

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT SCHEDULE 4

ORDER FORM/ WORK PACKAGE ORDER

FROM

Authority	Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Address	Defra Group Commercial 3 rd Floor, Mallard House 1-2 Peasholme Green York YO1 7PX
Contact Ref:	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Order Number	Ref: C5447
Order Date	19/12/2022

TO

Contractor	University of Gloucestershire
For attention of:	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

1. SERVICES REQUIREMENTS

Assessing the impacts of the Countryside Stewardship Historic Building Restoration Grant Pilot Scheme.

1. BACKGROUND

Agri-Environment Schemes (AES) provide financial incentives for farmers, woodland owners, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Farmers and land managers can select from a range of environmental management options to create an agreement that fits their farming practices and meets the environmental priorities for their farm. One of the aims of the scheme is to protect the historic environment for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations. This encompasses both archaeological sites and monuments and traditional farm buildings. The standalone capital grant element of the Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CS), for restoration of traditional farm buildings, is the option which is the focus of this monitoring and evaluation project.

The [Historic Building Restoration Grant Pilot](#) was launched on 29 March 2018 and was a collaborative project between Natural England, Historic England,

Defra, the Rural Payments Agency and five National Parks (Dartmoor, Lake District, Northumberland, Peak District and Yorkshire Dales).

The aim of the pilot was to bring life back to traditional agricultural buildings within the participating National Park boundaries. Funding was available for restoring buildings for continued agricultural use, using traditional methods and materials, which will improve the distinctive character of the area. The grant scheme was a one-off pilot, with only one application round, to ascertain the demand for such a scheme and to trial the collaborative working model. Final claims for the scheme will close at the end of December 2022 when all grant must have been claimed. This pilot broadly replicated elements of previous schemes and the analyses of these are noted in the bibliography later in this document.

Application Process

For applicants, the Historic Building Restoration Grant was a three-stage process:

- **Apply for an Implementation Grant (PA1)** - to cover the National Park or agent costs of helping with the application process and producing a project brief. The output from the PA1 funding provided quotes from three experienced conservation consultants to deliver a Management Plan under a PA2 grant offer. NE approved and RPA issued the PA1, which was a grant for £1,100.
- **Apply for a Feasibility Study Grant (PA2)** - 100% grant to cover the cost of employing a consultant to produce the detailed Management Plan required for restoring a building. This plan included specification of works, the tendering process and tender report. The tenders received, and the detail of the Management Plan, formed the basis of the Restoration Grant that was applied for, and the content of the issued agreement contract. NE approved and RPA issued the PA2 grant which had a variable value.
- **Apply for an Historic Building Restoration Grant (HE2).** 80% grant contribution available towards eligible building restoration work, associated specialist surveys and consultants' project management work. HE2 grant approved by a Grant Panel and issued by the RPA.

The application process required any potential building restoration to pass a scoring threshold before it was considered for grant aid. This ensured a minimum standard and value for money. The application was then assessed by a Grant Panel to ensure that only the highest priority buildings were funded from the available budget.

From 250 initial expressions of interest, the scheme received 97 PA1 applications before the application window closed on 29 June 2018. The application window was cut short due to the initial level of interest, the capacity of National Park advisers and the funds available under the scheme.

Breakdown of applications taken forward at PA1, PA2 & HE2 stage of the pilot grant scheme.

Stage of the pilot scheme	Number of cases
Initial expressions of interest	250
PA1 applications received by deadline	97
Number of PA2 applications taken forward	88 (breakdown by individual National Park Authority will be provided)
Number of HE2 applications offered	71
Number of HE2 applications offered and works taken forward to completion	68
Total value of PA1 applications	£106,700
Total value of PA2 applications	£621,145.05
Total value of HE2 grants offered (inc. variations)	£7,715,438.20

Early economic forecasting of the impact of the pilot grant scheme in January 2019, by the University of Gloucester, found that for every £1 of public money offered by the scheme in rural areas, the benefits to the local economy in terms of creating jobs and helping local businesses ranged between £1.65 - £2.50.

