

DARTMOOR HILL FARM PROJECT

SPRING 2025

# newsletter

dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk



**Dartmoor  
HILL FARM  
PROJECT**

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ON DARTMOOR

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**Events and Activities**  
'WAZZZ ON' SUMMER 2025

## A WORD FROM THE CHAIR

Its always a notable event when you see your first Snowdrop or the yellow splash of a hedgebank Primula suggesting spring is on its way. I am always struck by how many farmers make a note in the diary or instinctively know the date the Cuckoo arrives each year. One friend has lists dating back to the early 1970's providing a fascinating set of 'life' markers and a valuable wildlife record for his farm.

Reflecting on my own environmental records I have been wondering what's their value beyond a 'sentimental' list linked to Bowden Farm? Therein lies the rub I fear. Like the 'Jackdaws coming home to roost' too often Dartmoor farmers have relied on others to collate and interpret the data and then to tell us what we're doing wrong. The recent stand-off with Natural England has been a prime example and the Fursdon Review on Protected Site Management bemoaned the gaps in knowledge and the inconsistencies in analysis. They concluded that a Dartmoor 'Observatory' (central record archive) was needed to collate and deposit data which could then be accessible to all. A positive step forward if we can encourage a collective response and work towards a longer term study that can model the impacts of climate change and land use policy.

There are early signs in the new environmental land management schemes of reward for data collection (MOR1) as opposed to just practical actions. We are also seeing technology provide phone apps to record birds, identify flowers and measure wind speed. Even older farmers are using invisible fence collars and chatting on WhatsApp! It's therefore never been easier to capture data and to validate the traditional management practices associated with our pastoral activity.

As we face another challenging year may I wish you all the best for 2025 and look forward to working with you through the Hill Farm Project. ■

*Russell Ashford - Chair, DHFP*



Russell Ashford



## Farm to Fork

DFA Promoting the bigger picture: education and environment



Dartmoor Farmers Association (DFA) have been delivering a programme of events which were made possible via Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) funding at DNPA. The funding supports two different strands of work which are complementary: provision of educational visits to working farms from local schools, and environmental assessments of a number of pilot farms.

The educational visits enable primary age children to have a hands-on experience, learn about where their food comes from, how it is produced, how farming contributes to shaping Dartmoor and other benefits such as managing habitat, conserving heritage or mitigating impacts of climate change. The practical elements also align with relevant key stage curriculums that support core educational themes, which have been delivered jointly from host farmers with guidance from staff at Shallowford Farm.

HFP are involved with producing the farm assessments which collect representative information per farm to identify example facts and figures, to help quantify and illustrate the many positives that farming generates



Learning about lambing with Shallowford Farm

and the environmental benefits society gain from these ie. Kilometres of protected watercourses or flood mitigation, hectares of managed habitats, kilometres of hedges and boundaries providing wildlife corridors, protecting soils and contributing to carbon sequestration. Aligned with Agri Environment opportunities, these aim to illustrate financial values and collective provision across the wider DFA membership, which exceeds 100 farms.

Ultimately, the project work will contribute to strengthening positive messages around traditional livestock farming and a greater understanding amongst local or public audiences.



# Fursdon Land Use Management Group

The first meeting of the Dartmoor Land Use Management Group took place on 28 January, at the offices of the National Park.

The creation of the group was one of the main recommendations from the Fursdon Review into the management of Dartmoor’s protected sites. Its purpose is to foster co-operation between commoners, stakeholder organisations and government arm’s length bodies (ALBs). Through this, it will help to ensure that agri-environment schemes are designed and delivered in partnership with participants, taking full account of Dartmoor-specific factors such as its long, southern, vegetative growing season and the high loading of nitrogen caused by atmospheric pollution.

**THE FULL MEMBERSHIP OF THE GROUP CAN BE FOUND HERE:**



for nature and climate, together with a wide range of other public benefits, in a resilient landscape underpinned by viable, sustainable, farm businesses.

