

## SCHEDULE 1

regulations 4(2) and 13

### CALCULATION OF AID

## PART I

### PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF AN ORGANIC PARCEL

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**1. AAPS eligible land and permanent crops:**

(i) in the first year	£225 per hectare
(ii) in the second year	£135 per hectare
(iii) in the third year	£50 per hectare
(iv) in the fourth year	£20 per hectare
(v) in the fifth year	£20 per hectare

**2. Enclosed land:**

(i) in the first year	£175 per hectare
(ii) in the second year	£105 per hectare
(iii) in the third year	£40 per hectare
(iv) in the fourth year	£15 per hectare
(v) in the fifth year	£15 per hectare

**3. Unenclosed land and grazed woodland:**

(i) in the first year	£25 per hectare
(ii) in the second year	£10 per hectare
(iii) in the third year	£5 per hectare
(iv) in the fourth year	£5 per hectare
(v) in the fifth year	£5 per hectare

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In Part I of this Schedule—

“AAPS eligible land” means land which is “eligible land” within the meaning of the Arable Area Payments Regulations 1996<sup>(1)</sup>;

“coastal belt” means the strip of land between the high tide mark and the field boundary nearest to the sea;

“grazed woodland” means woodland used for grazing by livestock;

“moorland” means land represented by the areas coloured brown on the maps contained in the volume of maps marked “Moorland Map of Wales 1992”, deposited at the offices of the National Assembly for Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff;

“enclosed land” means any land other than AAPS eligible land and permanent crops which is fully enclosed by traditional field boundaries or fences and which, if it includes moorland, does not comprise more than 5 hectares of moorland;

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<sup>(1)</sup> S.I.1996/3142, amended by S.I. 1997/2969

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made).

“permanent crops” means any crops which occupy the soil for a period of five years or more and yield crops over several years;

“slate fence” means a fence comprising pieces of slate hammered vertically into the ground in a line and attached to each other using wire;

“traditional field boundaries” means structures such as hedges, stone walls, earth banks and slate fences customarily used to separate fields within a farm;

“unenclosed land” means land which is moorland or coastal belt, other than enclosed land.

## PART II

### PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF THE ORGANIC UNIT AS A WHOLE

In the first year	£300 per organic unit
In the second year	£200 per organic unit
In the third year	£100 per organic unit

### SCHEDULE 2

regulation 5(2)(b)(ii), (iv) and (v)

#### STANDARDS TO BE OBSERVED

1. The beneficiary shall not plough, reseed or improve, by use of drainage, manures or liming agents, any heathland, grassland of conservation value, including species-rich grassland, or rough grazing. The beneficiary shall not graze any such semi-natural habitats so as to cause over-grazing or under-grazing affecting the conservation value of those habitats.
2. The beneficiary shall avoid localised heavy stocking in the nesting season on areas of semi-natural vegetation, including heathland, species-rich grassland and rough grazing.
3. The beneficiary shall not carry out field operations, such as harrowing or rolling, on species-rich grassland or rough grazing during the nesting season.
4. The beneficiary shall not cultivate or apply fertilisers to the land within 1 metre of any boundary features, such as fences, hedges or walls.
5. The beneficiary shall
  - (a) retain traditional farm boundary features, for example, hedges and walls;
  - (b) carry out hedge-trimming in rotation, but not between 1st March and 31st August in any year;
  - (c) maintain any stockproof boundaries, using traditional methods and materials.
6. Ditch maintenance shall be carried out in rotation, but not between 1st March and 31st August in any year.
7. The beneficiary shall maintain streams, ponds and wetland areas.
8. The beneficiary shall retain any copses, farm woodlands or groups of trees.
9. The beneficiary shall ensure that in farming the land he or she does not damage, destroy or remove any feature of historical or archaeological interest, including areas of ridge and furrow.

**10.** The beneficiary shall abide by the terms of the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil, Air, Water and, where applicable, Pesticides, published from time to time by the National Assembly for Wales.