

SCHEDULE 5

Interpretation of Schedules

1. In Schedules 1 to 4—

“acid grassland” means a species poor type of grassland growing on an acidic soil, widespread in upland areas;

“arable land” means land used for the growing of cereals, root crops and brassicas;

“blanket bog” means an area with a type of species poor upland vegetation overlying a mantle of peat which completely smothers the underlying terrain, and where the water supply is derived entirely from rainfall;

“buffer zone” means a narrow strip of land located between a valued habitat and more intensively managed farmland, and which received no fertiliser, lime or pesticides;

“coastal grazing marsh” means a flat coastal area located behind sea defences or sand dunes, and comprising grassland which is sub-divided and drained by ditches holding standing water throughout the year;

“conventional crop” means a crop that has not been grown in accordance in the terms of a Tir Gofal agreement;

“ditch casting” means the practice of dredging out water filled ditches on a regular basis to promote the free flow of water and maintain a habitat for wildlife;

“enclosed” in relation to land means distinct parcels of land which are surrounded and separated by traditional field boundaries or fencing;

“felling licence” means a licence to fell trees granted by the Forestry Commissioners under section 9 of the Forestry Act 1967(1);

“floodplain grassland” means a flat area of land located adjacent to a river and comprising grassland which is sub-divided and drained by a network of ditches holding standing water throughout the year;

“grassland” means land on which the vegetation consists primarily of grass species;

“grazing land” means land used for the keeping of cattle, horses or sheep;

“grazed pasture” means grassland used for the grazing of cattle, horses or sheep;

“haymeadow” means grassland from which livestock is excluded for a sufficient period during the summer months for a crop of grass to be grown and from which grass is cut and baled in a traditional manner;

“heathland” means land on which there is a plant community with at least 25% cover of heathers, bilberry and western gorse, occurring in either lowland or upland areas;

“heathland vegetation” means a mixture of heathers, bilberry, western gorse, grasses, and herbs in which the dwarf shrubs cover at least 25% of the surface;

“high mountain heath” means land with a type of vegetation occurring on high altitude mountain ridges and summits, composed of heavily wind-pruned heather, bilberry or grasses, together with characteristic large lichens and mosses;

“improved” in relation to grassland means grassland which has been drained, fertilised, reseeded, or otherwise managed to improve its productive capacity, and which is characterised by a predominance of agricultural grasses;

(1) 1967 c. 10.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

“improved land” means improved grassland or arable land which has been modified by a combination of draining, ploughing, re-seeding, fertilising, liming or heavy grazing to improve its productive capacity;

“invasive plant species” means plants which have been introduced either intentionally or unintentionally to Wales by man and which have a tendency to spread rapidly unless controlled;

“limestone grassland” means a species rich type of grassland growing on lime rich soil, occurring both in upland and lowland areas;

“lowland heath” means a type of vegetation situated below the upper limit of agricultural enclosure and with a least a 25% cover of heathers and western gorse;

“marshy grassland” means damp grassland on peaty or mineral soils, composed predominantly of rushes, sedges, and characteristic wetland herbs and grasses;

“moorland” means land with an upland plant community composed of either heather or grasses or a mixture of both;

“neutral grassland” means a type of species rich grassland growing on a soil intermediate in character between acidic and lime rich, usually occurring within isolated fields or small groups of fields;

“non-native species” in relation to plants or animals means plants or animals other than farm livestock or crops which have been introduced either intentionally or unintentionally into Wales by man;

“off farm wastes” means waste products from agricultural or industrial enterprises which are located outside the agreement land;

“parkland” means an area of scattered mature or ancient trees overlying pasture or arable land, often of particular landscape or historic significance;

“raised bog” means an area with a type of species poor wetland vegetation overlying a dome of peat developed within a lowland drainage basin, and where the water supply is derived entirely from rainfall;

“reedbed” means an area with a type of tall wetland vegetation characterised by a predominance of common reed;

“rough grass margins” means infrequently mown grass strips lying adjacent to cereal or root crops;

“saltmarsh” means an area of salt tolerant coastal vegetation which is regularly inundated by the tides;

“sand dune” means an area of coastal grassland or heathland overlying sand or sandy soil;

“scrub” means land dominated by shrubs which are usually less than 5 metres high, most commonly a combination of blackthorn, hawthorn and gorse;

“semi-improved grassland” means grassland with a relatively species poor type of vegetation composed of a mixture of agricultural and non-agricultural species, derived from unimproved acid, limestone or neutral grassland following regular applications of fertiliser, lime and heavy grazing;

“semi-natural broadleaved woodland” means land which has at least 30% cover of native trees which have generally not been planted and are at least 5 metres high;

“short turf” means an area of grassland maintained at a height of less than 15 centimetres by the action of grazing animals;

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

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“species-rich fens” means areas with a type of wetland vegetation occurring on deep peat, and where the water supply is predominantly via ground water;

“spoil” means waste material thrown or brought up in excavating or dredging activities;

“stream-side corridors” means narrow strips of land adjacent to watercourses or other water bodies, fenced to exclude stock and allow for the regeneration of native vegetation;

“swamp” means an area with a type of tall wetland vegetation characterised by a mixture of plants including grasses, rushes, common reed and characteristic herbs;

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

“uncropped fallow margins” means strips of annually cultivated land, no longer sown to cereals or roots, but located next to arable crops;

“unenclosed” in relation to land means extensive tracts of land that are open in character and where the only field boundaries are those along the perimeter;

“unimproved” in relation to grassland means grassland with a type of vegetation which has not been modified by agricultural activity, with the exception of light grazing and moderate applications of farmyard manure;

“upland heath” means land with a type of vegetation situated above the upper limit of agricultural enclosure with at least a 25% cover of heathers, bilberry and western gorse;

“water features” means areas of open water including ponds, lakes, streams and ditches;

“wetland” means an area of peaty or mineral soil with a permanently high water table, and which may be subject to frequent flooding in winter;

“wildlife cover crop” means a mixture of cereals, brassicas and other seed sources, sown to benefit a range of insects, birds and mammals living on arable land;

“winter stubbles” means the remains of a cereal or linseed crop following harvest, and which are retained through the winter period into early spring;

“Woodland Grant Scheme agreement” means an agreement which the Forestry Commissioners enter into to make grants pursuant to section 1 of the Forestry Act 1979(2) for and in connection with the use and management of land for forestry purposes;

(2) 1979 c. 21.