



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

2026 Single Application Rules Booklet

Basic Payment Scheme (BPS)

- Redistributive Payment
- Young Farmer Payment

Other Schemes

- Organic Support (OS)
- Organic Conversion Scheme (OCS)
- Woodland Creation Maintenance (WCM)
- Woodland Creation Premium (WCP)

Rural Development (RD) Woodland Creation Schemes

- Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GWCP)
- Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance (GCM)
- Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GCP)



Important Notice:

It is essential that you read and understand this booklet if you intend to apply for any of these schemes in 2026.

February 2026

The Welsh Government produces this booklet in Welsh and English as required under the Welsh Government Welsh Language Scheme.

Disclaimer

This booklet explains the rules of the Single Application (incorporating the Basic Payment Scheme) and Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) for 2026 as well as Other Schemes:), Organic Conversion (OCS), / Organic Support (OS), Woodland Creation Maintenance (WCM) and Woodland Creation Premium (WCP), RD Woodland Creation Schemes: Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GWCP), Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance (GCM) and Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GCP).

The Single Application rules for the Basic Payment Scheme are based on the Direct Payments for Farmers (Legislative Continuity) Act 2020 (c.2), The Rules for Direct Payments to Farmers (Amendment) Regulations 2020 no.91, The Financing, Management and Monitoring of Direct Payments (Amendment) Regulations 2020 no.90, The Common Agricultural Policy (Direct Payments to Farmers) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2020 no.104 (w.17), The Direct Payments to Farmers and Rural Affairs (Miscellaneous Amendments etc.) (Wales) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 no.1556 (w.328) and Basic Payment Scheme (Tapering, Payment Entitlements and Closure) (Wales) Regulations 2025.

The Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Scheme rules are based on Council Regulation 1305/2013, Delegated Regulation 807/2014 and Implementing Regulation 808/2014 Council Regulation 1303/2013; Council Regulation 1306/2013, Delegated Regulation 640/2014 and Implementing Regulation 809/2014. The Rural Development Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2014/3222 (W.327) the Common Agricultural Policy (Integrated Administration and Control System and Enforcement and Cross Compliance) (Wales) Regulations 2014/3223 (W.328) as retained and amended from time to time, including by the Agricultural Support (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) (EU Exit) Regulations 2021/400 (W.129).

As the rules change from time to time the Welsh Government cannot guarantee that this booklet provides a definitive statement of the law nor can the booklet substitute for specific advice on individual legal problems.

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MAIN CHANGES

Main Changes

You should use this booklet to claim for BPS, Other Schemes and Rural Development Woodland Schemes.

If you are intending on claiming for Sustainable Farming Scheme – Universal layer 2026, please refer to Sustainable Farming scheme – Universal Layer guidance

BPS Transition for 2026

BPS Payment Taper

As part of BPS' transition to SFS, From 1 January 2026, BPS will taper to the following percentages each year: **60%**, **40%**, **20%**, with no BPS payable in 2029. The Redistributive Payment Scheme and Young Farmer Payment would also be reduced to the same rate.

Young Farmer Payment

From 1 January 2026, the BPS Young Farmer payment is closed to new claimants for 2026 and beyond. Those who have successfully claimed in previous years, including 2025, are able to claim the BPS Young Farmer payment for a maximum of 5 years from the year the business first claimed, until BPS ceases to be available, or their first claim for SFS, whichever is earlier.

BPS Transfer and Lease of Entitlements

BPS entitlements can continue to be transferred or leased provided the number of entitlements transferred or leased occurs with the equivalent (or more) area of eligible BPS land. Transfer or lease of BPS entitlements without land will no longer be permitted.

Where entitlements are leased the end date for both the entitlements and the accompanying land must match. If the lease of land ends early, the entitlements will return to the lessor. Where the lessor is claiming SFS, those entitlements will be automatically surrendered.

Transfer and lease of BPS entitlements with land can continue for the duration of the transition period, whilst BPS is available up to the 2028 scheme year.

Clawback of Entitlements

From the 1 January 2026 the 2-year usage rule will end for BPS entitlements and the clawback of BPS entitlements process will stop.

'Surrender' of Entitlements

From 1 January 2026, once a farm business claims SFS, they will no longer have the option of claiming BPS. Any BPS entitlements held by the farm business will be 'surrendered' i.e. no longer available to activate via a BPS claim or for trading on the open market.