The group is determined that its work should be evidence based and it has already identified Molinia control and swaling as two areas requiring the collation of existing data and further research to determine the most appropriate management strategies. It will also look at the future of three-species grazing on Dartmoor (cattle, sheep and ponies) and examine the feasibility of introducing a Dartmoor-wide grazing scheme. The Group will build on the work of the three Landscape Recovery Projects on Dartmoor and the experience of projects like Dartmoor Farming Futures.

The Group will be meeting monthly and supported by a number of workstreams that provide the opportunity for wider engagement. ■

Phil Stocker has been appointed by Defra Ministers to be its independent Chair. Phil is also Chief Executive of the National Sheep Association and led the successful Black Mountains Land Use Partnership. He is also actively engaged in the practical management of a South-Gloucestershire nature reserve.



Phil Stocker ©NSA



Welsh ewes on East Okement Farm in January 2025

The group’s aim is to have a real practical impact on Dartmoor’s management, achieving improved outcomes

# Boundary Boost

## Better recognition and reward to maintain our hedges

Picture in your mind the rolling Devon hills, the patchwork of small fields and the iconic landscape that is Dartmoor. Part of this jigsaw of features are the myriad of hedges, walls and various boundaries that have been built for very practical reasons – often over many generations. From the solid Devon hedge, densely shaded tree-topped sunken lanes, to the more exposed dry-stone walls of the higher ground – these continue to play an important role in farming, livestock management and in defining ownership or parish lines.

These boundaries also play a significant, supporting role in a number of environmental benefits which tend to be overlooked; but a new HFP project funded by Defra and administered by the Environment Agency is designed to explore this. The Boundary Boost project aims to develop a better means to recognise and value these features, leading to potential income streams which could support their continued management, thereby incentivising farmers in the longer term.

At the core of this ambition is an aim to develop a more suitable and accurate method to record the types of local boundaries found across Dartmoor (rarely a simple line of shrubs as in other parts of the country), their component features, extent and condition. From this baseline and through use of available data it aims to develop an approach that can identify existing and future capacity for environmental benefits, starting with connectivity for wildlife and the ability to influence water in the landscape. It seeks to highlight opportunities where historic or new boundaries may be reinstated and reconnected, where adjoining ownerships may achieve more through collaboration and at a higher level, the small field systems we are familiar with become more financially viable to maintain.

The funding provided via the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund (NEIRF) will allow us to consider how this approach could work as a financial model. The opportunity is to optimise value in both practical



and financial terms whilst working in parallel with the Government's Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) scheme.

Although we recognise the broader benefits from hedges including their cultural, historic, carbon or other values – this short-term initiative runs until March 2026 and will focus on biodiversity and water during this time, working with a number of farmers undertaking practical monitoring and field trials.

For more details, please see our webpage; [www.dartmoorhillfarmproject/boundaryboost](https://www.dartmoorhillfarmproject/boundaryboost) or contact us on [hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk](mailto:hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk) ■



# Stacking Value on Boundaries

## The Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI)

The Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) scheme provides a suite of stackable payments for walls, banks and hedgerows. Complementary options can be placed on the same boundary to reflect local styles. The SFI boundary actions can also be placed on top of existing Mid-Tier agreements subject to the double funding rule.

The core options have been designed to be placed on a single side or both sides of the boundary with adjusted payment rates with some exceptions. You are able to claim on any boundary for which you have 'management control' so greater consideration is needed where bordering neighbours or against highways. The recommendation if you are unsure is to consult with the other party first.

The boundary maintenance options for banks and walls include:

### **BND1 - DRY STONE WALL MAINTENANCE**

This action covers dry stone walls. It requires the wall to be monitored annually, and any damaged sections should be noted and repaired within 12 months. The payment for this action is £27 per 100M for both sides.



### **BND2 - EARTH BANK & STONE FACED EARTH BANK MAINTENANCE**

Similar to the dry stone wall action, requiring an assessment and identified sections to be repaired within 12 months. A significant difference is the payment rate at £11 per 100M for one side.

Options for woody hedgerows (includes a woody crown to a Devon bank) are now based on **three actions:**

### **CHRW1 - HEDGEROW ASSESSMENT**

This covers writing an assessment of the condition of the hedgerows entered into the agreement with an annual review. The payment rate is £5 per 100M for each side. Guidance and templates on the gov.uk web pages.

### **CHRW2 - MANAGE HEDGEROWS**

This covers various options for trimming and managing hedgerows such as incremental, every other or every third year trimming, or hedge laying. The payment rate for this is £13 per 100M for each side.

### **CHRW3 - MAINTAIN OR ESTABLISH HEDGEROW TREES**

This action requires a tree, on average, every 100M across all the hedges that you claim this action on, these can be mature, young or planted trees which are marked. The payment for this action is £10 per 100M but covers both sides of the hedge. You must have management control of both sides of the hedge.

As SFI is a stackable scheme you can place multiple actions on suitable boundaries (i.e. BND2, CHRW1,2&3). With relatively small field systems on Dartmoor these payments can add up and for once rewards those who have maintained the fabric of their farms.

These options can be used in conjunction with stand-alone capital works (when available), either through hedgerow maintenance (coppicing or laying) or through wall restoration as long as the restoration work is completed within 12 months of the SFI option being agreed.

**Stop Press:** These baseline SFI options are being used to explore the stacking of public and private sector payments as part of Boundary Boost (see page 4).

To find out more visit the [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) and search for **SFI Expanded offer 2024**. ■



## Controlling Molinia

### A Collaborative Approach to Improving Dartmoor's Landscapes

A critical challenge on Dartmoor is the spread of Molinia, a thick, coarse grass that's choking out biodiversity and limiting grazing opportunities

#### THE MOLINIA PROBLEM

This invasive grass creates dense clumps that:

- **Block light** and space for other plant species to thrive
- **Reduce biodiversity** in blanket bog habitats
- Make large areas of commons **unpalatable** for livestock
- **Increase wildfire risks** due to accumulated dead grass

#### A COMMUNITY-DRIVEN SOLUTION

The Molinia Control trials bring commoners from the Forest of Dartmoor and Harford and Ugborough Commoners Associations together to tackle this issue. They're testing three management methods across Dartmoor's commons:

1. **Cutting**
2. **Rolling**
3. **Chain harrowing**

Each method is followed by targeted livestock grazing to help restore the landscape.

#### WORKING WITH ECOLOGISTS

Commoners are collaborating with ecologists Adrian Colston and Phil Wilson to assess these interventions and 6 historic Molinia control trials on Dartmoor. Long-term monitoring will help develop strategies for future land management.

#### WIDER IMPACT

This project funded by Farming in Protected Landscapes and Our Upland Commons Project addresses key concerns from the Independent Review of Protected Site Management, aiming to: Increase biodiversity; Reduce grazing pressures; Minimize wildfire risks and Improve site conditions.

Visit [www.foundationforcommonland.org.uk](http://www.foundationforcommonland.org.uk) for the full report.

## Dartmoor's Wildfire Response Plan: A Strategic Approach

Dartmoor is taking a critical step in wildfire management. Currently, fire planning happens individually across different commons, leaving gaps in our collective defense against potential disasters.

**The Action Plan** The Dartmoor Commoners Council is developing a comprehensive wildfire response strategy to:

- Create unified fire management plans
- Digitise response maps
- Improve emergency access to remote areas

#### COMMONERS: FIRST RESPONDERS

Local commoners are key to this effort. Trained by Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service, they know the terrain intimately, often are the first to arrive at potential fire scenes and understand local landscape challenges.

