MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

MOORLIFE 2020 CONTRACTOR AND LAND MANAGER SURVEYS

MoorLIFE 2020

Prepared for:

Moors for the Future Partnership, (September 2022)

Suggested citation:

Johnson, N., & Rouquette, J. (2022) MoorLIFE 2020 Contractor and Land Manager Surveys. Natural Capital Solutions Ltd & Moors for the Future Partnership, Edale, UK.

MoorLIFE 2020 Contractor and Land Manager Surveys

Authors:
Natalie Johnson and Jim Rouquette
Natural Capital Solutions Ltd

Contact details:
Dr Jim Rouquette
Natural Capital Solutions Ltd
www.naturalcapitalsolutions.co.uk
jim.rouquette@naturalcapitalsolutions.co.uk

Report prepared for:
Moors for the Future Partnership

Version: Final

September 2022

Executive summary

The MoorLIFE 2020 (ML2020) project was a €16 million, five-year programme that aimed to protect and transform moorlands and blanket bog across the South Pennines and the Peak District National Park. Natural Capital solutions were commissioned to assess the impact of the ML2020 programme on visitors, the local community and the economy. This has been achieved through the delivery and analysis of surveys with local businesses, contractors, land managers and visitors to areas in and around the South Pennines and Peak District National Park, in areas close by, and downstream from where restoration activities are taking place. The surveys captured awareness and understanding of moorland/bog restoration and the benefits (or ecosystem services) potentially delivered by such restoration, as well as perceptions and actual impacts of restoration. The contractor and land manager surveys were conducted twice, early and late on in the programme so that any changes due to the ML2020 programme could be captured, and is the focus of this report.

A total of 49 contractors who were directly involved in the ML2020 project returned short survey forms from August to October 2017, and then 16 returned follow-up surveys between November 2021 to February 2022. The contractors included in this were mainly small, local businesses. Almost all respondents reported positive impacts from the project work on their business, with the most common benefit mentioned being additional staff employed, followed by additional workdays. This suggests that the project work was beneficial to the contractors involved in it.

A total of 13 farms/estates were surveyed, with eleven being surveyed between July 2018 and February 2019, before or during the project works. Nine farms/estates were then surveyed after the project was completed, from December 2021 to June 2022. Seven of these had also completed the pre-project survey. The majority of respondents were tenants who had been managing the land for over 25 years, employing between 0-5 people. Most of the respondents relied on the land for the majority of their income. Levels of awareness regarding the benefits of restoration were generally high, as was the perceived importance of these benefits. Respondents did not generally expect many impacts from the blanket bog restoration in the pre-project survey. Observed impacts were then recorded in the post-project survey and were generally positive. This suggests that land managers have generally benefited from the moorland restoration.

Attitudes towards land management were quite variable between respondents, which may reflect a divide between traditional farmers and those managing the land for nature, such as the National Trust estates. Generally, attitudes towards environmental protection were favourable, and there was a sense of responsibility for looking after the environment. Attitudes post-project were broadly similar compared to pre-project, except that there was a much stronger agreement that payments from PES schemes would be a valuable source of income post project, indication that participants thought that the moors were in an improved condition (perhaps thanks to the restoration works), and stronger agreement that a successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities. The respondents' attitudes towards how their land management would change in the next ten years tended towards a more environmentally conscious approach via reduction rather than expansion, extensification rather than intensification and environmental stewardship rather than production. Comments suggested that uncertainty over government funding for agriculture (withdrawal of the Basic Payment Scheme and lack of clarity about the new Environmental Land Management scheme (ELMs)) may be driving these changing attitudes, as well as engagement with the ML2020 Project.

Contents

Acknowledgements

We would particularly like to thank Mike Pilkington from the Moors for the Future Partnership for his input and discussions over many years, regarding all aspects of this project, and for co-ordinating the survey work described in this report. We'd also like to thank all the Moors for the Future Partnership staff who interviewed the land managers. Thanks to Leo Lamb for carrying out the data entry of the completed surveys.

1. Background

The MoorLIFE 2020 project was a €16 million programme running from 2015 to 2022 that aimed to protect and transform moorlands and blanket bog across the South Pennines and the Peak District National Park. It was funded with €12 million from the EU LIFE programme, the largest ever award to a UK nature conservation project, with additional funding from Severn Trent Water, Yorkshire Water and United Utilities, and was delivered by the Moors for the Future Partnership. The project has restored 95 km^2 of blanket bog using techniques such as bare peat stabilisation, raising water tables by gully blocking, and increasing the diversity and amount of Sphagnum moss. The project also aimed to assess the potential impact of the works on visitors, the local community and the economy. Natural Capital Solutions was commissioned to assess these impacts through delivery and analysis of surveys with local businesses, contractors, land managers and visitors to areas in and around the South Pennines and Peak District National Park. The surveys captured awareness and understanding of moorland/bog restoration and the benefits (or ecosystem services) potentially delivered by such restoration, as well as perceptions and actual impacts of restoration on local businesses, contractors, land managers and visitors.

The land manager and contractor surveys were conducted twice, once before or during the restoration activities taking place and then again once these were completed, allowing any changes resulting from the works to be determined. This report summarises the methods and findings from the contractor surveys (Section 3) and the land manager surveys (Section 4). A single, large-scale visitor survey and a single business survey were also conducted at the beginning of the project and have been reported previously[1].

2. Methodology overview

Four surveys were designed, following consultation with the Moors for the Future Partnership, to be delivered to local businesses, contractors, visitors and land managers in areas in and around the South Pennines and Peak District National Park. The baseline contractor surveys took place from August to October 2017. The follow-up surveys were conducted from November 2021 to February 2022. The baseline land manager surveys were conducted between July 2018 and February 2019, with the follow-up surveys occurring from December 2021 to June 2022. The baseline contractor questionnaire was very simple, consisting of basic questions about the company, which was emailed to all individuals and companies that had been directly contracted by ML2020. The follow-up questionnaire also had these, followed by an open-ended question about any benefits to their business as a result of the MoorLIFE project work.

The land manager questionnaires consisted of a mix of closed and open-ended questions broadly covering the key themes of information on the farm business and use of blanket bog areas, awareness and importance of moorland/bog restoration, the benefits potentially delivered by such restoration, as well as perceptions and actual impacts of restoration. The land manager survey was designed by NCS, and all surveys were delivered by the Moors for the Future Partnership. All analyses were conducted by NCS.

[1] Coldwell, D., Holt, A. & Rouquette, J. (2018). MoorLIFE 2020 Business and Visitor Surveys. Natural Capital Solutions.

3. Contractor surveys – methods and results

The contractor survey questionnaires are given in Annexes 1 and 2, showing details of question structure and response options.

3.1 Survey design and delivery

All companies that were directly contracted by the MoorLIFE 2020 project were emailed surveys by the Moors for the Future Partnership, once near the start of the programme and again in the last few months. The first survey covered general information about the business including name, address, status, size and number of years trading. The second survey also covered general business information and then asked for comments on how the project work has benefitted their business. Surveys were then returned by email.

3.2 Respondent and business type

A total of 49 contractors took part in the baseline survey, and 16 took part in the follow-up survey. These comprised participants from a wide range of business areas, including:

- Film and TV construction
- Traffic management signage and signals
- Building tracks, pathways and bridleways
- Moor and upland maintenance
- Rivers and waterways work
- Scrubland clearing
- Sustainable geotextile supply
- Plant equipment hire
- Design consultant
- Specialist helicopter operations and airlifting
- Construction supplies
- Landscaping and groundworks
- Timber products
- Bulk bags and packaging supply
- Specialist vehicle and trailer design and supply
- Agricultural supplies

The breakdown of business status of contractors is presented in Table 3.1. The majority of respondents worked within a limited company (73%), with sole trader being the next-highest status (16%). Four percent of the contractors surveyed were a partnership, and two percent were a Community Interest Company. Four percent of the contractors did not respond to this question.

Table 3.1. Type/status of businesses of contractors surveyed.

Type/status of business	Businesses (%)
Limited Company	**73**
Sole Trader	**16**
Partnership	**4**
Community Interest Company	**2**
No answer	**4**

The breakdown of respondents by sector is given in Figure 3.1a. The majority of contractors surveyed were suppliers, a further breakdown of which is given in Figure 3.1b. The majority of the suppliers provided either packaging or plants.

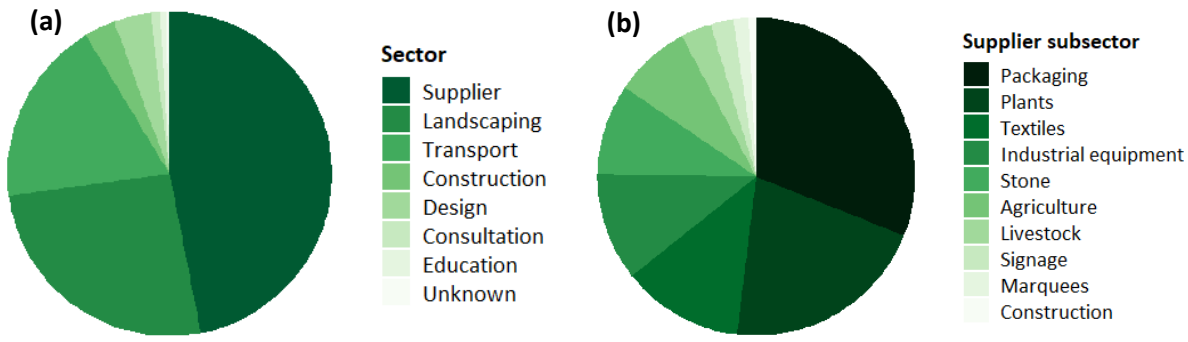

Figure 3.1. (a) Contractors surveyed by sector (n=49). (b) The different areas that suppliers work in (n=19).

Respondents were asked about their number of employees at the start of the ML2020 project (Table 3.2). The majority of contractors had under 15 employees, with the most common response being 1-5 employees. However, there was high variation, as the largest contractor surveyed had over 3,600 employees.

Table 3.2. The number of employees working for the contractors at the start of the ML2020 Project (n=49), shown as the percentage of respondents in each size band.

Employees (No.)	Contractors pre-project (%)
0 (e.g. cooperative)	2
1-5	39
6-10	10
11-15	16
16-20	8
21-60	10
>60	14
No answer	0

Table 3.3 shows the **change** in employee numbers over the course of the project for contractors who completed surveys both before and after the ML2020 Project. The majority of contractors showed an increase in employee numbers, although the scale varied considerably. Two contractors reported a decrease in employees (13%), and five reported no change (31%), while the majority of contractors (56%) reported an increase in employee numbers as a direct result of the project (see Section 3.3). However, it should be noted that other circumstances including COVID-19, Brexit, and general fluctuations in business fortunes over time are likely to also have had a significant impact on businesses, and as a result these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.3. The percentage of contractors broken down by changes to employee numbers from pre- to post-project. To calculate this, only answers from businesses who answered both surveys were considered (n=16).

Change in employee numbers from pre- to post-project (no.)	Contractors (%)
<0	13
0	31
1-5	31
6-10	13
11-15	6
>15	6

There was considerable variation in the length of time that businesses had been operating for, though the majority had been in operation for 20 years or less (Table 3.4). Two contractors had been operating for over 100 years (101 and 132 years).

Table 3.4. Length of time the businesses surveyed had been in operation for. This was only asked in the pre-project survey.

Years	Contractors (%)
0-4	12
5-10	16
11-20	29
21-40	20
41-60	10
>60	12
No answer	0

The majority of surveyed contractors were located around the project area, between Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester (Figure 3.2). However, there was a wide range of locations across the UK, from Devon to the Isle of Mull.