MAIN CHANGES

Where the lessor has for example leased out entitlements until 2027, and the lessor enters SFS, we will honour the lease with the recipient until the end of the rental period. The entitlements will revert to the lessor at the end of the rental period or if the recipient enters SFS, whichever is the earliest.

National Reserve

From 1 January 2026, the National Reserve is closed to ensure no increase in the land area payable under BPS during the transition period. New entrants to farming and Young Farmers, who are not receiving BPS entitlements via the transfer or lease of entitlements with land, will not be able to submit a claim for BPS. These farmers must participate in SFS to access future farm support.

Usage Rule for BPS Entitlements

From 1 January 2026, the 2-year usage rule for BPS entitlements no longer applies and we will stop the clawback of BPS entitlements process.

Other Schemes

The following land based Schemes may be claimed on the 2026 SAF:

- **Organic Support** - Provides a payment per hectare for eligible land to existing organic producers who maintain full organic certification during 2026. If you wish to claim an Organic Support payment, you must claim payment on the SAF. You must also submit the necessary supporting documents by 31 December 2026. See Section C for further guidance.
- **Organic Conversion Scheme** – If you hold an Organic Conversion grant award commencing 1 January 2026, you must claim payment on the SAF. If the Organic Conversion Scheme contract commenced prior to 1 January 2026, you must confirm you are meeting the scheme requirements on the SAF. You must also submit the necessary supporting documents by 31 December 2026. See Section C for further guidance.
- **Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium** – Annual area payments are available following the completion of new woodland planting under the Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation Scheme.

The first year's Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium cannot be claimed until after the Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation planting/fencing has been completed and claimed in the previous calendar year.

If you completed and claimed for new planting/fencing works after 31 December 2025 the first year's Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium payments cannot be claimed until 2027.

See Section C for further guidance.

MAIN CHANGES

Cross Compliance

There have been changes to the Cross Compliance Factsheets and Verifiable Standards for 2026.

Full details and updated documents can be found on the [Welsh Government website](#).

New Crop Codes

The following crop codes are new for 2026. You will need to consider these crop codes when completing your SAF 2026 application and amend where necessary.

MA7 - Mazie under sown

ML1 - Mixed Leys (also referred to as multi-species or herbal leys)

UM1 - Unsprayed Spring Sown Cereal and Protein Crop Mix

WB1 - Wildlife Cover Crop

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

Section A: Key Messages

A1 Definition of a Farmer

A1.1 To claim **BPS**, you must be a farmer carrying out agricultural activities each year you claim these schemes.

To claim **Organic Conversion Scheme** and/or **Organic Support**, you must also be carrying out the primary production of agricultural products.

A1.2 A **farmer** is a natural or Legal Person or a group of natural or Legal Persons, regardless of the legal status granted to such persons or groups by national law, whose holding is situated within the UK and who exercises an **agricultural activity**.

A1.3 A **Holding** means all the units used for agricultural activities, managed by a farmer (at the Farmer's disposal or under the Farmer's management control) and situated within the UK.

A1.4 **Agricultural Activity** means:

- the production, rearing or growing of agricultural products including harvesting, milking, breeding animals and keeping animals for farming purposes.
- maintaining an agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation without preparatory action going beyond usual agricultural methods and machineries. In Wales, this means the control of invasive non-native species of weeds and scrub.
- carrying out a minimum activity on agricultural areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation. In Wales, agricultural areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation are defined as areas of saltmarsh and sand dunes. The minimum activity required is that the area is grazed to a minimum average annual stocking density of 0.01 to 0.05 livestock units per hectare, or the control of invasive non-native species of weeds and scrub.

A1.5 If more than half of your agricultural land is classed as being 'naturally kept in a state suitable for cultivation and grazing' i.e. saltmarsh and sand dunes, you must also carry out at least one of the following activities on that land:

- grow or rear agricultural products
- undertake at least a minimum level of grazing (at least an average of 0.01 to 0.05 Livestock Units per hectare a year)
- control invasive non-native species.

A1.6 The **primary production of agricultural products** includes the following farming sectors; arable, beef, dairy, goats, horticulture, pigs, poultry, sheep, apiculture.

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

A1.7 If you do not declare livestock and you do not declare arable crops or permanent crops on your SAF you must submit supporting documentation (e.g. animal movement records, invoices for hedge cutting, hedge laying or maintenance, or silage contracts) by 31 December 2026 to prove you meet the requirements above and are carrying out an agricultural activity in 2026.