The analysis also indicated that the scheme would create around 15 full-time equivalent jobs in the local economy of each of the five National Parks; equating to at least 77 full-time equivalent jobs, during the life of the scheme, for an initial grant investment of £4 million.

This forecasting was based on work carried out on earlier Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Schemes and details of these publications can be found below:

Paul Courtney, Peter Gaskell, Jane Mills and Robert Edwards, 2007 **A study of the social and economic impacts and benefits of traditional farm building and drystone wall repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park; Valuing the Historic Environment 3**

ADAS 2005 **A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building Repair and Re-use in the Lake District ESA Valuing the Historic Environment 1.**

Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI) University of Gloucestershire October 2018 **Local economic impact assessment of grant funded traditional farm buildings and drystone wall restoration in the Lake District ESA and Yorkshire Dales National Parks –Updated to 2018 Prices** (unpublished but copy will be made available to successful contractor)

The final pilot grant budget was £8 million. Most restorations are now complete and grant funding will close at the end of December 2022.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the full impact of the grant scheme including landscape, environmental and economic deliverables listed in this project design. As CS will be phased out and replaced by Environmental Land Management (ELM) it is an appropriate point in time to undertake an assessment of the pilot grant scheme, its successes or failures and where opportunities exist for improvements which could be included in any successor scheme, should one operate going forward into ELM development.

The aim of this project is to provide a report to:

- consider the delivery for nature and cultural capital
- assess the financial benefits of the pilot scheme to the local area
- assess the impact beyond economic values
- review how the integrated delivery of the scheme performed (including administration by agencies)
- consider the experiences of a range of partners involved – agreement holder, architect, contractor and National Park Adviser
- collate lessons learnt (including experience of the applicants and why particular agreements didn't progress)
- produce recommendations for any successor scheme (including potential future uses of any future buildings funded).

This approach sits firmly within the Beauty, Heritage and Engagement goal of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (YEP) which seeks to secure and enhance the benefits of the environment far into the future. This new approach

will recognise good practices that build up and bolster natural and heritage assets.

The report will also provide a framework for discussion with partners, including Defra, Historic England, Natural England, the RPA and National Parks.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project objectives are to review and evaluate the following:

- The experiences of agreement holders, architects, contractors and National Park Advisers (including PA2 and HE2 agreements which didn't go ahead and the impact of COVID on delivery).
- The economic impact of the pilot scheme on the farming business, local building contractors/architects and local economy.
- Total footprint and type / previous use of buildings brought back into use and total number of buildings repaired.
- Analysis of the total economic value including use values and non-use values.
- The culture and heritage capital.
- The benefits achieved for nature conservation and protected species.
- The landscape value/reinforcement.
- The amount of private funding secured in the building repairs – include here the source of the funding eg. landlord, tenant, owner etc.
- Review of how the integrated delivery of the scheme performed, lessons learnt and recommendations for any successor scheme.

3. TASKS

TASK 1a – (Data Collection and initial analysis) Identify and map all Historic Rural Buildings Pilot grant scheme cases.

- Map on a ARCGIS system to allow distribution, location of funded buildings to be viewed and shared for the 5 National Parks.
- Identify and analyse clusters of buildings/applications.
- Map building's proximity to PROWs and roads.
- Map PA1, PA2 and HE2 cases to illustrate where applications didn't progress forward.
- Additionally map Historic Building repairs carried out under HLS.

TASK 1b – Desk Based assessment to review option uptake data.

Identify sites to assess in further depth. Provide costings for these assessment options – (10, 20 or 30 assessments) to allow us to review against available budget.

Please note bids will be evaluated based on 10 visits. Please also submit commercial responses for 20 and 30 visits.

TASK 2 – (In Depth Survey) Visit an agreed representative sample of buildings across the 5 National Parks. Conduct interviews (by video/phone call and through selected site visits) with land managers, building contractors, architects and National Park Authority staff directly involved in the delivery of the scheme in each of the 5 National Parks.