#### FIRST PHASE HIGHLIGHTS:

This project funded by Farming in Protected Landscapes in collaboration with Dartmoor Fire Partnership and Our Upland Commons Project is creating a comprehensive data repository for the Dartmoor Fire Partnership, improving access routes and creating individual wildfire response plans for each common.

#### WHY THIS MATTERS

A coordinated approach means faster response times, reduced damage to our landscape, and better protection for your agricultural and environmental assets.



Example of an improved fire access track on the Forest of Dartmoor

Stay informed. Stay prepared. ■



# Supporting The Future of Farming

The Farm for the Future programme will shortly complete its three and a half years of delivery on Dartmoor. The Royal Countryside Fund developed this programme, funded by DEFRA, and commissioned the Dartmoor Hill Farm Project to be our local trusted provider to ensure a consistent point of contact and support for farmers.

The programme offered free support to farmers comprising workshops, specialist speakers and one-to-one support; helping farmers navigate the policy changes emerging from the Agricultural Transition that are affecting the future of their farm businesses, to become more resilient. It helped farmers make informed decisions coping with the loss of BPS and discover opportunities through environmental schemes that may financially and practically benefit their farm, towards a sustainable future. Each participating farmer also becomes a member of The Royal Countryside Fund's Farm Resilience Network, providing a bank of resources and further support.

Since 2021 this programme of events has tracked those changes, updates and announcements and sought to 'translate' these into practical, relevant and relatable terms. DHFP have delivered over 25 separate events – the majority on farms; to ensure they are practical and interesting but also encouraging a short, social break away from their own farm, whilst contributing to the local economy.



A Farm for The Future walk and talk hosted by Beetor Farm



Royal Countryside Fund  
[www.royalcountrysidefund.org.uk](http://www.royalcountrysidefund.org.uk)



Farmers were able to hear from guest speakers at Great Dunstone Farm

There remains a lot of change in available schemes and it is clear we are still in transition. However, from approximately 150 contacts engaged, over 85 farmers became 'regulars', generously sparing their time and contributing ideas. Farmer feedback has been very positive:

*"We really appreciated being able to discuss the schemes and then have a consultant discuss our own options, as another set of eyes and ears, thank you."*

*"Thank you to the DHFP team for a super helpful and informative year"*

*"Thank you for your help and support over the last few years. We have found that it's never too much trouble. DHFP is our best source of finding out what's going on in the farming world both locally and nationally. It also delivers the update in an understandable way."*

Keith Halstead, Executive Director of The Royal Countryside Fund, said: "Farming can be so different across the UK, so it's important to us that we commission services from locally-run farm support groups, who are embedded in the communities they serve, and therefore know what will make the biggest difference in their local area. We're here to help family farms and it's fantastic to see the energy and enthusiasm that Dartmoor farmers have poured into the Farm for the Future programme.

"The Royal Countryside Fund has now supported over 4,000 farming families across the UK through a range of practical programmes addressing business, environmental, and social issues. We've also invested more than £12 million in over 500 rural community-led projects to help power-up rural communities. This work is only possible thanks to the support of our fantastic partners, like the Dartmoor Hill Farm Project"

The Royal Countryside works to improve the lives of people and communities in rural areas, support farming families to take charge of their businesses, and provide support to those in need to create a real future for rural Britain. ■



Two groups of blood sampled lambs searching for TBF and LIV as part of the Healthy Livestock Project

# Tick Borne Disease in Upland Landscape

Tick Borne Disease is a growing issue for both humans and livestock on Dartmoor. In this article we examine three of the main threats in the context of a changing climate and grazed landscape.

## THE VECTOR - IXODES RICINUS (SHEEP TICK)

In Britain ticks become active as temperatures rise above 7 °C and this varies spatially dependent on a range of factors. They require high humidity levels when off their hosts (85%) and are generally found in denser vegetation mats. Uplands are well suited to ticks and there are two waves of activity with a spring and autumn 'rise'

There are three feeding stages in the life cycle of the sheep tick. Larvae and nymphs require a blood meal from a suitable host before metamorphosing to the next stage, and mated females require a blood meal before egg development and oviposition can occur. Feeding is preceded by a behaviour called 'questing' where they wait patiently for a host to pass with their forelimbs held aloft. Attachment can be stimulated by physical movement, warmth and even carbon dioxide exhaled by a potential host. Small mammals, birds and reptiles are suitable hosts for juvenile stages but larger mammals, particularly sheep and deer, are preferred by the adult stages

Environmental conditions impact tick behaviour. During periods of hot dry weather questing ticks are liable to dry out so will move down into the grass mat. The whole life cycle from larva to adult takes approximately 3 years to complete.

## TICK BORNE FEVER ANAPLASMA PHAGOCYTOPHILUM

Tick Borne Fever (TBF) is widespread and commonly found in sheep ticks on Dartmoor. Most outbreaks of TBF occur among flocks of sheep and herds of cattle after introduction to tick-infested pastures. It is also found in deer, dogs, cats, horses and some small mammals.

Infected animals display clinical signs attributable to secondary infections. TBF variants are immunosuppressive, resulting in several disease syndromes including tick pyemia, abortions, pasteurellosis, and septicemic listeriosis. Studies suggest that up to 30% of TBF-infected lambs may develop Tick pyemia; a crippling infection resulting in lameness, paralysis, ill thrift and death. A significant proportion of infected sheep may also die from secondary infections with further losses due to abortion. TBF is caused by the injection of bacteria most commonly *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pasturella* and *Mannhemia* which leads to abscesses in various parts of the body.

The infectious agent is transmitted between life stage by the sheep tick and can survive in infected ticks for over a year whilst awaiting a new host. Impacted animals can show clinical signs from as early as 24 hours after infection which last for at least three weeks. Once infected the flock or herd may continue to cycle TBF between generations. Unlike Louping Ill there is no protection afforded to lambs by maternal antibodies.

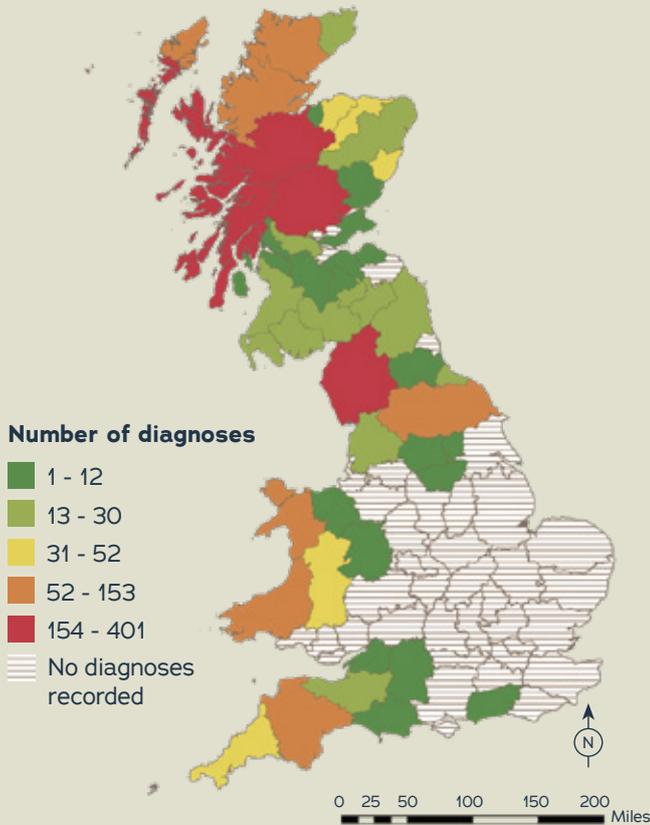


Two groups of blood sampled lambs being monitored for TBF and LIV as part of the Healthy Livestock Project

## LOUPING ILL (LIV)

The Louping Ill virus (LIV) causes a febrile illness in a number of species including sheep, cattle, grouse, equines, deer, dogs and Mountain Hares. It gets its name from the neurological response in sheep causing a 'leaping' behaviour. LIV is recognised as a zoonotic agent with occasional reports of farmers falling ill.

## Geographical distribution of louping ill diagnoses



Credit: Slide courtesy of APHA

Sheep are susceptible to LIV infection and develop an encephalitis which is usually fatal. The majority of cases in sheep are reported in weaned lambs where maternal-derived antibody has waned. The disease is characterised by a high fever eventually impacting the nervous system with characteristic signs of muscle tremors, incoordination, circling and ataxia. Animals quickly lose appetite and eventually mobility. Paralysis leading to death quickly follows.

Concurrent infection of LIV with *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (Tick Borne Fever – TBF) in sheep increases the production of pathogens. This is an important consideration for Dartmoor where TBF is widespread in both cattle and sheep grazing the commons.

**Stop Press:** A new vaccine for LIV is being developed by the Moredun Foundation anticipated to reach the marketplace in 2027.

## LYME DISEASE LYME BORRELIOSIS

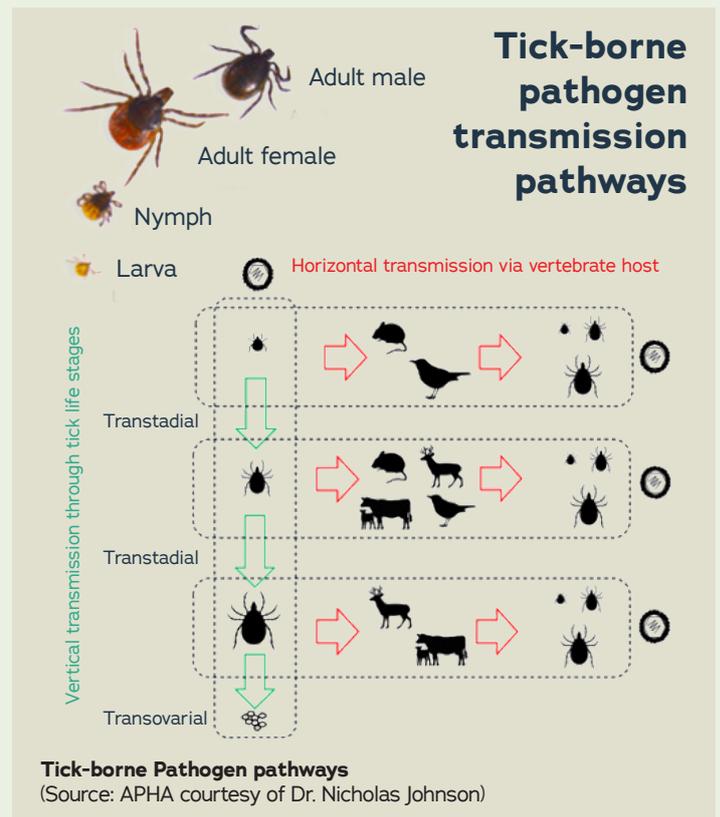
Lyme disease, or Lyme borreliosis, is a bacterial infection that can be transmitted to humans when they are bitten by an infected tick. Numbers of people diagnosed appears to be rising but the disease can be hard to diagnose and is under reported.

A larval tick hatching from the egg may pick up bacteria from a mouse, moult into the nymph stage and pass the bacteria onto its next host. Nymphs are easily missed but most commonly found on humans. The bacteria and tick have a complex, highly evolved, relationship. The bacteria stay dormant in the cold blooded tick, but when it starts to feed on warm mammalian blood, the bacteria are mobilised, change their structure slightly and are expelled by the tick in a form ready to cause disease. The tick spends some hours preparing a feeding pit to ensure it can access a good blood supply. As well as injecting an anticoagulant, to ensure the blood flows, it also injects immunosuppressive compounds and an anaesthetic so the hosts body does not immediately react. Only after this are the bacteria released into the blood stream. Early symptoms may include headache, fatigue, fever, facial palsy and a skin rash called erythema migrans. It can spread to affect many parts of the body including the nervous system, eyes, joints and heart.

**If bitten by an infected tick, you are more likely to become infected the longer the tick remains attached and feeding. Early symptoms will typically develop 1 to 4 weeks after being bitten, however, they can appear anytime between 3 to 30 days after exposure.**

**Details on how to safely remove ticks and for guidance and support please refer to Lyme Disease Action [www.lymediseaseaction.org.uk](http://www.lymediseaseaction.org.uk)**

**Stop Press:** Visit the Hill Farm Project website to see a detailed report on tick borne disease carried out in 2024 on two Dartmoor commons through the Healthy Livestock Project. ■



# Healthy Livestock, Healthy Commons



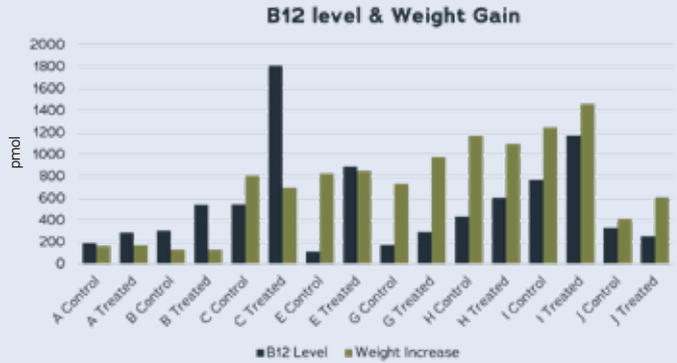
Weighing Scotch lambs

During 2024 we extended the Healthy Livestock Project originally conceived as part of the Our Upland Commons programme. Utilising a small underspend and with a Farming in Protected Landscapes grant the group has continued to explore mineral deficiencies working with graziers on Holne Moor and Harford and Ugborough Common. Our principle focus has been the performance of lambs on the common looking at a number of factors to evaluate performance from daily liveweight gain to morbidity.

Previous research has indicated that Dartmoor is generally deficient in Cobalt, responsible for creating vitamin B12 essential to developing the animal's rumen. The group looked at background mineral levels in bloods, vegetation and water during 2022 and this confirmed cobalt challenge. After much discussion it was decided to trial different animal treatments using a control group against which to assess the effect on Cobalt of B12 supplementation. With a wide range of available supplementation options the graziers were keen to understand which treatments were most effective and suited to a commons system.

Groups of even aged and sexed lambs were weighed on 8 farms, with different systems and breeds. The lambs were

then split into 2 groups with half as 'control' animals (no treatment) and the others receiving a B12 injection (1ml) before turn out to the moor at 3 to 4 weeks of age. These animals were then monitored and weighed at shearing where a number from each group on farm were blood tested. A sister trial looking at ectoparasite treatments also afforded an opportunity for some additional weighing on a number of the participating farms.



At shearing the lambs were then split into 6 groups, comparing different treatments covering either a pure Cobalt Bolus, drench or a further B12 Injection. Each animal was weighed again before monitoring through to the autumn when weights and a further blood test was taken.



The results across the farms were variable with significant improvements in lamb performance on some holdings whilst daily live weight gain on others flat lined. Blood tests showed that different breeds grazing in the same area can have different levels of B12 in their system and some lambs have responded better than others to the treatments. Several unexpected benefits of treatment have been noted, particularly in animals that were suffering from Orf. This suggests a broader value to using a long acting Vitamin B12 injection at a cost of 0.81p per lamb.