A1.8 No payment for BPS (including a BPS Advance Payment) Organic Conversion Scheme or Organic Support will be made until evidence you are carrying out an agricultural activity in 2026 has been received. If no evidence is submitted by 31 December 2026 your claim/s will be rejected, and your Organic Conversion Scheme contract may be withdrawn and previous payments recovered.

A1.9 For Organic Support if you need to submit evidence to demonstrate agricultural activity for BPS or if you have not claimed BPS, you will need to submit evidence by 31 December 2026 to prove you are **a primary producer of agricultural products**. If no evidence is submitted by 31 December 2026, your claim will be rejected.

A2 Field Maintenance and Land Transfers

A2.1 You must inform the Welsh Government of changes to land parcels and any land transfers within 30 days of the change(s) taking place. Please complete a **'Manage My Land'** submission, using your RPW Online account, to notify us of any changes to ownership or tenures of land. **'Manage My Land'** must also be used to register new land, notify us of changes to permanent features and inform us of field boundary changes.

A2.2 You will also need to supply proof of ownership or right of occupation when registering or transferring in new land.

If you own the land you are registering you must submit the following;

- **Title Deeds or**
- **Copy of Register of Title.**

These documents **must** include the associated map.

If you are the tenant or grazier of the land you must submit either a letter from the owner confirming they have authorised the use of the specific land by you for agricultural purposes, including dates, or a tenancy agreement signed by both parties. Any other evidence will not be considered appropriate and will be rejected.

A2.3 Buildings and yard areas may only be split if an obstructing boundary is in place and both areas have a separate access route. If there is no obstructing boundary and separate access route you must not split the existing land parcel.

A3 Single Application Form (SAF)

A3.1 You should read this *'2026 Single Application Rules Booklet'* and the *'2026 Single Application Form (SAF) Online How to Complete Guide'* before completing your SAF 2026. This booklet supersedes any previous information published.

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

A3.2 The SAF 2026 is an online application available through your RPW Online account. You can access your RPW Online account via the login link at [the Welsh Government website](#). If you are not yet registered with RPW Online or need support to complete your application online, please contact the Customer Contact Centre (further details at Annex 7 of this booklet).

A3.3 You must complete the SAF 2065 using RPW Online to claim payment under the schemes listed below:

- BPS including Redistributive and Young Farmer
- Organic Conversion (OCS) - grant award starting from 1 January 2026
- Organic Support (OS)
- Woodland Creation Premium (WCP)
- Woodland Creation Maintenance (WCM)
- Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GWCP)
- Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance (GCM)
- Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GCP).

A3.4 You must also complete the SAF 2026 to confirm you are complying with the contractual requirements of the scheme listed below:

- Organic Conversion Scheme (OCS).

A3.5 You must also complete the SAF 2026 if you wish to continue to claim for a 'Young Farmer payment'.

A3.6 The deadline for submitting your SAF 2026 is midnight, Friday 15 May 2026.

A4 Deadline for submission of Supporting Documents

A4.1 The deadline for claimants, contract and/or grant award holders to provide Supporting Documents, if required, is 31 December 2026.

A5 BPS claims on land taken out of production or afforested

A5.1 Any land previously set aside under an EU Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme for Wales 2014-2020 agreement is no longer eligible for BPS by declaring crop codes BW1 or CW1. This land must be declared with an appropriate land use code listed in Annex 2 Table 1 and/or Table 4.

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

A5.2 Land afforested under a woodland creation scheme may still be eligible for BPS, subject to the eligibility criteria set out in Section B19 and Annex 3.

A6 Cross Border Claimants

A6.1 If a cross border BPS claimant was reliant on land outside Wales in 2020 to meet the 5ha minimum claim size, they will remain eligible for the 5ha minimum claim rule in 2026. However, RPW will only pay BPS on Welsh land claimed using Welsh BPS Entitlements.

A7 Preliminary Checks

A7.1 RPW will carry out initial checks on your submitted SAF to identify any differences between your declaration and the mapped field information we hold. Additionally, if you have a Management Option under a Rural Development Woodland Creation Contract and/or Grant Award in a land parcel, RPW will check if you have declared a crop in the field to support the option. If we discover any potential issues we will notify you of these, providing details of the relevant land parcel. You will then have an opportunity to request an amendment to your declaration on the SAF accordingly.

A7.2 We will issue letters under 'Preliminary Checks' on RPW Online only, as soon as possible after 15 May 2026. If you receive a letter under 'Preliminary Checks' and you wish to change your SAF declaration for the fields shown in the letter you will have until 19 June 2026 to respond. **Please note** any replies received by RPW after 19 June 2026 cannot be accepted and over-declared penalties may be applied (see Section G of this booklet for further details).

A7.3 Under 'Preliminary Checks', RPW can only give you an opportunity to avoid potential discrepancies or non-compliance. The deadline of 19 June 2026 cannot be used to increase your claim. The normal SAF deadlines will continue to apply for all other amendments to your SAF declaration, these being 1 June 2026 without penalty, with late penalties applying for each working day after this up to and including 9 June 2026. All other amendments cannot be accepted after 9 June 2026.

A8 Over-declared penalties

A8.1 If you claim land not under your management control, or land which is not eligible for payment, you may receive an over-declared penalty. Section G explains how over-declared penalties will be calculated.

A9 Declare only land under your management control on the SAF

A9.1 You must declare only the land you have under your management control on the 15 May 2026. You should not declare land you own but have rented out, unless you are retaining management control. It is important that you check your pre-populated SAF field data very carefully as changes may need to be made. See paragraph B4 of this booklet.

A9.2 You should not declare land you are occupying, where your tenancy has expired, or your notice to quit means your tenancy will expire before 15 May 2026. If

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

you do claim land you are not legally entitled to occupy, your 2026 claims may be subject to penalty.

A9.3 You are responsible for ensuring the land remains compliant with the scheme requirements for the calendar year. Therefore, if you relinquish control of land after 15 May 2026, and we become aware the land no longer complies with the scheme rules, you may receive over-declared land penalties if the land is no longer eligible. If there are Cross Compliance breaches on this land, you will also receive those penalties, unless another 2026 BPS claimant takes over control of the land.

A9.4 You should retain evidence that you have or had land under your management control on the 15 May 2026. If we request this evidence and you are unable to provide satisfactory evidence, your 2026 BPS claim will be rejected, and no payments made. You must also be able to allow RPW inspectors access to all your claimed land. If inspectors cannot access claimed land, penalties may be applied to your claim, and consideration will also be given to claiming back payments made to you in previous years.

A10 Artificiality

A10.1 If we discover you have artificially created the circumstances to gain advantage from any of the rules relating to the payment of BPS, including to avoid direct payment reductions (capping), we will investigate and may withhold payments or reject all your claims and recover monies paid. This includes the Young Farmer payment and Redistributive payment.

A11 BPS Payments

A11.1 Subject to an eligible claim and receipt of all necessary supporting documents we intend to make a BPS Advance Payment from 14 October 2026 of up to 70% of the estimated value of your BPS 2026 claim. Balance Payments will be made from 11 December 2026. (See Section B37).

A12 Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Scheme Payments

A12.1 Subject to full validation of an eligible claim, including receipt of all necessary supporting documents we intend to make Other Scheme and RD Woodland Creation Scheme payments from 29 January 2027.

A13 Unacceptable Behaviour

A13.1 Welsh Government officials, individuals or organisations carrying out duties on behalf of the Welsh Government (e.g. Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), Food Standards Agency (FSA), EID Cymru, Local Authorities), should not be subjected to aggressive, abusive or offensive behaviour or unreasonable demands and persistence from applicants/claimants or their representatives. This also applies to members of the Independent Appeals Panel.

A [Managing Unacceptable Behaviour of Welsh Government Customers](#) document is available on the Welsh Government website which explains what we consider unacceptable behaviour.

SECTION A: KEY MESSAGES

Unacceptable behaviour may lead to the withdrawal of payments and/or the rejection of claims.

A14 Obstruction of an Inspection

A14.1 It is a legal requirement that you allow an inspection to be carried out to verify scheme eligibility and requirements, including Cross Compliance rules have been met.

If you or your representative prevents an inspection from being carried out, your applications or claims will be rejected.

A15 Deduction for Trees and Woodland

A15.1 SFS Data Confirmation 2025 identified areas of 0.01ha or above where a deduction for trees / woodland had not been notified as a permanent feature. You are advised to check all trees / woodland of 0.01ha or above on your holding have been declared and if not make the necessary adjustments on your SAF 2026 declaration.

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

Section B: Basic Payment Scheme (BPS)

B1 Introduction to BPS

B1.1 To be eligible to receive a BPS payment you must:

- have at least 5 hectares of eligible agricultural land in Wales under your management control on the 15 May 2026,
- if you have less than 5 hectares of eligible agricultural land in Wales, but are a Cross Border farmer who relied on land outside Wales to meet the minimum 5 hectare claim size rule in 2020, you will remain eligible for 2026.
- own or lease in at least 5 BPS Entitlements.

B1.2 You will also need to be:

- a **Farmer** undertaking agricultural activities.

B2 BPS

B2.1 Direct Payments are made up of BPS, Redistributive and Young Farmer payments.

B2.2 The BPS scheme year runs from 1 January to 31 December. Land you claim must remain eligible for the entire scheme year. You are responsible for Cross Compliance for the entire scheme year and for making arrangements for the land to be accessible to RPW inspectors throughout the year. Failure of either of these commitments may lead to penalties being applied to your claim, or exclusion from the scheme.

B2.3 BPS is managed under the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), which sets down conditions for:

- identifying farmers and land
- administrative, on-the-spot and remote sensing checks to confirm the area and use of land meets UK Regulations.

B2.4 In order to claim BPS you must declare annually on your SAF all the land that is under your management control (owned and rented in) on 15 May, whether or not you wish to claim payment for that land. This includes all woodland/forestry, tracks, yards and hardstandings etc. and all land that is covered by your Other Scheme and RD Woodland Creation Scheme commitments. It is important that you no longer declare land that is rented out and therefore not under your management control. See paragraph B4 of this booklet for an explanation of 'land under your management control'.

B2.5 BPS can be claimed by a farming business whether they are sole traders, partnerships or legal entities (although Common Land Associations are excluded), providing they meet the scheme rules. However, if we discover you have artificially created the circumstances to gain advantage from any of the rules relating to the

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

payment of BPS, including to avoid direct payment reductions (capping), or claiming BPS on land to activate entitlements without rearing, growing agricultural products on that land, we will investigate and may withhold payments or reject all your claims and recover monies paid. This includes the Young Farmer payment and Redistributive payment.

B3 Definition of a Farmer and Agricultural Activity

B3.1 You must be a Farmer carrying out an agricultural activity to be allocated BPS Entitlements and receive BPS payments. You must be a Farmer carrying out agricultural activity every year you claim BPS (see section A1).

B4 Land at your management control

B4.1 To claim BPS payment you must be able to demonstrate that the land being declared in support of your claim is under your management control on 15 May 2026.

B4.2 You will be responsible for Cross Compliance requirements relating to the land for the entire calendar year (see Section E of this booklet for further details regarding Cross Compliance), as well as ensuring the land retains its BPS eligible status. For example, a field being converted to a non-agricultural activity e.g. a car park, will no longer be eligible for BPS.

B4.3 Unless land is common land/land used in common (see paragraphs B6 – B7 of this booklet) each parcel of land can be used only once in any year to claim BPS payment and two farmers cannot use the same geographical area to claim the BPS at the same time. Where the same geographical area is used to support BPS claims by two different farmers neither will be paid until it is determined who has the right to use the land in support of their BPS claim. The farmer who does not have the right to claim payment on the land may face land over-declared penalties. It is therefore important that farmers are clear who has the land under their management control and who is using it to claim payment on BPS Entitlements (licensees will not be able to claim as they don't have the land under their management control).

B4.4 You must be able to demonstrate you have legal occupation of the land claimed e.g. in the case of land you do not own; you have a tenancy from the landlord enabling you to farm the land as you see fit and take responsibility for keeping it in good agricultural and environmental condition. Written agreements will provide both you and RPW with evidence of your agreement.

B4.5 Where an eligible hectare is declared by two or more farmers, the farmer who makes the decisions in relation to the agricultural activity on that land and who bears the benefits and financial risks related to those activities will be considered to have the land under their management control.

B5 What is meant by under the farmer's management control?

B5.1 When declaring your land on the SAF 2026 you must declare only the land that is under your management control on the 15 May 2026. Land is 'under your management control' only if:

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- you are the owner occupier
- you are a tenant who has ‘exclusive occupation’ under either the Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995 with a Farm Business Tenancy, or a full Agricultural Holdings Act 1986 tenancy
- you are a tenant with an unwritten tenancy with the same level of control as the above
- you have allowed a licensee on to your land under a license arrangement that is specifically for grazing, cropping or taking hay/silage over a specified and limited period of time within the year, but you have retained Management Control of the land.

B5.2 Who has the land under their management control to claim BPS?

| