could be supported through FiPL.</p>
<p>Healthy Natural resources</p>	<p>3.1 Natural Capital Assessments Auditing the natural capital of land holdings, including habitat and soil health will help land managers plan ahead for delivering more ambitious nature recovery or habitat restorations. Carbon audits, soil organic matter and nutrient surveys as well as baseline habitat surveys and associated management plans, business analyses and financial benchmarking can all give landowners and managers important information regarding their land and business that can help develop habitat restoration and business development.</p> <p>3.2 Water/Air quality improvement Projects that improve the quality of water in rivers and streams, such as reducing soil erosion and poaching, benefit both people and wildlife. Projects reducing impact of Nitrogen deposition on Special Areas of Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. For more information on ENPA Air Quality Management Strategy please visit the website here</p>
<p>A cared for landscape and heritage</p>	<p>4.1 Leat restoration These historic features are part of Exmoor's traditional agricultural landscape and can provide additional aquatic habitat as well as assisting with water retention.</p> <p>4.2 Archaeological and historic landscape conservation Protected landscapes contain some of the best preserved archaeological sites and measures to prevent erosion or damage to earthworks or buried archaeological sites are important in protecting Exmoor's cultural heritage. In many instances such sites also form rich wildlife habitats and they form part of its landscape setting. Works could include earthwork consolidation, vegetation control (plantation, scrub, bracken), arable reversion, the establishment of wildflower rich pasture or meadow over the site, the re-establishment of setting, views and connections. A joined up 'landscape scale' approach involving multiple land holdings could be considered for designed landscapes and Exmoor's designated Principal Archaeological Landscapes</p> <p>4.3 Historic buildings and structures Sensitive works to traditional buildings and structures such as farm and industrial buildings play an important role in helping to conserve the cultural environment. In addition, they can also provide habitat for wildlife such as bats and nesting birds as well as specialised plants. Many are irreplaceable habitats, considering that bats and many other species are habitual, and carry knowledge of roost locations over years even if</p>

	<p>they don't visit them annually. This can range from the traditional repair of roofed historic farm buildings to the sensitive consolidation of ruins and historic landscape features. Small interventions made early on buildings can provide effective solutions at low cost.</p>
<p>A welcoming place for all, that people feel connected to, improving their health and well-being</p>	<p>5.1 Access opportunities New permissive paths create additional opportunities for safe enjoyment of the landscape, and significant improvements to path surfaces and drainage can enhance enjoyment as well as reducing soil erosion and water flow rates into water courses. Enhancement can also be to existing public rights of way to allow other users e.g. allowing cycling and horse riding on a public footpath, or allowing use by less able people, where convenient and safe to do so. Levels of potential public use will be an important factor when assessing new access proposals, along with the potential to provide for a greater diversity of users, health and wellbeing outcomes and local economic benefits. New access is encouraged to archaeological sites and landscapes, viewpoints and the re-use of former lanes and routeways. Enhancements could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved surfaces to allow easier use for the existing legal rights. • Changing furniture where appropriate to make PROW or other public access more accessible e.g. stiles to gates • Providing permitted/permissive access for non-legal rights e.g. allowing horse riders to use a public foot path by landowner permission, or new permitted/permissive paths. <p>5.2 Engagement activities 'Access' improvements can also be non-physical by providing facilities, information or hosting activities. Farmers may want to partner with other organisations such as schools and charities to help people understand more about Exmoor, its farming, its wildlife and its special landscape. Educational visits should include risk assessments and lesson plans and be delivered to diverse groups.</p>
<p>A great place for people to live, work and do business</p>	<p>6.1 Knowledge sharing and traditional skills Opportunities, initiatives and events to showcase Exmoor's unique agricultural history and contributions to the landscape, secure local traditions and skills of local farmers and commoners, as well as sharing latest knowledge about regenerative, sustainable agricultural practices with local people and landowners, as well as visitors.</p> <p>6.2 Community action Community groups actively involved in land management, habitat creation and restoration are eligible to apply to FiPL if they have management control of the land they are working on. FiPL can be an accessible funding stream for these groups providing they strongly meet the FiPL outcomes.</p>
<p>Farmland and Moorland</p>	<p>7.1 Wildflower rich pasture and meadows with low input Species rich grasslands support a wide range of wildlife, including pollinators, enhance the landscape, encourage water retention in the soil, and help conserve any archaeological features present. This can include enhancing field margins to allow habitat corridors through the landscape and restoring meadows back to flower-rich condition especially when cut late for hay as an alternative to silage and adapting grazing regimes. Given the predominance of pasture in the Exmoor landscape this is a high priority outcome for FiPL on Exmoor.</p> <p>7.2 Regenerative and mixed farming systems Farming systems that work more sympathetically with the environment including innovative rotational grazing and wood pasture to encourage healthy soils and carbon storage. The multiple benefits of this approach make this a high priority. Mixed farming has the potential to benefit farmland birds when carried out with low inputs, spring sown crops and winter stubble.</p> <p>7.3 Trees outside woodland</p>

	<p>New trees within fields and on field boundaries create more habitat and link wooded areas for woodland wildlife and are needed to help deal with the impact of Ash Dieback disease. This includes the potential for reestablishment of orchards and historic landscape features. Species established should be resilient to tree disease and changes in climate.</p> <p>7.4 Pond and scrape creation and restoration Ponds create wildlife habitat and store more water in the landscape. They can also contribute to sustainable grazing systems by providing drinking water for stock away from watercourses. Ponds needs to be sensitively located in areas lacking in wetland habitat and have consideration for the health of livestock. Consideration should also be made for historic or archaeological sites and for the reinstatement of former ponds shown on historic mapping.</p> <p>7.5 Wood pasture Grazing systems that incorporate trees and woodland help create additional habitat, store carbon and can have benefits for grazing livestock. Where this is next to a woodland it helps create a beneficial ‘transition’ habitat.</p> <p>7.6 Field boundary management Creation and enhancement of hedges and field banks can help conserve the historic landscape, create additional habitat, help connect habitats, store more carbon and benefit flood alleviation. Newly created hedge banks can help with reducing flood risk by holding back surface run-off. The restoration of lost boundaries to re-establish historic field pattern should be considered with the traditional style of hedging, walling and planting, allowing space for hedges to widen and grow out. Whilst the benefits are significant, this is a lower priority for FiPL as other schemes are available</p> <p>7.7 Moorland expansion Re-establishing moorland in key locations helps reconnect upland habitat and restore the historic landscape. Where moorland has been lost to agricultural improvement, there are opportunities for restoration to more wildlife-rich habitat such as rough grassland, scrub or potentially heathland. The main benefits are for wildlife and landscape. Moorland and heathland are one of the major attractions to visitors and contribute to the green economy. Some opportunities have been previously identified in the Moorland Units project and there are additional opportunities these areas could offer to create more mosaic or transitional habitat. Buffering of moorland edges is also desirable and particularly important where there is a hard edge between moorland and farmland.</p> <p>7.8 Moorland vegetation enhancement Bespoke management tailored to individual areas of moorland is sometimes needed to ensure diverse mosaic moorland habitat is maintained in good condition including retaining and restoring heather, particularly where designated as a SSSI. Innovation to achieve this in a sustainable way is a high priority. Peatland restoration is part of this but is expected to be largely resourced via alternative funding mechanisms.</p>
Woodland and Trees	<p>8.1 Orchard restoration Traditional orchards are a priority habitat which have historically been in decline. The creation of new orchards on historic and new orchard sites is a high priority, utilising local fruit varieties developed for Exmoor's climate. Linking historic orchard sites across estates has the potential for</p> <p>8.2 Wood pasture</p>

	<p>Additional in field trees through grazing systems that incorporate trees and woodland help create additional habitat, store carbon and have benefits for grazing livestock. (see 7.5).</p> <p>8.3 Woodland management and establishment Native woodland located in the right place, for example not on priority open habitats, using the right mix of species is highly beneficial for many environmental outcomes. Innovation in woodland management is strongly encouraged to ensure woodland is more resilient to both the stress caused by climate change and potential future diseases and provides habitat for wildlife. This may also include invasive species management and opportunities to re-establish lost wildlife and sustainable methods such as avoiding plastics and herbicide. It is expected that existing Woodland and Forestry grant schemes will for the most part support creation of new woodland so this aspect is not expected to be a high priority for FIPL.</p>
Rivers, streams and wetlands	<p>9.1 Leaky dams and woody debris Using ‘soft engineering’ methods to delay the flow of water across the landscape helps reduce the damage of frequent extremes in weather. This needs to be carried out in a co-ordinated way to ensure water course catchments function effectively and works are sensitive the historic environment and landscape.</p> <p>9.2 Ditch blocking Ditch ‘blocks’ help reduce the speed of water run off into rivers and streams and help re-establish a healthy functioning river catchment. This also helps establish damp areas that provide additional habitat.</p>