

## SCHEDULE

Regulation 5(2)(b)

## ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH POINTS MAY BE OBTAINED

Column 1 <i>Activity</i>	Column 2 <i>Points per unit</i>
Field boundaries, trees and woodlands—	
<b>1</b>	
Hedgerow management (both sides of the hedge)	30 per 100 metres
Hedgerow management (one side of the hedge)	15 per 100 metres
Enhanced hedgerow management (both sides of the hedge)	50 per 100 metres
Ditch management	30 per 100 metres
Stone wall protection and maintenance	20 per 100 metres
Protection of in-field trees on cultivated land	15 per tree
Protection of in-field trees on grassland	10 per tree
Maintenance of woodland fences	4 per 100 metres
Management of woodland edges	13 per 100 metres
Maintenance and management of woodland rides	400 per hectare
Historic and landscape features—	
<b>2</b>	
Maintenance of traditional farm buildings	2 per square metre of floor area
Take archaeological features out of cultivation	50 points + 500 points per hectare
Reduce cultivation depth	40 per hectare
Management of scrub on archaeological sites	100 per hectare
Archaeological features on grassland	10 per hectare
Buffer strips—	
<b>3</b>	
2 metre buffer strip on cultivated land	10 per 100 metres
4 metre buffer strip on cultivated land	20 per 100 metres
6 metre buffer strip on cultivated land	30 per 100 metres
2 metre uncropped cultivated margin	10 per 100 metres
4 metre uncropped cultivated margin	20 per 100 metres
6 metre uncropped cultivated margin	30 per 100 metres
2 metre buffer strip on intensive grassland	10 per 100 metres
4 metre buffer strip on intensive grassland	20 per 100 metres

**Status:** Point in time view as at 18/04/2003.

**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Entry Level Agri-Environment Scheme (Pilot) (England) Regulations 2003 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

Column 1 <i>Activity</i>	Column 2 <i>Points per unit</i>
6 metre buffer strip on intensive grassland	30 per 100 metres
Arable land—	
<b>4</b>	
Field corner management	500 per hectare
Wild bird seed mixture	500 per hectare
Pollen and nectar flower mixture	500 per hectare
Over-wintered stubbles	70 per hectare
Beetle banks	12 per 100 metres
Skylark plots	4 per plot
Conservation headlands in cereal fields	80 per hectare
Conservation headlands with no fertilisers	220 per hectare
Forage crops management—	
<b>5</b>	
Cereals for whole crop silage followed by over-wintered stubbles	225 per hectare
Brassica fodder crops followed by over-wintered stubbles	70 per hectare
Management of maize crops to reduce soil erosion	15 per hectare
Reduction of soil erosion—	
<b>6</b>	
Management of high erosion risk cultivated land	15 per hectare
Encouragement of diversity of crop types—	
<b>7</b>	
Undersown spring cereals	190 per hectare
Wild bird seed mixture in grassland areas	500 per hectare
Pollen and nectar flower mixture in grassland areas	500 per hectare
Lowland grass outside less favoured areas—	
<b>8</b>	
Maintain permanent grassland	11 per hectare
Take field corners out of management	500 per hectare
Permanent grassland with low inputs	80 per hectare
Permanent grassland with very low inputs	125 per hectare

Column 1 <i>Activity</i>	Column 2 <i>Points per unit</i>
Management of rush pastures	10 per hectare
Mixed stocking	8 per hectare
Enclosed land in less favoured areas— <b>9</b>	
Permanent grassland with low inputs	55 per hectare
Permanent grassland with very low inputs	90 per hectare
Field corner management	100 per hectare
Enclosed rough grazing	25 per hectare
Management of rush pastures	8 per hectare
Unenclosed land in less favoured areas— <b>10</b>	
Unenclosed moorland rough grazing	8 per hectare
Preparation of land management plans— <b>11</b>	
Soil management plan	2 per hectare
Nutrient management plan	2 per hectare
Manure management plan	2 per hectare
Crop protection management plan	2 per hectare

In this Schedule—

- “beetle bank” means a linear raised earth bank in a field, covered in grass vegetation;
- “brassica fodder crop” means a brassica crop grown in order to be grazed by livestock or cut for forage;
- “buffer strip” means a strip of land adjoining a field boundary or environmental feature which is not cultivated and which does not receive inputs;
- “conservation headland” means an area bordering land planted with a cereal crop that receives no insecticides in the spring or summer and where the use of herbicides is restricted;
- “cultivated land” means land which is regularly cultivated by ploughing or other means;
- “ditch management” means the cleaning of ditches and the management of vegetation on and adjacent to the ditch bank;
- “grassland” means land on which the vegetation consists primarily of grass and other herbaceous species;
- “hedgerow management” means a cycle of cutting and trimming used to control hedgerow growth and “enhanced hedgerow management” means a more restricted cycle of cutting and trimming;
- “in-field tree” means a tree, the trunk of which is entirely within the field and does not touch the field boundary;
- “inputs” means fertilisers, manures, pesticides and seed;
- “over-wintered stubbles” means the remains of a cereal, oilseed rape, field bean or linseed crop after harvesting, retained through the winter into the following year;
- “permanent grassland” means grassland which has not been subject to cultivation for at least five years and is maintained with a cover of vegetation dominated by grass and other herbaceous species;
- “pollen and nectar flower mixture” means the sowing and management of a mixture of pollen and nectar rich plants;
- “rough grazing” means grazing on permanent grassland on which the vegetation is predominantly natural owing to the difficult terrain or other physical constraints;
- “rush pasture” means damp pasture where at least a third of the vegetation comprises rush species and the remainder comprises mainly of grass and other herbaceous species;

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“skylark plot” means an unsown, sparsely vegetated area of land in a field sown with cereals;  
“undersown spring cereals” means a spring-sown crop which is undersown with a mixture of seeds of grass and legume species;  
“whole crop silage” means a crop which is harvested to make silage for feeding to livestock;  
“wild bird seed mixture” means the sowing of a mixture of seeds of plant species that will benefit wild birds, and the management of resulting vegetation;  
“woodland edges” means an area where there is a change from woodland vegetation to another vegetation type.

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