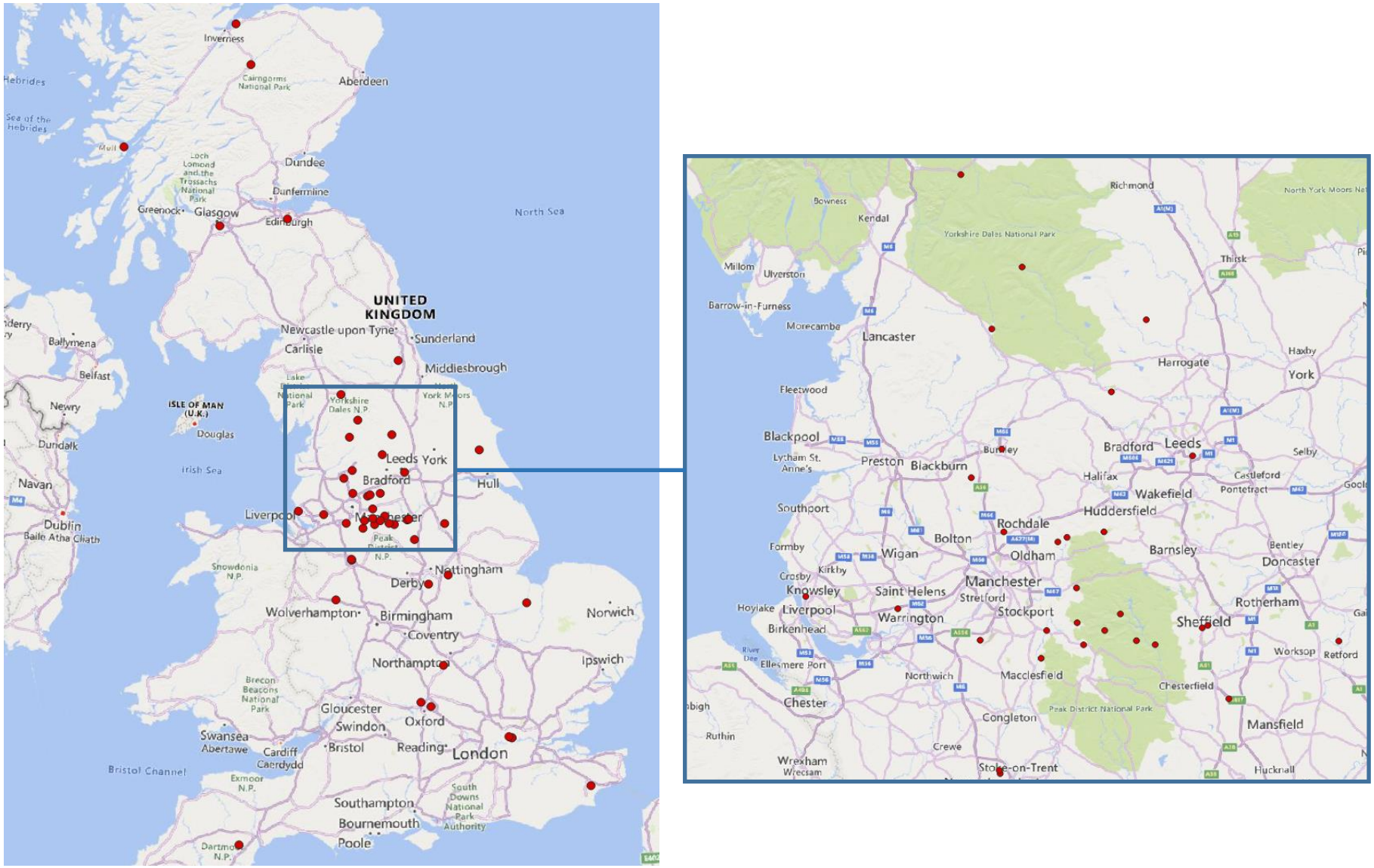

Figure 3.2. Locations of surveyed contractors. Zoomed area shows contractors local to the study area.

3.3 Benefits of restoration works on business

In the post-project survey, contractors were asked to comment on any benefits that the project has had on their business. These described benefits are outlined in Figure 3.3.

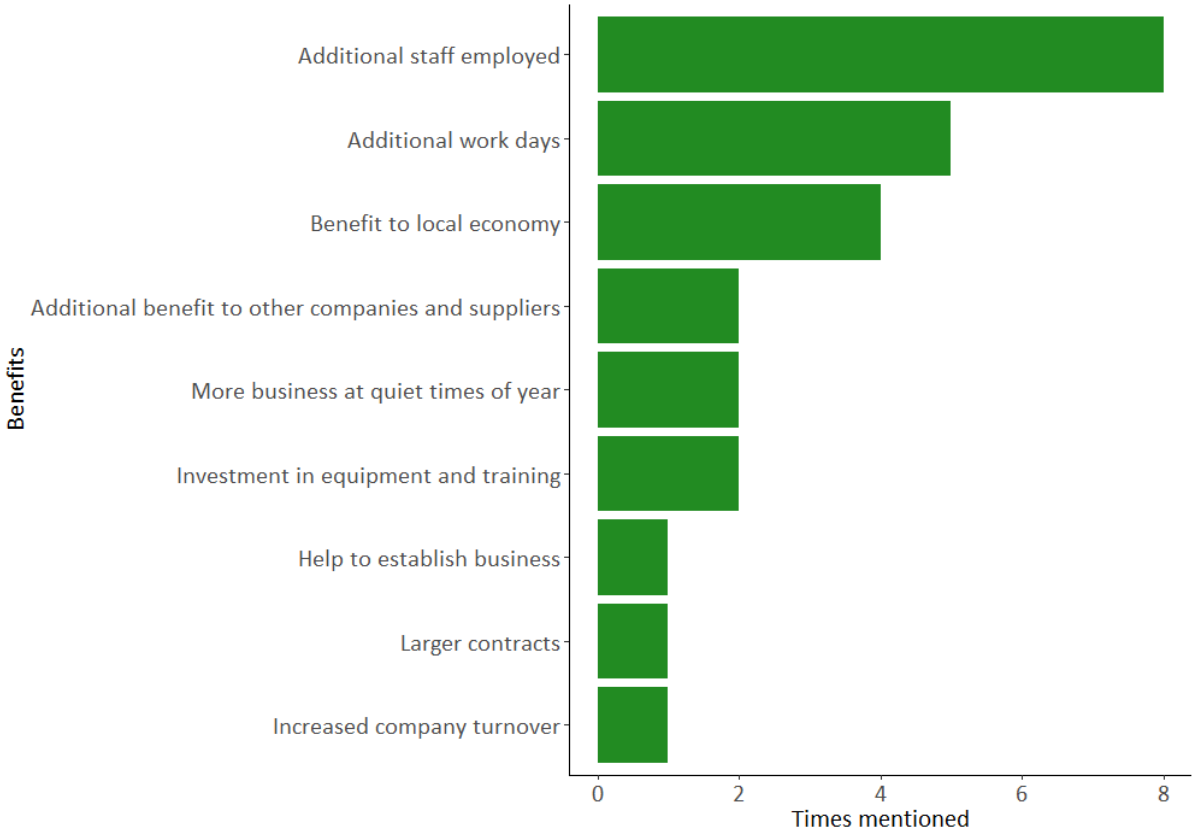

Figure 3.3. Reported benefits of participation in moorland restoration works for contractors.

Only one contractor surveyed said that the project had no discernible impact on their business. The most common benefit mentioned was an ability to employ additional staff, including full-time, casual, and freelance. Creation of additional work hours/days was also a common response. Several responses mentioned that the work also helped to contribute to the local economy, through employment of local people and use of other local businesses, both suppliers and accommodation, for longer periods of work.

Other benefits mentioned included being able to invest in new equipment and staff training, as well as providing work at quieter times of year for businesses that tend to be seasonal. One contractor commented that the project helped to establish their new business, and another said that the project work provided around a quarter of their company's turnover.

It is worth mentioning that there may be some bias in these post-project results based on which businesses chose to fill in the survey. The sector split is somewhat different from the pre-project survey, with half of the respondents being involved in landscaping and only a quarter being suppliers. Of those within the transport sector who responded, all provided helicopter services. This suggests that businesses who were more directly and consistently involved with the work may have been more likely to respond as they may have received a greater benefit from the project.

3.4 Summary

This survey aimed to capture the impacts of the MoorLIFE 2020 project on contractors directly involved in the moorland restoration. The majority of contractors surveyed were small, local businesses that had been operating for less than 20 years.

Generally, contractors reported benefits to their business as a result of the project. These benefits included additional people employed, additional workdays, benefits to the local economy and increased work at quiet times of year. However, there may be some bias in these results, as only a small, self-selected sample of contractors returned the follow-up survey, so they should be interpreted with some caution. Furthermore, it is difficult to extricate effects of the project from other circumstances such as COVID-19, Brexit and general changes in business fortunes over a number of years, and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the results. While no data was collected on the monetary values of these benefits, so this cannot be commented on here, the results presented suggest that the MoorLIFE 2020 project has provided additional positive impacts outside of the scope of the restoration itself, and was beneficial overall to the contractors involved in the work.

4. Land manager surveys – methods and results

The pre-project land manager survey questionnaire is given in Annex 3, and the post-project land manager survey questionnaire (which was very similar) is given in Annex 4. These show details of question structure and response options.

4.1 Survey design and delivery

The land manager surveys covered the topics of land holding and farmer details; enterprise information; current land management activities; impact of blanket bog restoration works; and attitudes to land management. Surveys were conducted in person via interview with project staff from the Moors for the Future Partnership. A list of all landowners/managers that operated in areas where the project was taking place was produced, and a selection of these were then interviewed between July 2018 and February 2019. The post-project surveys, undertaken between December 2021 and June 2022, were conducted by the same project team and focussed on people that had already been interviewed.

4.2 Respondents

In total, 13 farms/estates were surveyed. Seven of these completed both pre- and post-project surveys. Four completed pre-project surveys only, and two completed only post-project surveys.

The majority of respondents were tenants of the land, with a few identifying themselves as managers (Table 4.1). A project officer was also interviewed for the land managed by the National Trust.

Table 4.1. Position of respondents in regard to the land under blanket bog.

Position regarding land	Land managers (%)
Tenant	46
Manager	15
Manager/Tenant	8
Commoner	8
Project Officer	8
Gamekeeper	8
No answer	8

All land managers surveyed had been managing their land for over 10 years (Table 4.2). The majority have been managing the area for between 21 and 40 years, and three respondents have been managing the land for over 50 years.

Table 4.2. Number of years managing the farm/estate (pre-project survey only).

Time managing the area (years)	Land managers (%)
0-10	0
11-20	18
21-30	27
31-40	27
41-50	0
>50	27

4.3 Site and enterprise details

Approximate locations of farms/estates are illustrated in Figure 4.1. These stretch from the middle of the Peak District up towards Bradford.

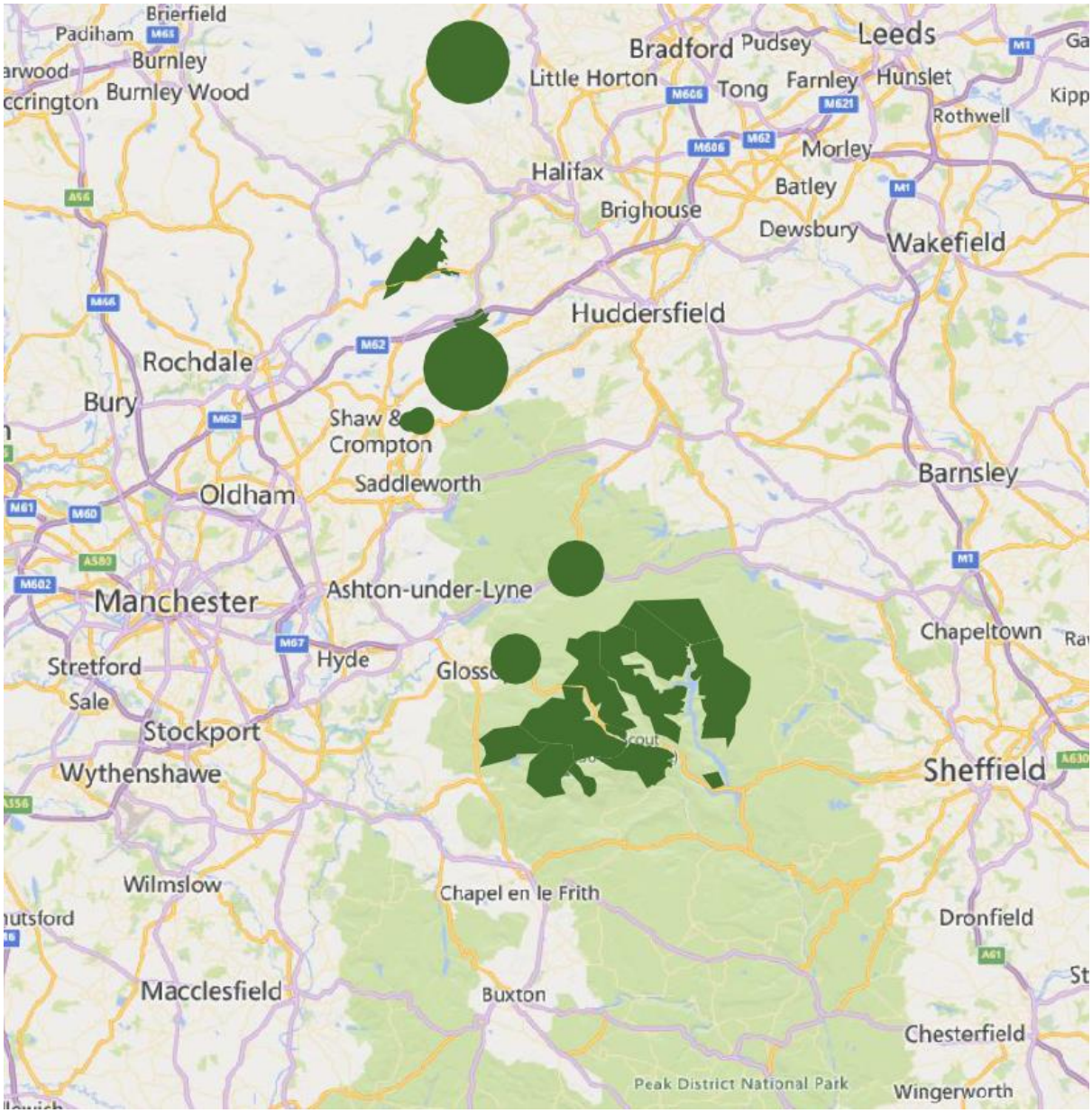

Figure 4.1. Approximate locations of farms/estates that were surveyed. When a map of their location was not provided, the numeric area was plotted as a buffer around the location shown by their postcode to provide an approximation of the size of land covered without being able to see the geographic location.