The results of the study which included over 500 lambs suggest that the relationship between mineral treatments and performance is complex and can vary from flock to flock. There are indications of breed specificity playing a part but more research is needed on this point. The full report and analysis of the project is available on the HFP website [www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk](http://www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk)

Our Common Cause:  
Our Upland Commons





# Sharing Knowledge First Hand

## Our Upland Commons



**'Chewing the cud' with RPA staff on the moor**

Dartmoor has been one of the focus areas for the Our Upland Commons project, in collaboration with the Foundation for Common Land and the National Trust. HFP has contributed to this on a range of themes such as Our Shared Boundaries and The Healthy Livestock Initiative. As the programme is very much about helping to communicate the value of commons to a wider audience and sharing skills for their future resilience - we have recently run an event that complements this.

Over two days a mixture of visits to Dartmoor farms and commons, open discussions and presentations enabled a group of Advisors from a range of organisations to meet with farmers who also represent local commons interests. This was designed to be an opportunity for open discussion, to allow an insight into the realities and complexities of commoning, and to practically experience Dartmoor (in January)!

With visits set up to reflect different areas of the moor, and to illustrate the variation that exists on the ground - HFP developed an agenda which touched on the history, legalities and structure of commons. This included practical examples of work carried out and ambitions identified through management agreements.

On a very cold and misty morning the group consisting of RPA, EA and DNPA staff, met in a farmhouse kitchen to hear first-hand some of the challenges of hill farming; from

trying to remain financially viable to a level that can retain future family generations on the farm, dealing with official paperwork, selectively rearing livestock that can cope with the conditions, managing external factors such as public access and the vagaries of weather. This was reinforced on the day by venturing out onto the farms and adjacent commons which presented us with limited visibility on day one, and a storm on day two!

The opportunity was well received from all parties with very positive feedback. A series of frank discussions led to key points which will be taken forward for further action or reflection. Furthermore, it is recommended that the format could be repeated and adapted for different audiences and in particular policy makers and agencies involved on Dartmoor. ■



**Visiting on Harford and Ugborough Moor**

Our Common Cause:  
Our Upland Commons



FOUNDATION FOR  
COMMON LAND





# Events Diary

A selection of our events or training planned in coming months to cut out and keep. Full details are regularly updated on our website [www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk](http://www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk) where you can also subscribe for email news bulletins.

## Events THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

### Sheep Discussion Group



Join other forward thinking farmers for a series of events around maximising performance of your flock. We will explore topics including making the most of EID, Colostrum Management, EBVs and much more.

To find out more about the discussion group pls. call the office or email [hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk](mailto:hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk)

## 28 MAY, 2-4pm

### What SFI Options Suit My Farm?



Discussion on which SFI options may suit your farm, including a practical look at how to meet the actions. We will explore establishment costs and techniques plus the management requirements for each prescription.

MOORLANDS FARM, PRINCETOWN

## 1-4 JULY

### Trip to Groundswell



Join a group of farmers visiting one of the most interesting regenerative farming events in the UK. Will include camping. Cost approx. £230 per person. Email [hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk](mailto:hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk) for further information

MANOR FARM, LANNOCK

## TBC AUGUST

### Species Rich Grassland Workshop



Come along to find out more about the restoration, creation and management of species rich grassland on farm. Including practical discussion on where to source seed and how to meet the standards required in SFI and CS:HT

LOCATION TBC

## Events THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

### Boundaries Training Club



Join in with other interested volunteers as part of a sociable and friendly group led by our expert practitioners. These 2-day courses are free and cover a wide range of boundary types. All are welcome regardless of experience and events are sociable and in stunning locations. Do contact us for more details on [hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk](mailto:hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk)



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To book any of our events, please either visit our website [www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk](http://www.dartmoorhillfarmproject.co.uk) where you can use the direct Eventbrite links, or contact us via email [hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk](mailto:hfp@dartmoor.gov.uk) or call **01822 890913**.

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