Sample size and distribution will be agreed based on costings presented in response to 1b

Prepare a structured letter to land managers, builders and architects outlining the project objectives and inviting agreement holders to participate.

Based on Task 1a and 1b devise a detailed survey (nb. to be agreed with Defra's Survey Control Liaison Unit) to meet detailed project requirements.

This detailed survey should include:-

1. Collating data on expenditure, employment and wages, economic impacts of businesses and multiplier effects etc relating to the economic impact of the pilot scheme;
2. Collating data on number of restoration works completed, time depth – focusing on the evident date of buildings, and how long they and the spaces they enclose have been part of landscapes and places. (such as very high, high, medium, low and very low) ([Historic England, 2019](#)), location of the farm building, proximity of scenic and other attractions, land use data, quality and condition of the asset, cost to maintain or improve the condition, number of farm holdings/farmers in the vicinity of case study sites, number of users (of different types) benefitting from utilisation of buildings, habitats present etc;
3. Undertaking interviews with stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of the pilot (explore any relevant questions and possibly surveys to understand the social/cultural impact of the project);
4. Reviewing literature to identify suitable methodologies, indicators and metrics for impact estimation of the natural capital and cultural heritage benefits;
5. Developing a methodology and assessing the economic, environmental and social/cultural impacts of the pilot scheme;
6. Identify and develop case-studies that highlight the benefits and outcomes of the pilots.
7. Explore the evaluation questions, lessons learnt and recommendations for future schemes

TASK 2a SURVEY: Onsite survey and assessment of agreement holders', architects', contractors' and partners' views on option use.

- Which building was chosen and explore agreement holder's reasons for selection of the building.
- Review of the wildlife surveys completed on application – did the applicant find them helpful?
- Has placement of wildlife boxes been successful?
- What does the agreement holder feel about wildlife in the building - has this changed?
- Whether traditional materials were used or if alternative materials had to be sourced due to availability/supply.
- Whether the agreement holder appreciates and/or values new or traditional building skills and their views on maintenance.
- What are the blockers to repair and maintenance of traditional farm buildings (guidance inadequate, lack of skills, lack of suitable materials, cost etc).
- What has the agreement holder learned about the history of the farm / building?
- Has the work aided the agreement holder's well-being (sense of pride etc.)? Include any anecdotal evidence or feedback from third parties on the repaired buildings.
- Has there been any change in use of the building over agreement time due the result of the repair work? What are the short, medium and long-term plans for the use of the building?
- Does this grant scheme appear to the agreement holder to offer good value for money in terms of grant received and overall costs?

Task 2b: Collect and collate all feedback on the administration and support process from partners: Historic England, Natural England, National Park Advisers, RPA and Defra.

- Interview all partners involved and collate feedback.

TASK 2c: Contractor Independent Assessment of Option Use and Survey 2a and 2b findings.

- Engage independent assessment from an early stage to critically assess:
 - Design of interview questionnaire

- Choice of projects for analysis
- Assessment of data at Section 2a and 2b
- Report design
- Collation and evaluation of the information collected above in line with the project objectives and produce report.

TASK 3 – Synthesis and recommendations

Based on tasks 1a, 1b and 2a, 2b and 2c, present analysis and commentary on the project results and provide recommendations to improve delivery of the options. This should be presented in the form of a report suitable for peer review and publication as a Defra science report. Issues that should also be addressed include:

Impact Evaluation:

- What are the outcomes of the pilot?
- What are the economic outcomes of the pilot on the farming business, local building contractors/architects, local economy?
- What are the environmental outcomes of the pilot e.g. nature conservation and protected species?
- What are the social and cultural/heritage outcomes of the pilot?
- How successful has the pilot scheme been in delivering the repair of the building itself, success for any wildlife occupying it and wider appreciation of the heritage and cultural capital value of the structure
- To what extent have the objectives of the pilot not been achieved?
(*Here scoring the effectiveness could be useful*).