Land managers were asked about whether management of their land had changed over the previous ten years. Their responses are noted in Figure 4.2. The majority of participants responded that their management had changed over the previous decade, with common answers being changes to grazing regimes (either reducing or excluding sheep and cattle from certain areas) and adding fencing. The surveys also asked the reasons for these changes. The most common response was that it was due to funding schemes but there were some other responses, including “to allow recovery from fire”, “technology” and “improved management for conservation”.

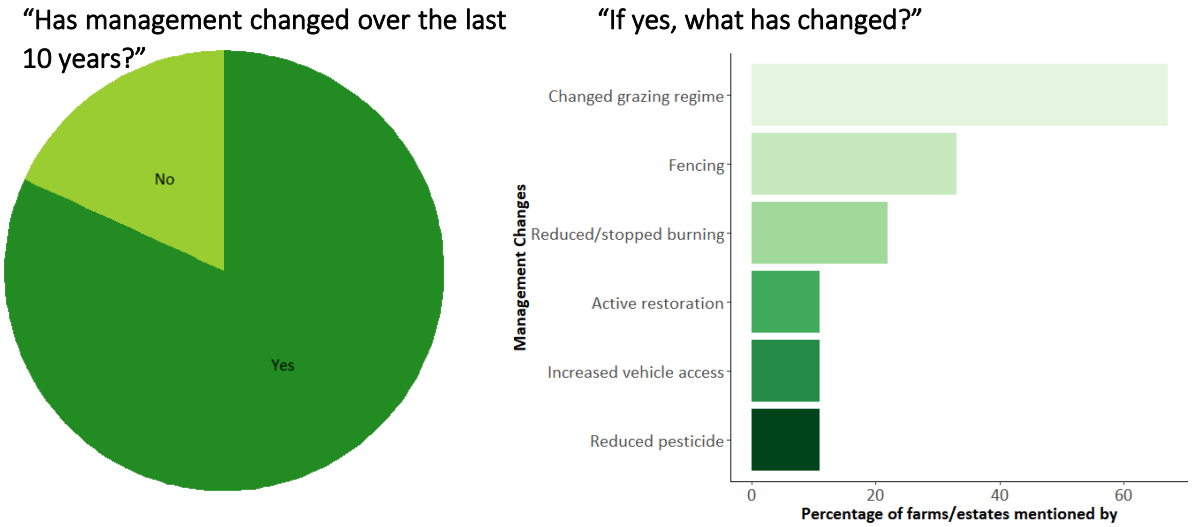

Figure 4.2. Responses to whether land management has changed over the past ten years. Specific changes are noted to the right.

Respondents were asked how many people they employ, both family members and otherwise. The results are presented in Table 4.3. The majority of land managers employ relatively few people, with the most common answers being 0-1 employees, 0-1 full-time family members and 0-2 part time family members. There were also several land managers who did not choose to answer these questions. Adding up the full-time employees and family members, and assuming 0.5 for part-time family members, the total people working for each farm ranges from 1-20, with the mean being four (excluding farm contractors).

Table 4.3. Number of people working on the farm/estate that includes the blanket bog area. These questions were only asked in the pre-project survey.

Family full time (no.)	Land managers (%)
0	9
1	36
2	18
3	18
>3	0
No answer	18
Family part time (no.)	**Land managers (%)**
0	18
1	36
2	18
3	0
>3	0
No answer	27
Employees (no.)	**Land managers (%)**
0	27
1	18
2	9
3	9
>3	9
No answer	27

Casual/contractors	Land managers (%)
0	9
1	0
2	9
3	9
>3	18
Variable	18
No answer	27

There was some variation in the total household income attributable to farm/estate activities (Table 4.4). The majority of answers were in the 76-100% range, with most of these being 100%. Only one response was under 50%. Two respondents said that the question was not applicable to them.

Table 4.4. Proportion of total household income attributable to farm/estate activities.

Proportion of household income (%)	Land managers (%)
0-25	0
26-50	9
51-75	9
76-100	64
Not applicable	18
No answer	0

Land managers were also asked to detail enterprise information for their farm/estate, the results of which are presented below in Table 4.5. The majority of land managers farmed for sheep and cattle, and these tended to overlap (i.e. managers who farmed sheep would also farm cattle). Shooting was undertaken by only around a quarter of the farms/estates surveyed. The other land uses mentioned by two farms were haylage and pheasant cover.

Table 4.5. Different farm enterprises undertaken, as well as average number of livestock and shooting information.

Type of land use	Land managers participating (%)
Sheep (hill/upland)	82
Sheep (in-bye land)	55
Beef cattle	64
Dairy cattle	0
Shooting	27
Rough grazing	55
Permanent low impact	27
Hay	36
Grass/silage	9
Woodland	36
Other	18
Livestock	**Average no.**
Ewes	513
Lambs	679
Beef cattle	72
Dairy cattle	0

Shooting	Average no.
Shoots per season	5
Guns per season	49
Average bag	50

Land managers were asked about any organisations that they were a member of, the results of which are presented in Figure 4.3. The most common membership was of the NFU (91%). The next most common were local farmers' groups and the National Trust, as well as the CLA. Other groups mentioned were:

- Resilience Trust
- English Heritage
- Countryside Alliance
- Woodland Trust
- White Rose
- Open Spaces Society
- NSA (National Sheep Association)

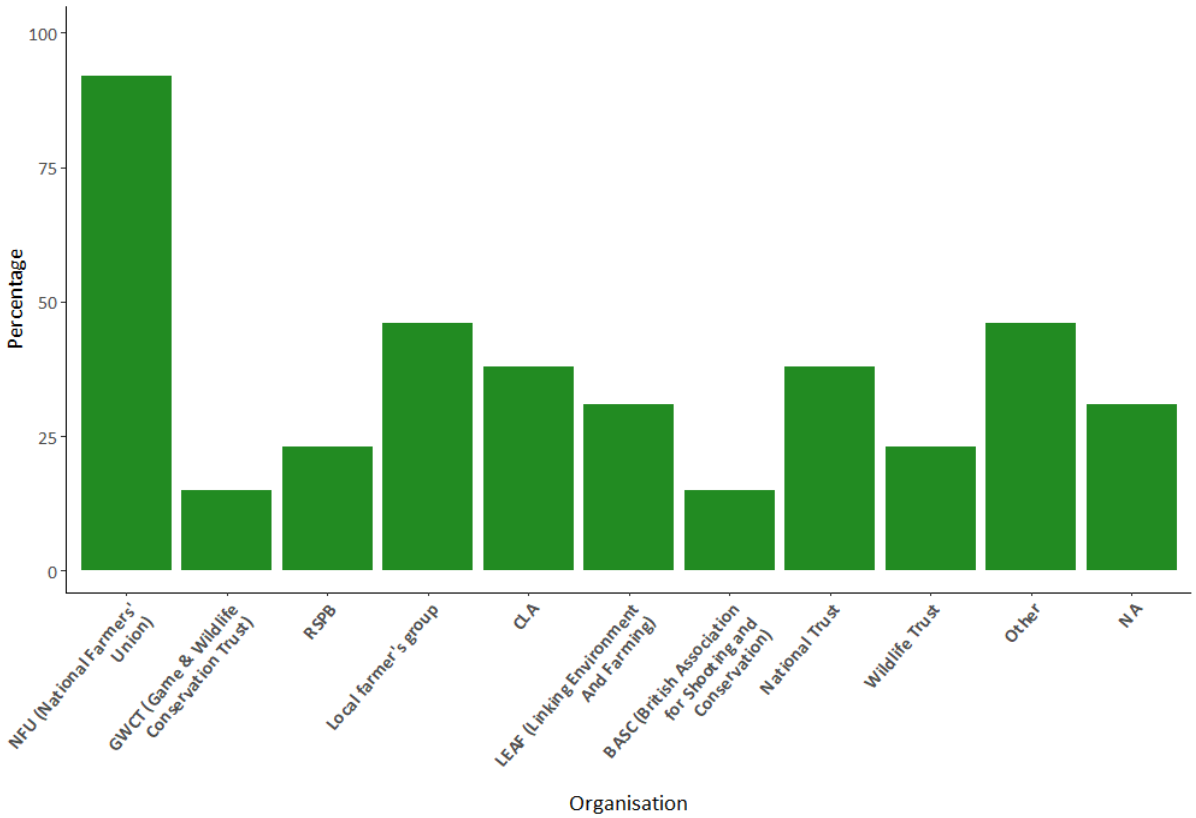

Figure 4.3. Organisation memberships of land manager respondents both pre and post project.

4.4 Land management agreements

Land managers were surveyed on their involvement in government schemes, the results of which are shown in Figure 4.4. The most common schemes were the Higher Level Scheme and the Environmentally Sensitive Area scheme. No land managers surveyed were a part of the Organic Farming Scheme. Figure 4.5 shows the number of land managers involved in environmental initiatives, the most common of which were woodland creation and other peatland restoration conservation programmes such as Yorkshire Peat Partnership and Moor Carbon. The only scheme mentioned in the final "Other" category was the West Yorkshire Combined Authority heathland restoration.

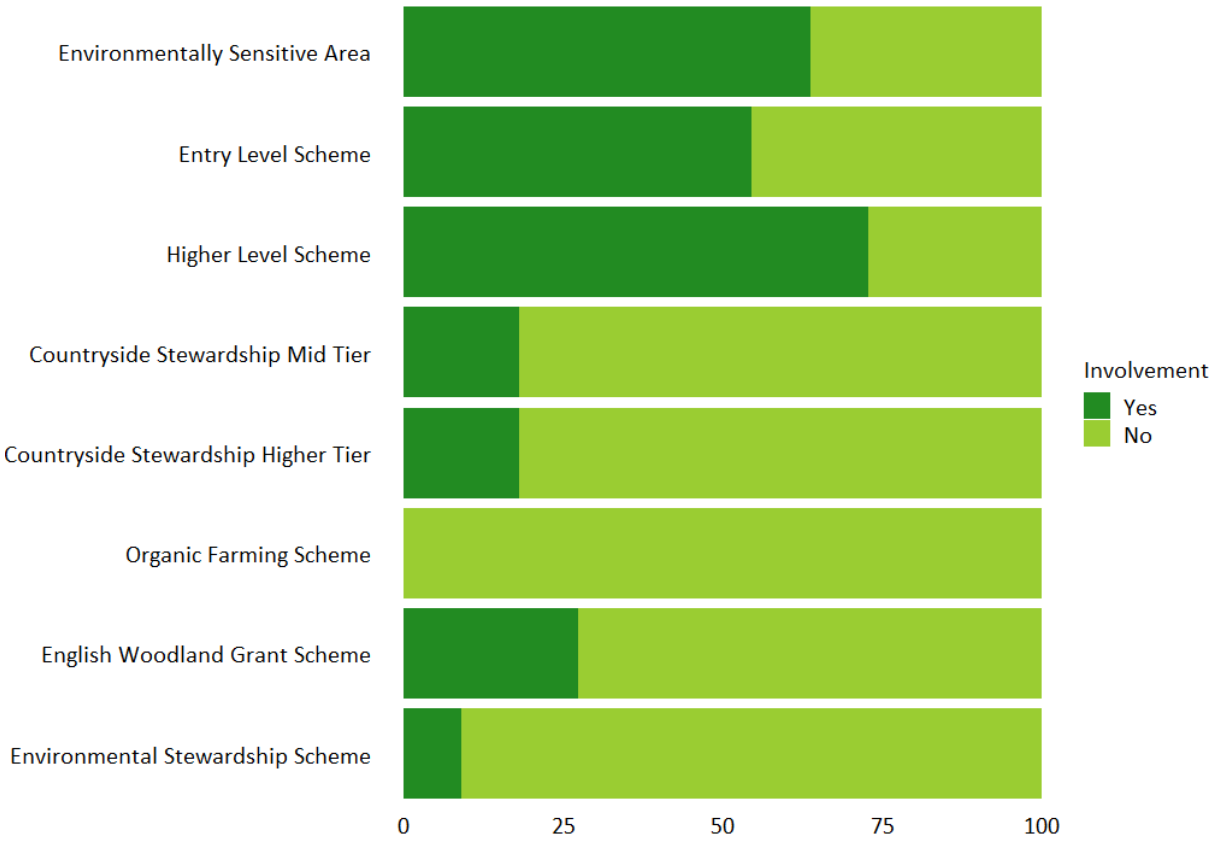

Figure 4.4. Involvement of land managers in government schemes (%), either past or present.

