



Farming in Protected Landscapes programme

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Project QH3039 - Activity prescriptions

HN4 – Permissive bridleway

You must:

- Allow public access on all agreed permissive routes for quiet countryside enjoyment at no charge. Access routes must be kept safe for users and free from litter. Access furniture must be maintained in a good useable condition. On permissive bridleways any overhanging branches should be cut back so that there is always clearance to a height of 3m.
- Ensure any necessary access furniture or infrastructure is in place by within 3 months from the date of your agreement unless otherwise agreed in writing by your FiPL contact.
- Ensure that a safe, even surface of at least 3 metres in width is provided and maintained for permissive bridleways/cycle paths.
- Install all site maps and waymarks provided under your agreement within two weeks of receipt. These should be installed in accordance with the guidelines provided by your FiPL contact and in the locations approved. On receipt of any site map, send a copy to the Parish Council.
- Animals which are known to be, or are likely to be dangerous, such as dairy bulls, aggressive suckler cows and beef bulls, must not be kept on land to which permissive public access is being granted.
- Organised games or sports, camping or overnight stays, visitors carrying firearms or use by motor vehicles (except where necessary for the management of the land) must not be allowed unless specifically agreed in advance in writing by your FiPL contact.
- The access may be closed to the public for up to 10 days in each year (but not on a public holiday). If access is to be closed under this condition, a notice of closure in a format agreed by your FiPL contact must be posted at the points of access at least four weeks in advance of closure.
- Ensure that at all times there is adequate public liability insurance cover.
- Activities on land adjoining permissive access areas and which are within your control must not interfere with the access.

FG2 – Sheep netting

You must:

- Remove all old fencing material before putting up the new fencing
- Use softwood timber that is fully peeled, coated with wood preservative and pressure treated, or treated with an HSE approved industrial wood preservative, to comply with Use

Class 4 as defined in BS8417:2014 'Preservation of Wood - Code of Practice'. You can also use untreated durable timber as set out in the Forestry Commission guide to forest fencing. As an alternative to wooden fence posts, you can use metal fence posts. For Higher Tier you should agree this with your Natural England Adviser or Forestry Commission Woodland Officer

- Put up a steel wire mesh fence at least 1.05m high (finished height). Use additional strands of galvanised steel wire (plain or barbed) if you need extra height
- Use straining posts that have a top diameter of at least 125 millimetre (mm), or are 100mm by 100mm in cross-section when sawn
- Make sure the straining posts are 2.1m long , or are at least 2.4m long for metal fence posts
- Place the straining posts no more than 150m apart if you use mild steel line wire, or 600m apart for high tensile wire
- Use a straining post at every change of direction (horizontal or vertical) and at each end of the fence
- Use struts that have a top diameter of at least 75mm, or are 75mm by 75mm when sawn
- Make sure the struts are 2.1m long or at least 2.4m long for metal fencing
- Mortice struts into the straining post at an angle of no more than 45 degrees. Do not secure by a nail alone
- Use intermediate posts that have a top diameter of at least 65mm, or are 75mm by 75mm when sawn
- Make sure the intermediate posts are 1.65m long (or at least 1.8m long for metal fencing) and space them no further than 3m apart if using hinge-jointed wire mesh. Or if you are using stiffstay wire mesh, you can space up to 6m depending on the conditions of the ground
- Make sure that all the work meets the relevant British Standards - see copies of the most up-to-date standards for guidance

Do not:

- attach the fence to trees or hedgerows
- block or restrict access to open access land
- hard staple the wire to intermediate posts. The wire should be a running fit so it can move, contract and expand in different temperatures