Process Evaluation:

- How effectively have delivery organisations worked together to deliver the project?
- What are the views of National Park officers, contractors and architects?
- How effectively did the integrated nature of the grant scheme work?
- Which parts of the application delivery process worked well/ which parts did not work well?

Value for Money:

- Has the pilot scheme been good value for money in achieving the objectives of the pilot scheme?
- What would have happened in the absence of the grant (counterfactual)?

(Evaluating the effectiveness of Environmental Stewardship of conservation of historic buildings, 2014 FERA report is an example that carries out value for money of building restoration projects, income effects, and scoring of how effective objectives have been).

Evaluation and Recommendation

- What recommendations should be made for successor schemes and how could these be delivered outside of protected areas?

- Best practice for future schemes?
- What should successor schemes learn from this pilot?

When looking at economic impact, the following should be considered:-

Impacts on the local economy. These may arise from employment created directly by the intervention, expenditure by the intervention and other impacts on businesses.

Direct employment generated by or through the project

- The number of staff directly employed by the intervention, how long they were employed for, the proportion of a full time equivalent they were employed and the grade of their post. Assuming that the staff worked mainly at the site of the intervention, this information is presented as direct employment by the intervention in the local economy. If studentships were created by the intervention, the number of these and their duration may also be included. The figures can be described as the contribution that the intervention made to gross value added¹ in the local economy through direct employment.

Expenditure by the intervention

- Impacts on economic activity in the local economy can occur through purchases of goods and services for the intervention, which support employment, wages and profits in suppliers' businesses.
- This would include the pilot grant spend but also data from partners

Farming business

- Agriculture income

Local building contractors/architects and other local businesses

- Items of expenditure within the 10 miles radius of the site of intervention of local businesses, this can be done by using postcode data.

Changes in the number of visitors from outside the area who may spend money in the area

- such as shifts in the amount of expenditure that can be attributed to the intervention.

Other economic activity

Indirect and induced effects

- Resulting from the expenditure of suppliers purchasing goods/services from other businesses in the area and employees spending their wages/salaries in the local area, which support GVA in the local economy and possibly support additional employment.

Other Socio-economic / cultural impacts to consider would be:

Access and visibility are key to the provision of these services and could be assessed using the methodology in Courtney et al (2007 - [A study of the social and economic impacts and benefits of traditional farm building and drystone wall repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park; Valuing the Historic Environment 3](#))

Additional impacts to capture;

- **Skill development**, including direct usage of conservation experts
- **Opportunities for engagement – volunteering, training, educational benefits** (has there been any interpretation associated with restoration that would result in educational benefits? If so would want to include).
- **Awareness and appreciation among visitors and the wider public/contribution to sense of place** (see Assessing and evaluating the cultural services of the [South Pennines ecosystem services pilot - NECR128 \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](#) – for farm buildings this is dependent on access and visibility as mentioned above.

Natural Capital - Approach to valuing benefits

The aim is to assess the impacts on the value of ecosystem goods and services of historic buildings restored in the pilot using an ecosystem service framework to establish the benefits of the pilot.

1. Qualitatively understand the impact of the:
 - a. stock of historic building and the condition
 - b. ecosystem flow services that are delivered for (provisioning, regulating, supporting, cultural ecosystem services)
 - c. final benefit

There is no habitat work involved and so impact on nature/natural capital assets will be limited to species associated directly with the buildings and the buildings themselves.

2. Quantify the impact of the benefit if possible
3. If the impact can be quantified and the good or service can be valued in economic terms, the monetary value of the impact can also be estimated.

Methods

- It would be best to design around the qualitative evidence and where applicable include quantitative evidence. There will be a lot of uncertainty, so transparency on evidence gaps will be crucial. Showing qualitative evidence will be important, as it is unlikely that quantitative/monetary evidence will be available in a lot of cases.

- An expert judgement approach to qualitatively assess the impacts via steering groups/workshops can be used.
- Case-studies/surveys would be useful highlighting the benefits qualitatively.
- Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) isn't necessary as this is only dealing with a small number of assets.

4. OUTPUTS

Specific outputs for this project, and the financial year in which they are due:

- An interim report on the results of task 1a, 1b to be submitted by the end of January 2023
- A draft final report with 2a, 2b analysis for the project to be submitted by the end of February 2023
- A comprehensive written **FINAL** (peer-reviewed) report covering all objectives and tasks of the project to be submitted by 31st March 2023
- A '2-page summary' report, using format in attached Annex A 'Summary Template' summarising the aims, outcomes and implications of the project, for use by policy colleagues, and other non-specialists to be submitted by 31st March 2023
- An infographic, to be developed with the Natural England and Historic England project managers, highlighting notable findings to be submitted by 31st March 2023
- All data and metadata collected during the survey, including any hard copies of field survey sheets and associated spreadsheets populated with data will be provided to Natural England/Defra at the completion of the project to be submitted by 31st March 2023
- The successful contractor will present a webinar of the results and findings to NE, HE, Defra and RPA staff and other key stakeholders at a date to be agreed.

5. REPORTING AND MILESTONES

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

Note: If the findings of the work are deemed suitable, the successful Contractor will aim to submit a manuscript to a peer-reviewed journal as soon as possible after completion of the report, co-authored by staff from the contractor Natural England and Historic England, as appropriate. A proposed timetable for submission of manuscript and publication timeline will be agreed with Natural England and Historic England.

6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT TIMETABLE

Duration

The contract must commence on 19th December 2022 and must be completed by 31st March 2023.

The first phase of the project (completion of task 1 and interim report), must be completed by end of January 2022.

Natural England will establish a Steering Group to oversee the contract including representatives from NE and Defra and other relevant partners. It is anticipated that the Steering Group will meet three times during the course of the contract to discuss interim results following partner surveys and planning of analysis (in financial year 2022/2023) and to discuss the draft report.

The successful Contractor must nominate a project lead. The project lead will be responsible for the management and delivery of the project and will act as the liaison point with the Natural England and Historic England project managers.

The successful Contractor will be expected to attend a project inception meeting (this may be a virtual meeting), where they will need to provide a detailed proposal and plan for the assessment they will undertake and agree any variations with the project panel.

The project leader will be responsible for setting up interim meetings. These will include monthly A4 updates on progress and monthly calls with the project lead. If possible and in line with government guidance, face to face meetings will occur in NE offices in either Bristol or York (dependent on location of Natural England Specialist overseeing work). In the light of current restrictions video conferencing is likely to be a suitable alternative to face-to-face meeting.

A final meeting will be held once the draft report has been delivered, where the results can be discussed and the dissemination webinar outline agreed.

Secretariat and production of minutes from meetings is the responsibility of the successful contractor, who will share meeting minutes with the project team, NE, HE and the steering group, where applicable.

The successful Contractor's project lead will send a short (no more than 1-page A4) written progress update to the NE and HE project managers once a month. The form of these updates will be agreed in the inception meeting. The successful Contractor must produce and update a risk assessment analysis of each stage of the works.

This contract runs across two financial years:

- year 1 19th December 2022 to 31st March 2023; and
- year 2 from 1st April 2023 to 31st July 2023.

Natural England has secured budget for the first year of this contract, and pursuing budget for the second year. The continuance of the contract beyond 31st March 2023 is dependent on successfully securing the required funding for later phases.

There will be the option for Natural England to terminate the contract after successful completion of Stage One ("Break Point 1") on 31st March 2019.

Natural England will decide whether to continue onto stage two after giving consideration of progress to date and in particular to whether the contract/scoping document adequately identifies Natural England's requirements and will successfully inform the next development stage.

If Natural England decides to terminate the contract at the end of March 2023, the amount due will be paid to the Contractor, for all agreed work provided to Natural England and that meets requirements by 31st March 2023.

After 31st March 2023 Natural England will not be liable for any payments that are greater than the Contractor's quoted costs for Stage 1 as set out in the pricing schedule, unless agreed beforehand.

IPR and data sharing

All data resulting from this project, project documents, Intellectual Property Rights and other materials will be the property of Natural England and Historic England.

To facilitate the project aims, NE's Data Services team will liaise with the successful contractor to generate a contractor data licence. The contractor will be responsible for applying to and liaising with the Data Services team in requisite time in order to obtain the necessary data. The project officers will assist in this and make a preliminary enquiry on behalf of the project but,

following outline approval the successful contractor(s) will be required to provide a full data request as required to meet the detail of their tender.

Data will be supplied to the successful Contractor via secure data sharing in a format to be agreed with the contractor and NE. This will comprise information relating to location of buildings under the Historic Building Restoration Grant Pilot scheme and will include land parcel references.

All information provided to the successful Contractor for the purposes of this project, shall be kept securely, confidentially and disposed of at the end of the project. It must not be used elsewhere without prior consent. The supplier will be required to follow Natural England's data protection policy and only act on information provided under our instruction.

Survey Requirements

As surveys are to be undertaken as part of this study, approval will need to be gained from the Survey Control Liaison Unit (SCLU) in Defra. Any structured approach made by or on behalf of the Government in order to obtain aggregated data is classed as a statistical survey and should be referred to SCLU. This also applies to customer satisfaction surveys.

NE, HE and Defra are strongly committed to minimising the burden they place upon businesses and local authorities. As a result, proposals for new surveys must be assessed by the SCLU. In order to undertake the survey of agreement holders, proposed as part of this project, approval will need to be gained from the SCLU. NE will make the initial application, but, following outline approval the successful Contractor will be required to provide a draft questionnaire and survey plans to be agreed and approved. A period of at least 6 weeks should be built into the project plan to accommodate this survey approval process.

It is the responsibility of the successful Contractor to ensure that the survey is provided in accordance with the time requirements of this project for SCLU approval

References

Gaskell, P., Edwards, B. and Courtney, P. (2014) Evaluating the effectiveness of Environmental Stewardship for the conservation of historic buildings, Final report to Natural England.

Gaskell, P. and Courtney, P. (2019). Local economic impact assessment of Countryside Stewardship historic buildings restoration grants.

HM Treasury, 2022. The Green Book: appraisal and evaluation in central government.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-government>

DCMS, 2021. Valuing culture and heritage capital: a framework towards informing decision making. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuing-culture-and-heritage-capital-a-framework-towards-decision-making/valuing-culture-and-heritage-capital-a-framework-towards-informing-decision-making>

Natural England (2018) Countryside Stewardship: Historic Buildings Restoration Grant Manual, NE688.

Natural England and English Heritage (2008) Natural England & English Heritage Guidance notes for HLS Targeting of Historic Farm Buildings, November 2008.

Paul Courtney, Peter Gaskell, Jane Mills and Robert Edwards (2007) **A study of the social and economic impacts and benefits of traditional farm building and drystone wall repairs in the Yorkshire Dales National Park; Valuing the Historic Environment 3**

ADAS 2005 **A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts and Benefits of Traditional Farm Building Repair and Re-use in the Lake District ESA Valuing the Historic Environment 1.**

Countryside and Community Research Institute (CCRI) University of Gloucestershire October (2018) **Local economic impact assessment of grant funded traditional farm buildings and drystone wall restoration in the Lake District ESA and Yorkshire Dales National Parks –Updated to 2018 Prices** (unpublished but copy will be available to successful contractor)

Guidance for Historic buildings restoration grant: Countryside Stewardship
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/historic-buildings-restoration-grant-countryside-stewardship>

Other Useful studies

eftec (2005) Valuation of the Historic Environment. The scope for using results of valuation studies in the

appraisal and assessment of heritage-related projects and programmes.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/valuation-historic-environment/valuation-historic-environment-exec-summary/>

eftec (2014) Economic Valuation of Heritage: Final report for English Heritage.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2014/economic-valuation-of-heritage-report-pdf/>

Hanley N and Kuhfuss L (2015) Historic Scotland - Survey results.
https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/our-research/statistics-and-analysis/#projects_tab

Hanley N and Kuhfuss L (2016) Historic Environment Scotland. Results from second survey wave. <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/our-research/statistics-and-analysis/#projects> tab

Historic England (2019) Heritage Counts: Heritage and the Economy 2019. <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2019/heritage-and-the-economy-2019/>

Macmillan, D. (2002) The Value of Managing Forests to Protect Archaeology, report to Forestry Commission, Centre for Research in Environmental Appraisal and Management, University of Newcastle, March 2002.

Powell J, Lake J, Berry R, Gaskell P, Courtney P and Smith K (2019b) Heritage, natural capital and ecosystem services – Historic buildings and their associated boundaries. Report for Historic England. <https://research.historicengland.org.uk/Report.aspx?i=16226&ru=%2fResults.aspx%3fp%3d1%26n%3d10%26t%3decosystem%26ns%3d1>

(1.1) Commencement Date: 19 December 2022

(1.3) Completion Date: 31 July 2023 (including 4 month option period) (see break clause in section 6)

2. PERFORMANCE OF THE SERVICES

(2.1) Key Personnel of the Contractor to be involved in the Supply of the Services

See supplier bid documents

(2.2) Performance Standards

As advised in the framework agreement

(2.3) Location(s) at which Services are to be provided:

██████████
██████████
██████████
██████████

(2.4) Standards:

(2.5) Contract Monitoring Arrangements

For the avoidance of doubt the services required are being provided under Framework Agreement 22707.

3. PRICE AND PAYMENTS

(3.1) Contract Price payable by the Authority excluding VAT, payment profile and method of payment (e.g. Government Procurement Card (GPC) or BACS))

22/23	23/24	Total
██████	██████	£99,000

based on the commercial response for a 15 site sample size

For full pricing schedule see Appendix 1

Payable by BACS

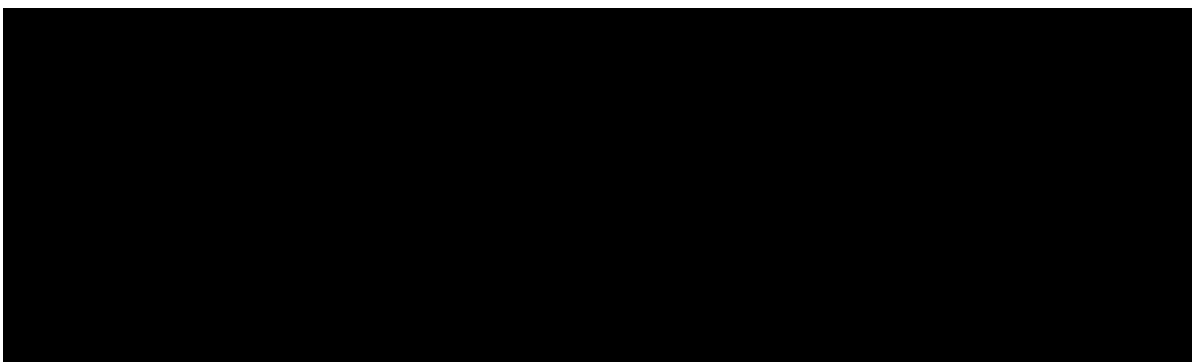
(3.2) Invoicing and Payment

The Supplier shall issue electronic invoices in arrears following completion of appropriate milestones.

4. Invoicing Requirements

All invoices should be sent to the Natural England Project Officer.

BY APPROVING THIS ORDER FORM THE CONTRACTOR AGREES to enter a legally binding contract with the Authority to provide to the Authority and natural England the Services specified in this Order Form, incorporating the rights and obligations in the Call-Off Contract that are set out in the Framework Agreement entered into by the Contractor and Defra on 28 September 2020.





Appendix 1 – Pricing Schedule

[illegible]

Appendix 2 – University of Gloucestershire bid