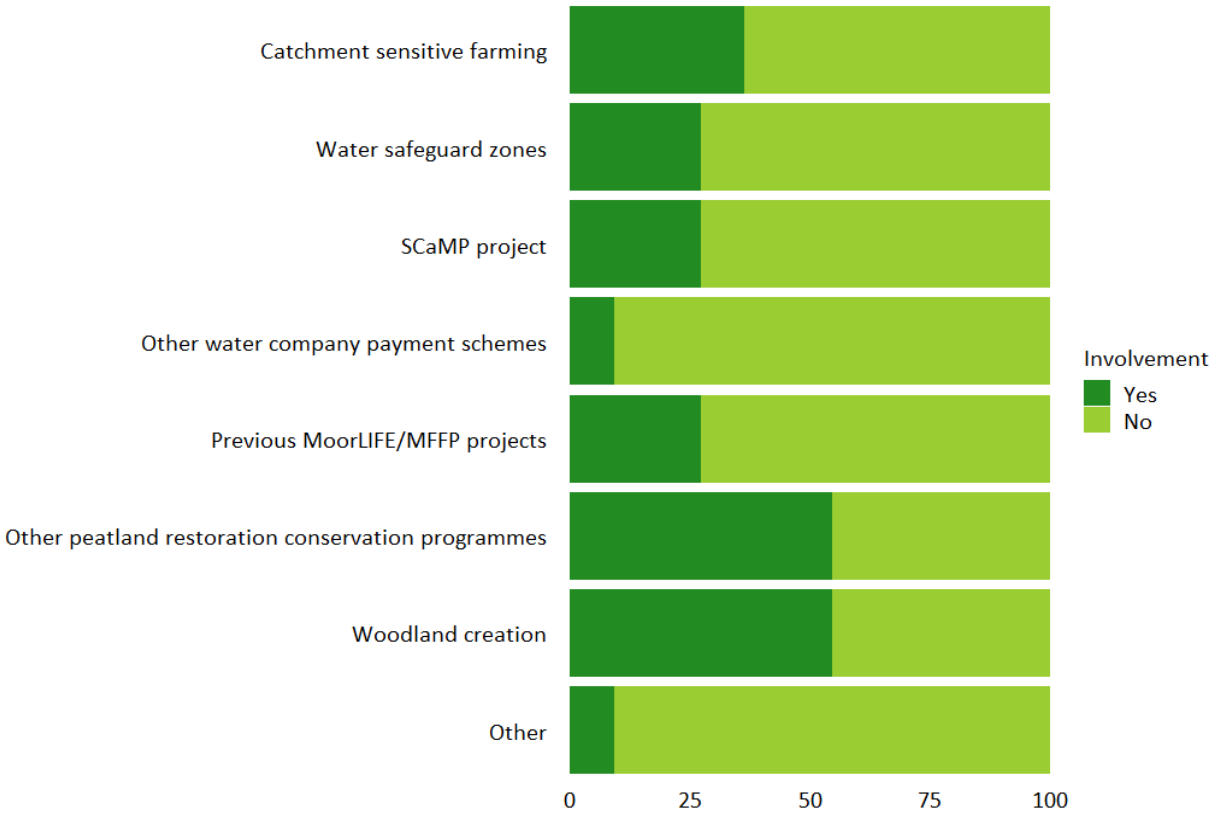

Figure 4.5. Involvement of land managers in environmental protection initiatives (%), either past or present.

4.5 Blanket bog management

The proportion of income attributable to the blanket bog area varies considerably between land holdings (Table 4.6). The most common response was in the 26-50% range. Two were under 25%, with one of those being 0%. Two were also over 50%. There were also two respondents that did not give an answer.

Table 4.6. Proportion of farm/estate gross income attributable to blanket bog area.

Proportion of farm/estate income (%)	Land managers (%)
0-25	18
26-50	36
51-75	9
76-100	9
Variable	9
No answer	18

Land managers were asked how they currently managed the land on which the blanket bog is situated. The results are presented in Figure 4.6. The most common management was grazing, followed by management for game. Around three quarters of respondents have experienced wildfires on their land, the most recent one in the pre-project survey being July 2018 and the most recent one in the post-project survey being March 2022. Only two respondents undertook managed burning.

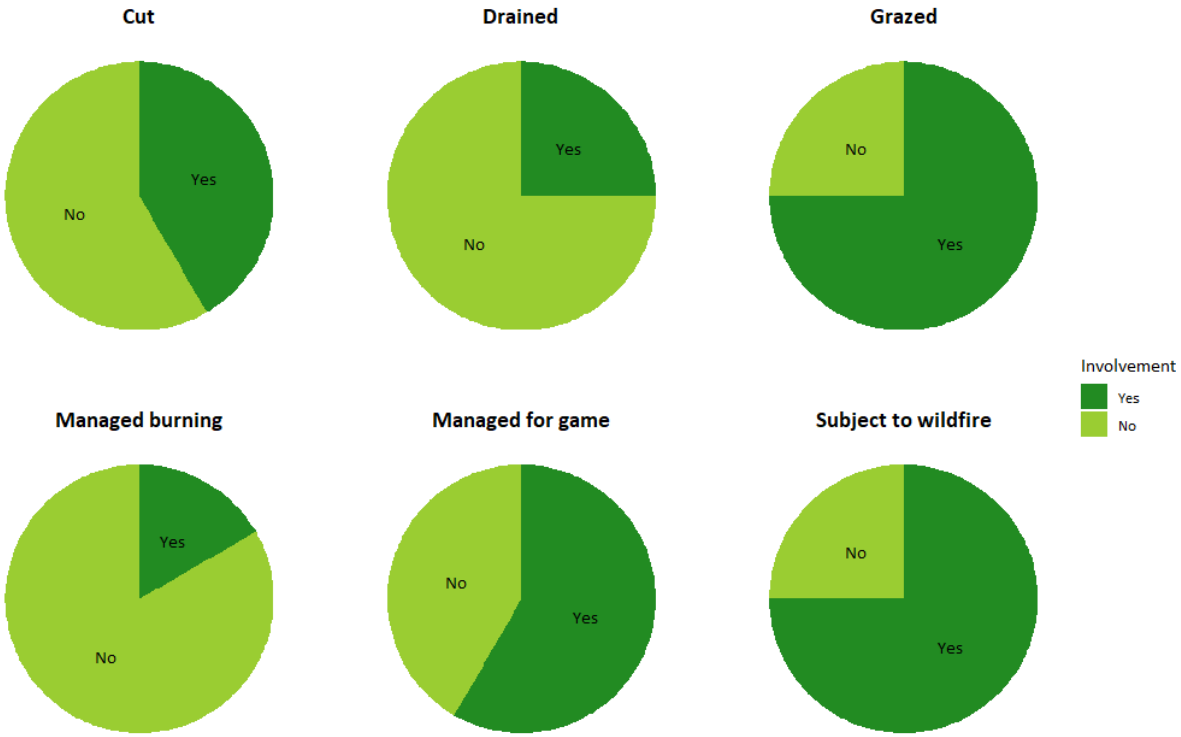

Figure 4.6. Management activities undertaken on the area of blanket bog on each farm/estate. This was asked in both the pre- and post-project surveys. Most respondents had not changed their management strategies. Consequently, these results are comprised of answers from 11 pre-project surveys and one post-project survey (where the respondent had not been surveyed beforehand).

4.6 Awareness and perceptions of moorland restoration and its benefits

Awareness of MoorLIFE 2020

All participants reported that they had had prior exposure to information describing the conservation activities carried out by the Moors for the Future Partnership. Responses varied from general awareness but no direct contact, to having seen documents, had meetings and been involved in previous projects.

Importance and awareness of moorland and bog restoration

Respondents were asked to score a list of 15 potential benefits of moorland and bog restoration (e.g. reducing downstream flooding, carbon storage and capture) for their importance to people on a scale of one to five (1=low importance, 5=high importance), and to score whether they were aware of each benefit (1=not aware, 3=very aware).

Awareness of benefits was generally high (Figure 4.7), particularly for carbon storage, reduced erosion, reduced runoff and water quality improvements. The lowest awareness was of increased pest and disease control, and also increased pollination.

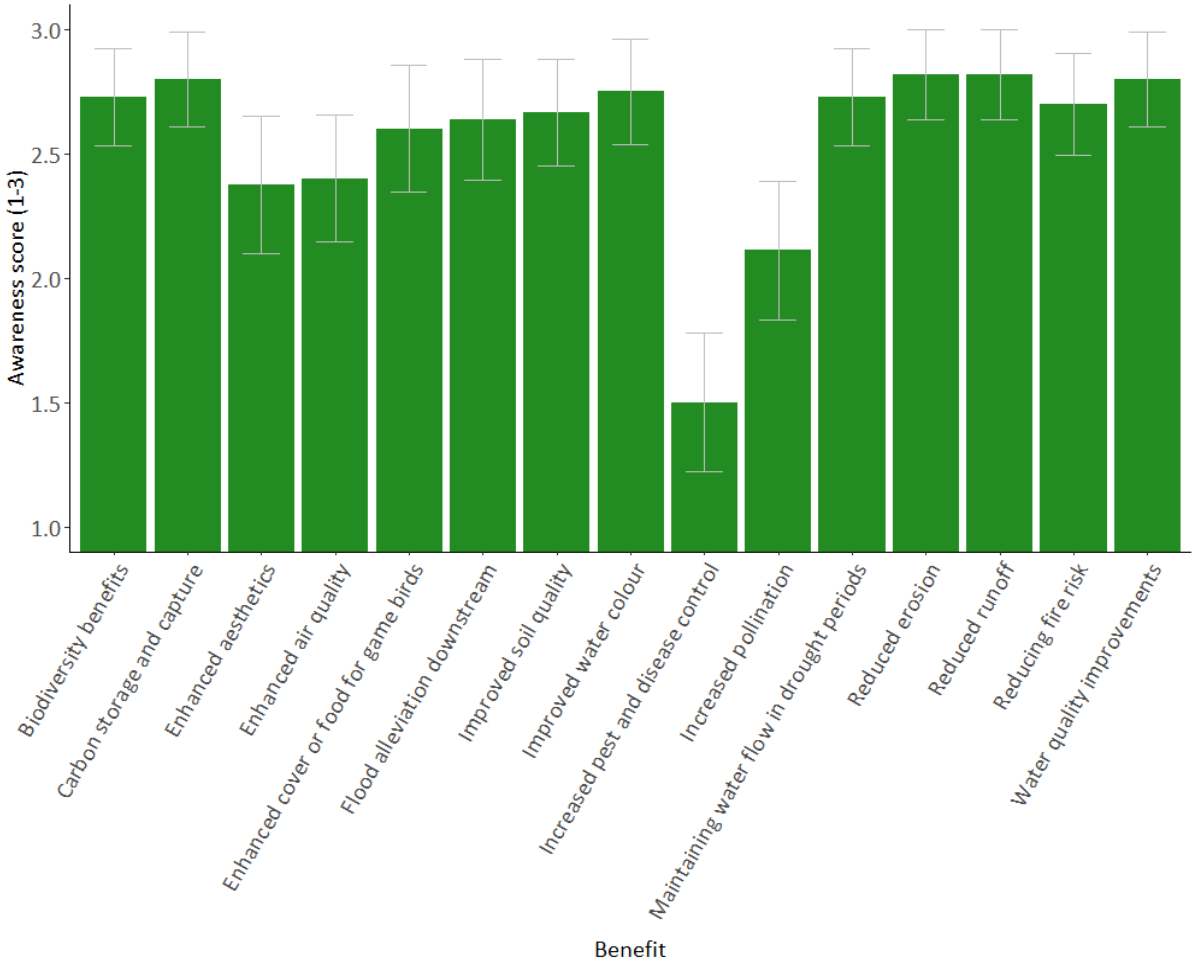

Figure 4.7. Average scores of awareness (not aware=1, very aware=3) of potential benefits of moorland and bog restoration to people. All listed potential benefits are improvements (i.e. "improved water colour") except where stated. Error bars are standard errors.

Most benefits were seen as important, as detailed in Figure 4.8. The highest average scores were for biodiversity benefits, improved air quality and reduced fire risk. One land manager mentioned that biodiversity improvement will lead to an increase in all other benefits. The benefit perceived to be least important was increased pest and disease control. This appears to be related to the lower awareness of this benefit, as land managers were unsure how to score it. One respondent commented that they did not believe it applies to them, but presumably would be important nonetheless. Only one participant suggested an additional benefit of moorland and bog restoration, which was recreation/access.

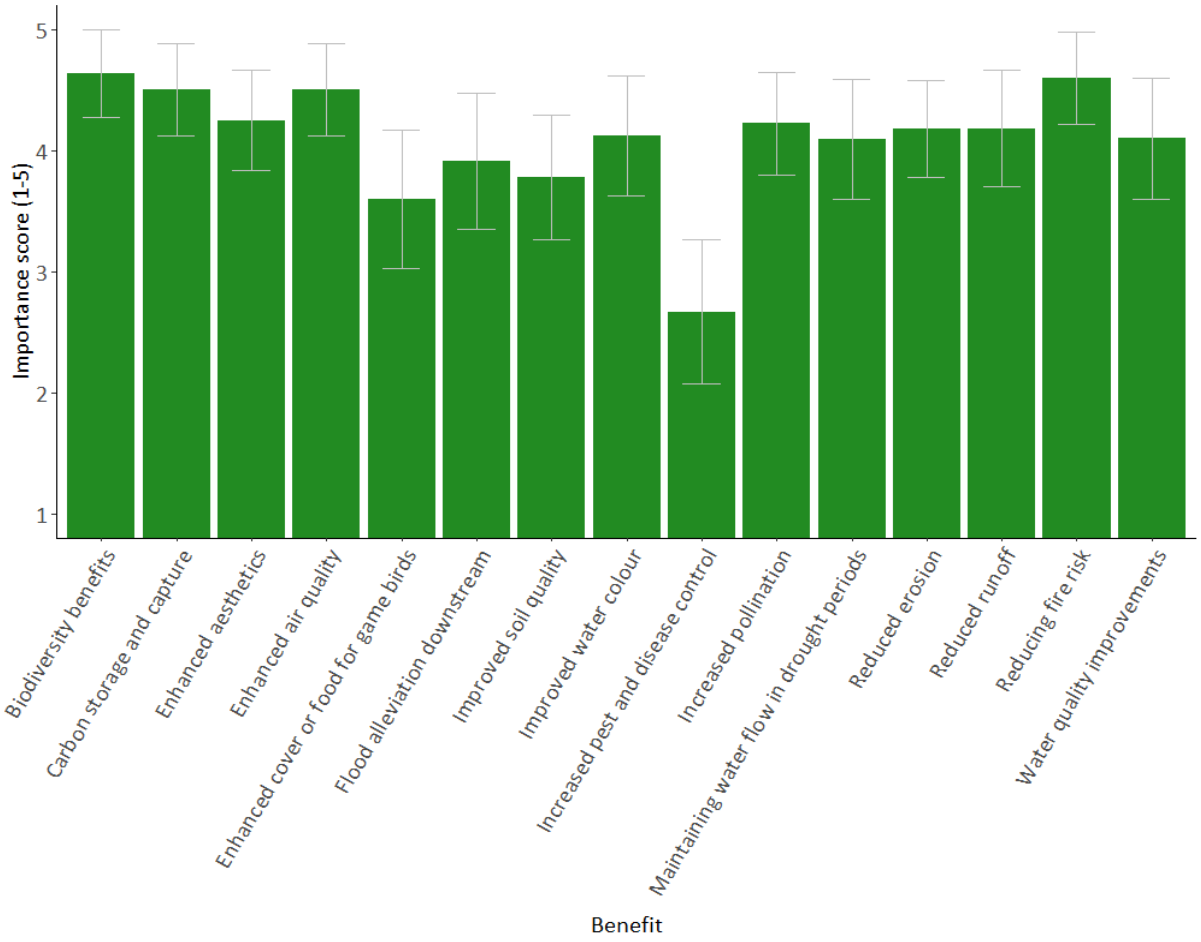

Figure 4.8. Average scores of perceived importance (low importance = 1, high importance = 5) of potential benefits of moorland and bog restoration to people. All listed potential benefits are improvements (i.e. "improved water colour") except where stated. Error bars are standard errors.

4.7 Impacts of restoration

Land managers were asked to describe any changes they expected as a result of planned restoration works in the survey before the project. They were then asked again about any impacts that they observed after the project finished.

Perceived impacts (pre-project)

The perceived impacts outlined in the pre-project survey are detailed below in Table 4.7. Most respondents did not expect many or any impacts from the project. Only three respondents expected any changes to stocking density, and both were after restoration. These were mainly expecting

increased sustainability post-project. There were more expectations of impacts on other management activities, both during and after the project. These vary significantly, including both increasing and decreasing cutting, managing hydrology, diversifying plants, and both reducing grazing on the blanket bog and increasing grazing on the rest of the estate. The majority of respondents did not expect any impact on productivity or output. Of those that did expect a change, they generally expected productivity to increase. Again, most did not expect a change to business income, and those that did generally anticipated an increase either directly through increased revenue or indirectly through reduced costs. However, there were also mentions of uncertainty around this due to changes in funding schemes.

Table 4.7. Perceived impacts of blanket bog restoration on the farm/estate and surrounding areas during and after the project. Respondents were asked if they thought there would be any changes, and to detail them if so.

Do you think there will be an impact on:	Land managers (%)				Perceived impacts
	No	Maybe	Yes	No response	
Stocking density on blanket bog during restoration	91	9	0	0	• Expected to be more dovetailed to funding
Stocking density on blanket bog after restoration	55	18	18	9	• Restock eventually • Grazing to be sustainable all year • May change to manage Molinia
Stocking density on rest of farm/estate after restoration	82	9	9	0	• Allow natural processes to take over
Other management activities on blanket bog during restoration	73	0	27	0	• Increased heather cutting • Manage hydrology • Diversify vegetation • Grazing exclusion
Other management activities on blanket bog after restoration	55	9	27	9	• Possibly decrease bilberry • Reduced cutting • Manage hydrology • Diversify vegetation • Stock return • Increase grazing
Other management activities on rest of farm/estate during restoration	73	9	9	9	• Inbye to go to HLS • Increase in grazing
Productivity/output	64	9	27	0	• Could increase in long term • Increased ecosystem service outcomes
Business income	55	18	18	9	• Uncertain as future funding unknown • Potential improvement to grazing quality • Reduction in costs if ecosystem becomes more resilient • Positive income from grazing • Increased tourism

Observed impacts (post-project)

The observed impacts of the restoration work are detailed in Table 4.8. Not many impacts were observed during the project work, with the only one mentioned being removal of grazing from the blanket bog site. However, there were several impacts recorded after the project work was completed. On blanket bog sites, there were comments about reduced stock density, which were mentioned in the pre-project survey, and more water being retained due to restoration. The type of farming / management practised on the land did not appear to have any influence on the impacts that were highlighted or whether there were impacts noted. Comments on the success of the restoration were generally positive. Downstream from the restoration site, there were several impacts attributed to increased water retention, some of which were perceived to be negative. These included reduced fish size and numbers, reduced water volume/flow in streams coming off the blanket bog, and increased landslides which were suggested to be due to ground drying out.

Table 4.8. Observed impacts of blanket bog restoration on the farm/estate and surrounding areas during and after the project.

On the blanket bog site during the works	On the blanket bog site after the works were completed	Below/downstream of the restoration site
• Removal of grazing	• Stock densities reduced as part of management • Deep ruts after tractor got stuck • More water retained • Pooling and increased surface water good for grouse breeding • Works to increase biodiversity and improve hydrology have been largely successful • Possible increased fire hazard in heather cut sites where brash is not removed • Sheep reduction works well	• Reduced fish size and numbers • Reduced water flow and volume in streams, attributed to increased water retention • Increased landslides on A57 possibly due to ground drying out as water retained on moors

4.8 Attitudes towards land management

Landowners were asked to rank their agreement with 14 statements on a scale of 1-5 (1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree). The averaged results for all 13 farms/estates surveyed are presented below in Figure 4.9.

Access and wellbeing

“Maintaining an attractive-looking countryside should be an important goal of land managers” had generally strong agreement. This opinion did vary between individuals, however, with one land manager strongly disagreeing and commenting that “people come to the countryside because it’s nice to look at – wearing the place out and dropping their trash”. The scores suggest that land managers do not think that there should be more access routes across farmland/game areas. This seems to be along the same lines as the previous comment on maintaining an attractive countryside, with opinions ranging from “it’s right as is” to “too many people [are] trashing [the countryside]”.

Agriculture

As a whole, the land managers surveyed did not think that agriculture is a source of major ecological problems with a need for significant modification. Some respondents said that more information was needed to answer this question properly. Opinions on whether land managers have a higher responsibility for food production or environmental protection were fairly neutral, tending slightly towards disagreement. Comments were made that it's important to be able to do both, and they shouldn't be seen as mutually exclusive.

Environmental protection

There was agreement that "gamekeeping significantly enhances the ecology and environment of the moorlands". Whether the moorlands are in a better state now than they have ever been has a generally neutral score, with opinions going either way. Some comments suggested that this was too open a question to answer accurately. Others ranged from agreement, saying that it's the best they've seen it in 20 years, to strong disagreement saying that conditions did improve previously but were then reversed. However, it was also generally agreed that not enough is being done to protect the rural environment. There was also general consensus that species that conservationists want to protect are indeed worth conserving. This was again seen by some as a rather open question that was difficult to answer without specifics.

Land management

"A successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities" was highly agreed with, with very little variation between respondents. There was also general agreement that land managers should conserve soil and water resources whatever the impacts are on profits. Comments were made about responsibility not just being on the landowner/manager, and that the general public should play a part too. Attitudes towards land managers being able to manage their own land however they wish were fairly neutral, although there was variation on this between individuals.

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

There was strong agreement that landowners/managers should be paid for ecosystem services, and there is agreement indicated with the statement "Payments received through [PES schemes] would be a valuable source of income for me". A number of comments were made about this, with several suggesting that they were unsure of the specifics and that it depended on what was being paid for. It was also mentioned that as tenant farmers filling in the survey, these schemes would not be especially helpful to them as the payments would go mainly to the landowners. It was also acknowledged that this would be a useful alternative source of income to compensate for changes brought about by the project such as reduced stocking densities.

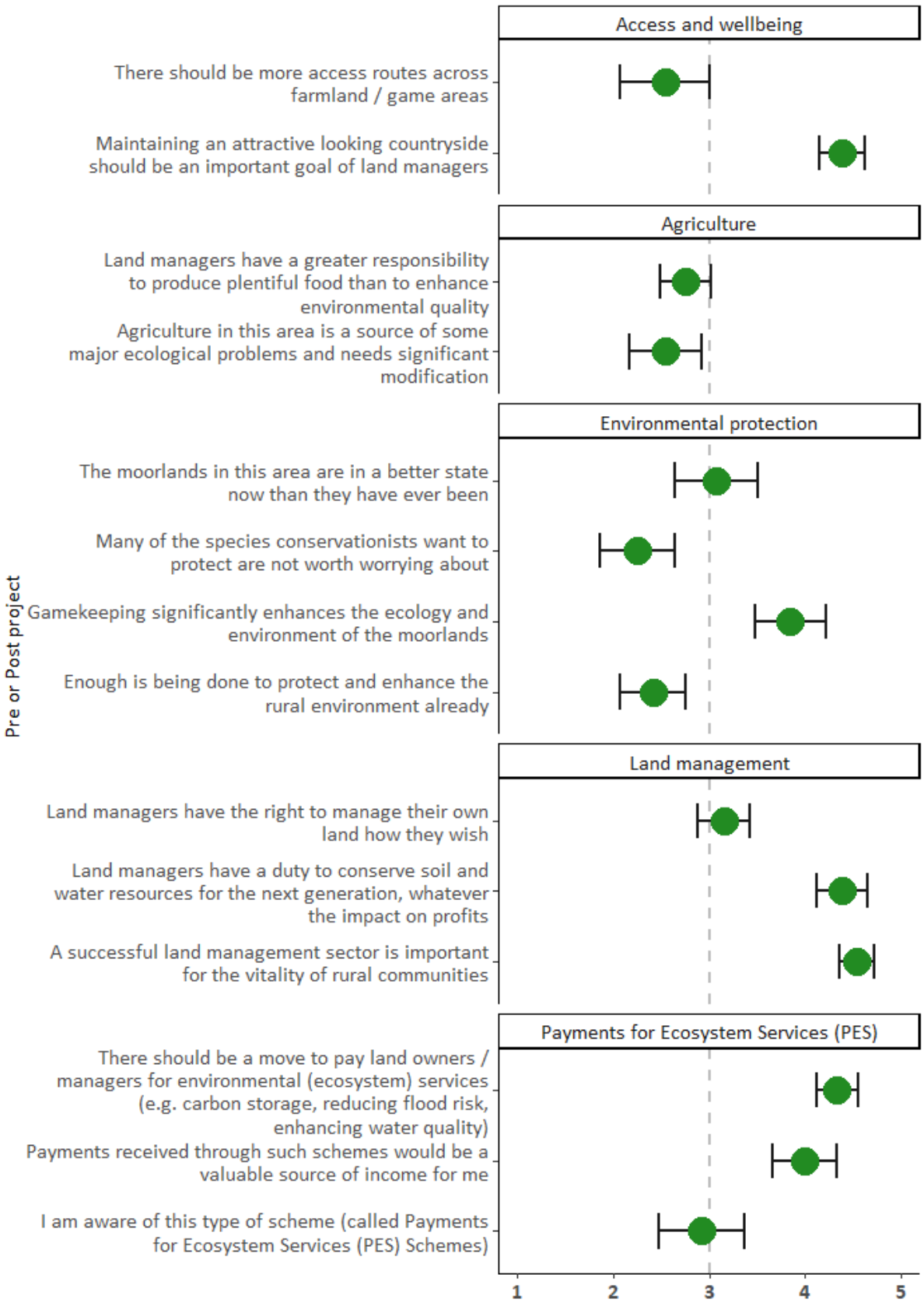

Figure 4.9. Statements provided which landowners were asked to indicate their agreement with (1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree). Error bars are standard errors.

Management in the next ten years

Land managers were also asked about their plans for the next ten years with regards to managing the land for maximum production versus environmental consciousness. The results for this are presented below in Figure 4.10. There is a general attitude of uncertainty underpinning many of the answers for this, due to changes in payment schemes and governmental support.

These scores tend towards a more environmentally conscious approach rather than increased focus on production and profit. There is a small tendency towards reduction rather than expansion, as well as extensification rather than intensification. The highest average score is for stewardship as opposed to production. However, there are several comments on this particular question stating that this is dependent on the new grant system[2]. There is also a tendency towards diversification rather than specialisation. These all suggest that land managers as a whole foresee a change towards a more environmentally centred farming approach in the next decade. However, error bars do indicate variation within these scores.

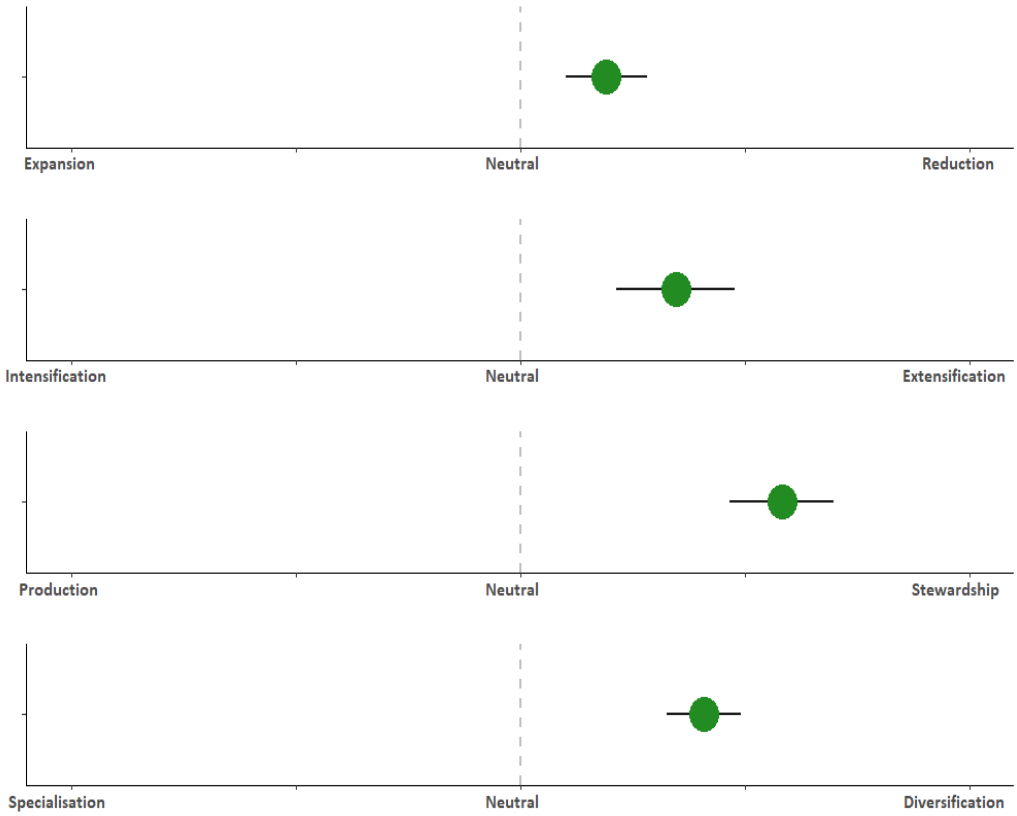

Figure 4.10. Average scores of attitudes towards land management in the next ten years. Error bars are standard errors.

The average score tended towards seeing farming/land management as a way of life (Figure 4.11). Several land managers responded that they identified with both, with one saying it's "[a] way of life but [we] need some income".

[2] The government is currently in the process of phasing out the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) in favour of the new Environmental Land Management schemes (ELMs). However, there is currently some uncertainty around its implementation.

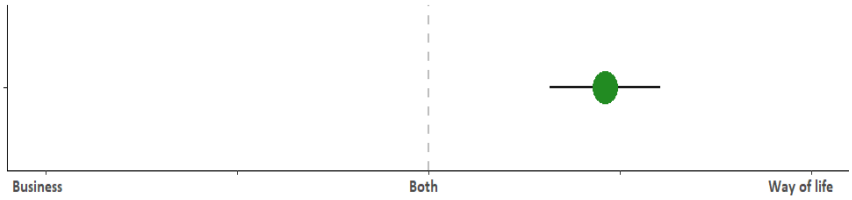

Figure 4.11. Average scores of attitudes towards farming/land management as a business or a way of life. Error bars are standard errors.

4.9 Changes in attitude towards land management

To examine if there was an impact of the MoorLife 2020 project on attitudes towards land management, we have also examined the questions in the previous section but focusing only on answers from participants who completed both the pre- and post-project surveys (7 respondents), to determine if answers had changed.

Figure 4.12 displays the agreement of these landowners with the same 14 statements as previously, both before and after the project.

Access and wellbeing

There were no changes in attitudes around access and wellbeing before and after the project.

Agriculture

As a whole, the land managers surveyed before the project did not think that agriculture is a source of major ecological problems with a need for significant modification. This attitude was not significantly different after the project. Opinions on whether land managers have a higher responsibility for food production or environmental protection were fairly neutral both pre- and post-project, but tended slightly more towards environmental quality before the project and slightly more towards agriculture after the project, although the difference was not significant. Comments were made that it's important to be able to do both, and they shouldn't be seen as mutually exclusive.

Environmental protection

Land managers surveyed before the project began generally disagreed that moors in the local area are in a better state now than they've ever been. The average score after the project, however, was neutral that the moors are in a better condition now, although there are again varying attitudes within this, with one land manager commenting that conditions were "worse because animals were removed". This slightly improved score may be at least partially due to the restoration work carried out by the project, although there is no way to validate this here. The statement that "many of the species conservationists want to protect are not worth worrying about" is disagreed with both before and after the project. There was also no significant change in agreement that gamekeeping enhances the ecology and environment of the moorlands both before and after. Generally, the status on whether enough is being done to protect and enhance the rural environment was neutral before the project; however, this tends more towards disagreement after the project.

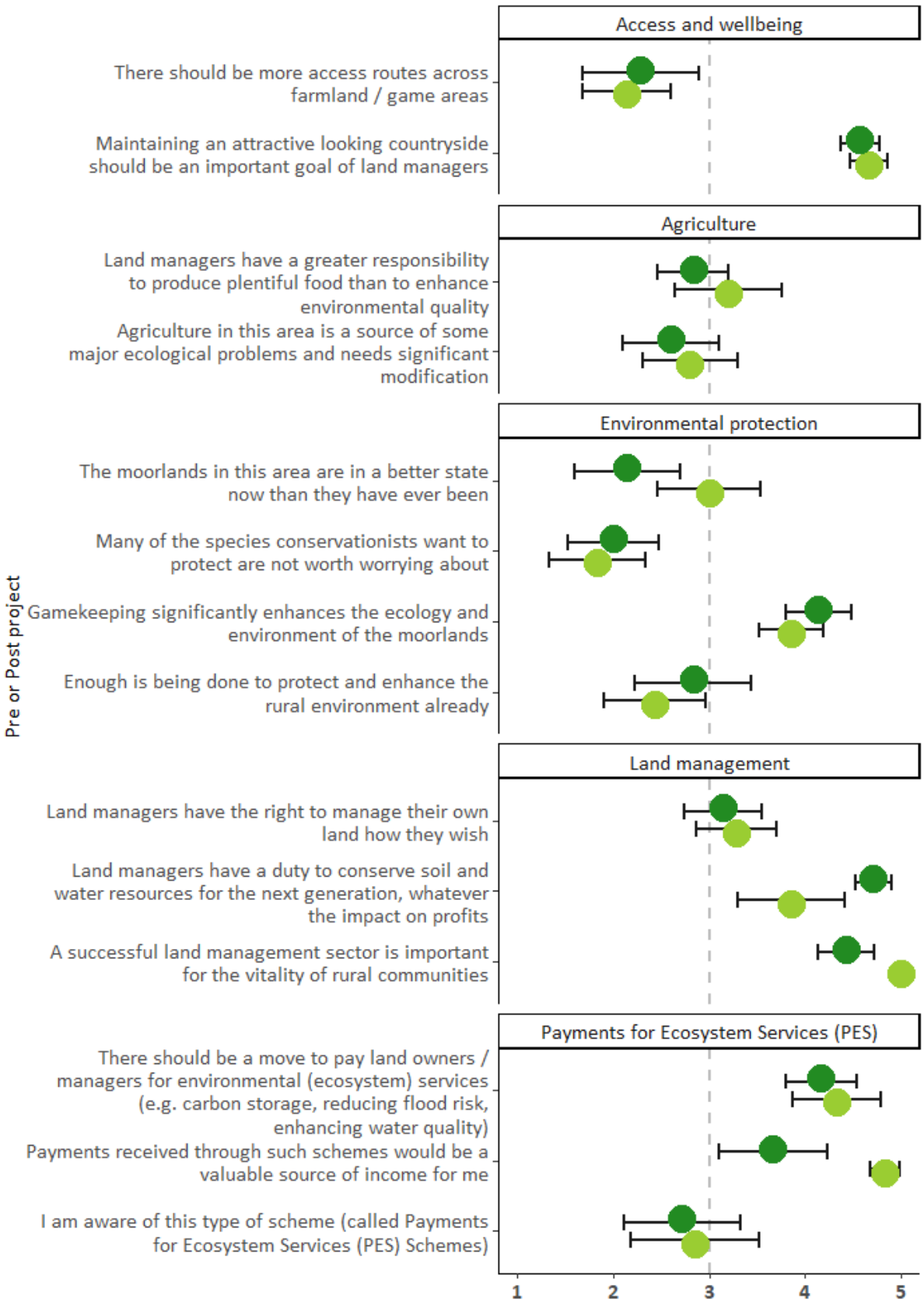

Figure 4.12. Statements provided before and after the project, which landowners were asked to indicate their agreement with (1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree). Dark green indicates pre-project scores, light green indicates post-project scores. Error bars are standard errors.

Land management

"A successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities" was highly agreed with in the pre-project survey, and this became even higher post-project, with almost complete consensus on this answer. Opinion on whether land managers have the right to manage their own land how they wish is mainly neutral both before and after the project. There was strong agreement that land managers should conserve soil and water resources whatever the impacts are on profits before the project, but this decreased somewhat post-project, although error bars indicate a large variation between respondents.

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Awareness of PES schemes remain unchanged between the pre- and post-project surveys at a more or less neutral level. However, there was interest in the schemes both pre- and post-project, and a far higher agreement that payments from PES schemes would be a valuable source of income post project. This may in part reflect the impending loss of the Basic Payment Scheme and growing interest in replacement income sources.

Management in the next ten years

There was little change in opinions around expansion versus reduction over the course of the project (Figure 4.13), although some evidence to suggest that opinions were more variable post project (large error bars for this answer). Both the pre- and post-project surveys show a strong trend towards extensification rather than intensification. One respondent mentioned that this was dependent on Higher Level Stewardship extensions. Answers also tend towards environmental stewardship rather than production, both in the pre- and post-project survey. In the pre-project survey, there was a tendency towards diversification as opposed to specialisation. However, in the post-project survey this has decreased slightly.

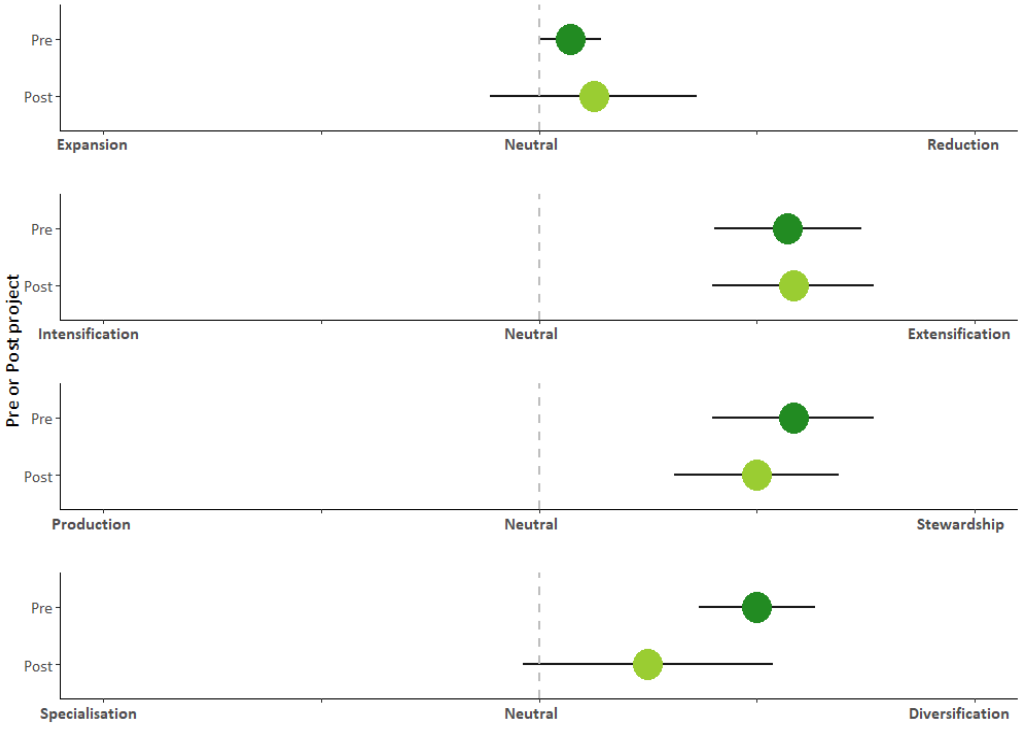

Figure 4.13. Average scores of attitudes towards land management in the next ten years. Dark green indicates pre-project scores, light green indicates post-project scores. Error bars are standard errors.

Farming/land management was viewed more as a way of life than as a business both before and after the project (Figure 4.14), although with perhaps slightly less emphasis on way of life post project.

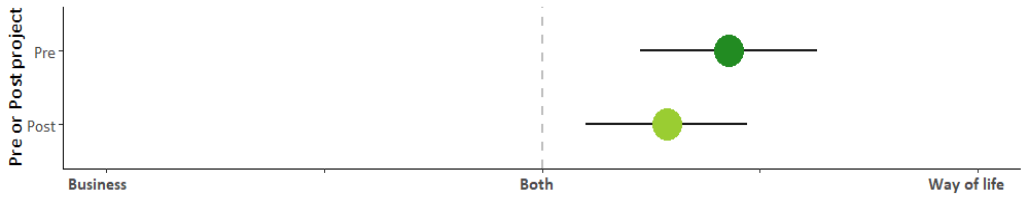

Figure 4.14. Average scores of attitudes towards farming/land management as a business or a way of life. Dark green indicates pre-project scores, light green indicates post-project scores. Error bars are standard errors.

It is important to view these attitude changes within the context of the past few years, where large events such as COVID-19 and Brexit (and associated payment scheme changes) may serve to influence opinions and circumstances far more than the MoorLife 2020 project. Therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution.

4.10 Other comments

There was a general feeling from some respondents that they are not being adequately supported and consulted by the government and other organisations with regards to conservation and restoration. One respondent commented that "local farmers and land users should be involved in planning moorland conservation works as they have expert local moorland knowledge. They are never consulted". When asked about their plans for the next ten years, another respondent said "ask the government", presumably in response to the uncertainty on the direction of funding schemes. Another respondent also had strong feelings of not being helped with continuing traditional hill farming.

4.11 Summary

This survey set out to capture the impact of the ML2020 programme on land managers as well as their perceptions of restoration activities and its knock-on effects. Levels of awareness of the benefits of moorland restoration were generally high across the board, except for increased pest and disease control. The benefits were also considered to be generally important, again with the exception of increased pest and disease control. This suggests that awareness of benefits provided by conservation activities influences how important people find them (although cause and effect cannot be established here).

At the start of the project, the majority of landowners did not expect many impacts on their management practices or business as a result of the project. Of the observed impacts in the post-project surveys, most on site were positive. There were some suggested impacts outside of the site which were negative, although these cannot be established as definitely being caused by the restoration programme here.

Attitudes to land management varied somewhat between respondents. Generally, attitudes towards environmental protection were favourable, and land managers tended to be interested in Payments

for Ecosystem Services schemes, although not always aware of them. There was also a sense of responsibility for looking after the environment and local communities, although there was general disagreement with the idea that local agriculture is a source of ecological problems.

Attitudes post-project were broadly similar compared to pre-project, except that there was a much stronger agreement that payments from PES schemes would be a valuable source of income post project, indication that participants thought that the moors were in an improved condition (perhaps thanks to the restoration works), and stronger agreement that a successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities. Comments suggested that uncertainty over government funding for agriculture (withdrawal of the Basic Payment Scheme and lack of clarity about ELMs) may be driving these changing attitudes, as well as engagement with the MoorLife 2020 Project. Indeed, large changes over the last few years, particularly COVID-19 and Brexit (and associated payment scheme changes), may serve to influence opinions and circumstances more than the MoorLife 2020 project and it is not possible to disentangle these different influences. It appears that involvement with conservation work may influence its integration into farm management and land manager attitudes, but that this sits within the broader context of socio-economic and agricultural policy drivers, which are changing significantly at present.

Attitudes towards how respondents' land management would change in the next ten years tended towards a more environmentally conscious approach via reduction rather than expansion, extensification rather than intensification and environmental stewardship rather than production. There was little change in these opinions over the course of the project, although some evidence to suggest that opinions were more variable post project. When asked whether farming/land management is a way of life or business to them, respondents tended more towards way of life.

Annex 1: Contractor pre-project survey questionnaire

Socio-economic impacts of the MoorLIFE 2020 project

As part of the MoorLIFE 2020 project, monitoring socio-economic impacts is a compulsory action. Contractors are required to collect and provide the following information as part of their contract and project delivery. This information will be requested at the start and the end of the MoorLIFE2020 project to see if there is any impact.

Name and address of Registered Business

Type/status of business (e.g. sole trader, partnership, limited company, social enterprise, cooperative, charity)

Business size (number of employees and types of contracts <u>pre-MoorLIFE2020 work</u>)

Number of years trading

Annex 2: Contractor post-project survey questionnaire

Socio-economic impacts of the MoorLIFE 2020 project

As part of the MoorLIFE 2020 project, monitoring socio-economic impacts is a compulsory action. Contractors are required to collect and provide the following information as part of their contract and project delivery. This information will be requested at the start and the end of the MoorLIFE2020 project to see if there is any impact.

Name and address of Registered Business

Business size (number of employees and types of contracts)

General comment on how work from ML2020 has benefitted your business:
(Consider the amount of work obtained, the number of person days created by this work and the number of additional people employed in the delivery of the work)

Annex 3: Land manager pre-project survey questionnaire

Economic impacts of capital works on land management activities

This questionnaire is aiming to find out how land managers, gamekeepers and farmers currently manage blanket bog areas and the possible impacts of restoration works. It is being conducted for Moors for the Future and the Peak District National Park Authority as part of the MoorLife 2020 project.

Site name: _____ Farm /estate:

Interviewee: Interviewee position:

Interviewer: Date of interview:

1. Land holding and farmer details

1.1 How many farms / estates do you operate?

1.2 Please identify the holding that includes the blanket bog area (*ask farmer / land manager to provide outline on map*):

1.3 What is the size of this holding? _____ (acres or ha, *please circle*)

1.4 What is your position in regard to the land under blanket bog? (*circle*):

Owner Manager Tenant Other:_____

1.5 Since when have you managed this area? _____

1.6 How many people work on the farm / estate that includes the blanket bog area?:

Family full-time: _____ Family part-time: _____ Employed: _____

Casual / contractors: _____ (no. of weeks)

1.7 What proportion of the farm / estate gross income does the blanket bog area represent?

1.8 What proportion of total household income is attributable to your farm / estate activities?

_____

1.9 Have you had much prior exposure to information describing the conservation activities carried out by Moors for the Future Partnership? ('Land Mangers Guidance' document, MoorLIFE2020 briefing get-togethers, previous involvement with MFFP works etc)?

_____

2. Enterprise info

The following questions refer to the <u>whole farm / estate</u> of which the blanket bog area is a part:

2.1 **Sheep enterprise:**

Total no. of ewes:_____ Total lambs: _____

Area of hill/upland: _____acres / ha Area of In-bye land: _____ acres / ha

2.2 **Beef enterprise:**

No. of beef cattle _____ Area of land: _____ acres /ha

System: _____

2.3 **Dairy enterprise:**

No. of dairy cows: _____ No. of followers: _____

Area of land: _____ acres /ha

Breed: _____

2.4 **Grouse:**

Area of land: _____ acres /ha

No. of shoots per season: _____ No. of guns per season: _____

No. of employees for gamekeeping: _____ For shoots: _____

Average bag: _____

2.5 **Any other livestock, poultry or game**? (give details)

_____

_____

2.6 **Cropping**

		Acres / ha
Pasture	Rough grazing	_____
	Permanent – low input	_____
	Permanent – high input (>5 years)	_____
	Leys and temporary grass (<5 years, seeded)	_____
Forage crops	Hay	_____
	Grass silage	_____
	Whole crop (cereal) silage	_____
	Maize	_____
Cereals	Wheat (winter or spring?)	_____
	Barley (winter or spring?)	_____

Other crops	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2.7 **Woodland**

	Type:	Acres / ha
Woodland	_____	_____
	_____	_____

3. Current land management activities – blanket bog area

The following questions refer specifically to the blanket bog part of the land holding:

How do you currently manage the blanket bog area?

3.1 Is the area grazed? YES NO

If yes, by what? _____ No. of stock _____

Over which times of year? _____

3.2 Is the area cut? YES NO

How often?_____ When was the last time?_____

How much / what proportion of the area? _____

3.3 Is managed burning carried out? YES NO

How often?_____ When was the last time?_____

How much / what proportion of the area? _____

3.4 Has the area been subject to wildfire? YES NO

When was the last time?__2012_____ Approximately how often?_____

How much / what proportion of the area? _____

3.5 Is the area drained? YES NO

What type of drainage?_____

When was this installed? _____

Is any maintenance of the drainage performed, and how frequently?

_____

3.6 Is the area managed for game? YES NO

What type of management activities? _____

3.7 Other management practices?

_____

_____

3.8 Has management changed over the last 10 years? YES NO

If yes, what has changed?

_____

What was the reason for the change? _____

Land management agreements

3.9 Are you, or have you been, involved in any of the following government schemes?

Scheme	**Starting year**	**Finishing year**	**Scheme activities**
Environmentally Sensitive Area			
Entry Level Scheme			
Higher Level Scheme			
Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier			
Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier			
Organic Farming Scheme			
English Woodland Grant Scheme			

3.10 Are you, or have you been, involved in any of the following initiatives?

Initiative	**Y/N**	**Activities**
Catchment sensitive farming		
Water safeguard zones		
SCaMP project		
Other water company payment schemes		
Previous MoorLIFE / Moors for the Future projects		

Other peatland restoration conservation programmes		
Woodland creation		
Others (please describe)		

4. Impact of blanket bog restoration works

4.1 Are you aware of the potential benefits of blanket bog restoration for land managers and the wider public? Score in "awareness" column in table below using the following scale:

1 = not aware 2 = a little aware 3 = very aware

4.2 How important do you think that each of these benefits are?

Score in "importance" column in table below using the following scale:

1 = Low importance 2 = low to moderate importance 3 = moderate importance
4 = moderate to high importance 5 = high importance

Benefit	**Awareness** (score 1-3)	**Importance** (Score 1-5)
Improved soil quality		
Reduced erosion		
Reduced runoff		
Flood alleviation downstream		
Maintaining water flow in drought periods		
Water quality improvements		
Improved water colour		
Reducing fire risk		
Carbon storage and capture (sequestration)		
Enhanced air quality (via vegetation removing pollutants)		
Increased pollination		
Increased pest and disease control		
Enhanced cover or food for game birds		
Biodiversity benefits		
Enhanced aesthetics		
Please add any other benefits that you are aware of:		

4.3 Do you expect stocking densities to change as a result of the planned restoration works? How? Include restrictions imposed as part of Land Management Agreements and also changes that you think will be possible due to restoration impacts (e.g. changed habitat conditions etc.).

a.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site during the works:

b.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site after the works are complete and established:

c.) Land which is not blanket bog:

4.4 What other changes to your current management practices do you expect?

a.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site during the works:

b.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site after the works are complete and established:

c.) Land which is not blanket bog:

4.5 How do you expect productivity / output to change? Consider during the works and longer-term.

4.6 What impact will there be on your business income? Consider both during the works and longer-term.

4.7 Do you have any comments about the planned works?

5. Attitudes

5.1 Are you member of:

- NFU
- NGO (National Gamekeepers' Organisation)
- GWCT (Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust)
- RSPB
- Local farmer's group
- CLA
- LEAF (Linking Environment And Farming)
- BASC (The British Association for Shooting and Conservation)
- National Trust
- Wildlife Trust
- Other: _____

5.2 How do you think your farm / estate business will develop in the next ten years?

Intensification	1	2	3	4	5	Extensification
Expansion	1	2	3	4	5	Reduction
Specialisation	1	2	3	4	5	Diversification
Production	1	2	3	4	5	Environmental Stewardship

5.3 Is farming / land management a commercial business or a way of life for you?

Business	1	2	3	4	5	Way of life

5.4 Please indicate <u>how much you agree</u> with each statement (*circle, use scale below*):

1 = strongly disagree	**2 = disagree**	**3 = neutral**	**4 = agree**	**5 = strongly agree**

1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have a duty to conserve soil and water resources for the next generation, whatever the impact on profits
1 2 3 4 5	Maintaining an attractive looking countryside should be an important goal of land managers
1 2 3 4 5	There should be more access routes across farmland / game areas
1 2 3 4 5	Enough is being done to protect and enhance the rural environment already
1 2 3 4 5	Many of the species conservationists want to protect are not worth worrying about
1 2 3 4 5	A successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities
1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have the right to manage their own land how they wish
1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have a greater responsibility to produce plentiful food than to enhance environmental quality
1 2 3 4 5	Agriculture in this area is a source of some major ecological problems and needs significant modification
1 2 3 4 5	Gamekeeping significantly enhances the ecology and environment of the moorlands
1 2 3 4 5	The moorlands in this area are in a better state now than they have ever been
1 2 3 4 5	There should be a move to pay land owners / managers for environmental (ecosystem) services (e.g. carbon storage, reducing flood risk, enhancing water quality)
1 2 3 4 5	I am aware of this type of scheme (called Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Schemes)
1 2 3 4 5	Payments received through such schemes would be a valuable source of income for me

Annex 4: Land manager post-project survey questionnaire

Natural Capital Solutions

MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

Economic impacts of capital works on land management activities – follow-up survey 2021

This questionnaire follows on from a questionnaire completed over the last three years that aimed to find out how land managers, gamekeepers and farmers manage blanket bog areas and the possible impacts of restoration works. This follow-up questionnaire aims to gather information on what actually happened following restoration works and any recent changes. It is being conducted for Moors for the Future and the Peak District National Park Authority as part of the MoorLife 2020 project.

Site name: _____ Farm /estate: _____

Interviewee: _____ Interviewee position: _____

Interviewer: _____ Date of interview: _____

1. Land holding and farmer details

Please outline any **changes** to overall land holdings since 2018 - total area, ownership, number of people working

2. Enterprise info changes

The following questions refer to the whole farm of which the blanket bog area is a part.

2.1 **Have there been significant changes to livestock, game, crops or woodland in the last 3 years?**

Please circle or highlight:

YES Please answer questions below

NO Please go to Section 3

2.2 What has caused these changes? (e.g. blanket bog restoration, changes to Basic Farm Payment and other Government payments, labour shortages, Covid impacts etc.)

2.3 **Sheep enterprise (2021 situation):**

Total no. of ewes: _____ Total lambs: _____

Area of hill/upland: _____acres / ha Area of In-bye land: _____ acres / ha

2.4 **Beef enterprise:**

No. of beef cattle _____ Area of land: _____ acres /ha

System: _____

2.5 **Dairy enterprise:**

No. of dairy cows: _____ No. of followers: _____

Area of land: _____ acres /ha

Breed: _____

2.6 **Grouse:**

Area of land: _____ acres /ha

No. of shoots per season: _____ No. of guns per season: _____

No. of employees for gamekeeping: _____ For shoots: _____

Average bag: _____

2.7 **Any other livestock, poultry or game**? (give details)

_____

2.8 **Cropping**

		Acres / ha
Pasture	Rough grazing	_____
	Permanent – low input	_____

	Permanent – high input (>5 years)	_____
	Leys and temporary grass (<5 years, seeded)	_____
Forage crops	Hay	_____
	Grass silage	_____
	Whole crop (cereal) silage	_____
	Maize	_____
Cereals	Wheat (winter or spring?)	_____
	Barley (winter or spring?)	_____
Other crops	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2.9 **Woodland**

	Type:	Acres / ha
Woodland	_____	_____
	_____	_____

3. Current land management activities – blanket bog area

The following questions refer specifically to the blanket bog part of the land holding:

3.1 Have there been any changes to how you manage the blanket bog area in the last 3 years?

Please circle or highlight:

YES Please answer relevant questions below

NO Please go to Section 3.10 (Land management agreements)

3.2 What was the reason for these changes?

3.3 Is the area grazed (in 2021)? YES NO

If yes, by what? _____ Stocking density _____

Over which times of year? _____

3.4 Is the area cut? YES NO

How often?_____ When was the last time?_____

3.5 Is managed burning carried out? YES NO

How often?_____ When was the last time?_____

How much / what proportion of the area? _____

3.6 Has the area been subject to wildfire? YES NO

When was the last time?_____ Approximately how often?_____

How much / what proportion of the area? _____

3.7 Is the area drained? YES NO

What type of drainage?_____

When was this installed? _____

Is any maintenance of the drainage performed, and how frequently?

_____

3.8 Is the area managed for game? YES NO

What type of management activities? _____

3.9 Other management practices?

_____

_____

Land management agreements

3.10 Have you joined any new government schemes in the last 3 years?

Scheme	**Starting year**	**Finishing year**	**Scheme activities**
Countryside Stewardship Mid Tier			
Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier			
Wildlife Offers			
Capital grants (e.g. hedgerows and boundaries, woodland management etc.			

3.11 Have you joined any other new initiatives in the last 3 years?

Initiative	Starting year	Finishing year	Activities

4. Impact of blanket bog restoration works

4.1 Have you experienced any changes in stocking densities as a result of the restoration works? Include restrictions imposed as part of Land Management Agreements and also changes due to restoration impacts (e.g. changed habitat conditions etc.).

a.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site during the works:

b.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site after the works were completed:

c.) Below / downstream of the restoration site (not on blanket bog):

4.2 What other changes to current management practices did you experience?

a.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site during the works:

b.) On the restoration (blanket bog) site after the works were completed:

c.) Below / downstream of the restoration site (on other areas):

4.3 Has productivity / output changed? Are changes continuing?

4.4 What impact has there been on your farm income (due to restoration works only)?

4.5 Do you have any comments about the works and their impact?

5. Attitudes

5.1 Are you member of:

- NFU
- NGO (National Gamekeepers' Organisation)
- GWCT (Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust)
- RSPB
- Local farmer's group
- CLA
- LEAF (Linking Environment And Farming)
- BASC (The British Association for Shooting and Conservation)
- National Trust
- Wildlife Trust
- Other: _____

5.2 How do you think your farm / estate business will develop in the next ten years?

Intensification	1	2	3	4	5	Extensification
Expansion	1	2	3	4	5	Reduction
Specialisation	1	2	3	4	5	Diversification
Production	1	2	3	4	5	Environmental Stewardship

5.3 Is farming / land management a commercial business or a way of life for you?

Business	1	2	3	4	5	Way of life

5.4 Please indicate how much you agree with each statement (*circle, use scale below*):

1 = strongly disagree 2 = disagree 3 = neutral 4 = agree 5 = strongly agree

1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have a duty to conserve soil and water resources for the next generation, whatever the impact on profits
1 2 3 4 5	Maintaining an attractive looking countryside should be an important goal of land managers
1 2 3 4 5	There should be more access routes across farmland / game areas
1 2 3 4 5	Enough is being done to protect and enhance the rural environment already
1 2 3 4 5	Many of the species conservationists want to protect are not worth worrying about
1 2 3 4 5	A successful land management sector is important for the vitality of rural communities
1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have the right to manage their own land how they wish
1 2 3 4 5	Land managers have a greater responsibility to produce plentiful food than to enhance environmental quality
1 2 3 4 5	Agriculture in this area is a source of some major ecological problems and needs significant modification
1 2 3 4 5	Gamekeeping significantly enhances the ecology and environment of the moorlands
1 2 3 4 5	The moorlands in this area are in a better state now than they have ever been
1 2 3 4 5	There should be a move to pay land owners / managers for environmental (ecosystem) services (e.g. carbon storage, reducing flood risk, enhancing water quality)
1 2 3 4 5	I am aware of this type of scheme (called Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Schemes)
1 2 3 4 5	Payments received through such schemes would be a valuable source of income for me

MoorLIFE 2020

Published by MoorLIFE 2020, a Moors for the Future Partnership project in the EU designated South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation. Delivered by the Peak District National Park Authority as the lead and accountable body (the Coordinating Beneficiary). On the ground delivery was largely undertaken by the Moors for the Future staff team with works also undertaken by staff of the National Trust High Peak and Marsden Moor Estates, the RSPB Dove Stone team and the South Pennines Park (the Associated Beneficiaries).

Funded by the EU LIFE programme and co-financed by Severn Trent Water, Yorkshire Water and United Utilities. With advice and regulation from Natural England and the Environment Agency, and local advice from landowners.

Moors for the Future Partnership
The Moorland Centre, Edale, Hope Valley, Derbyshire, S33 7ZA
e: moors@peakdistrict.gov.uk w: www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk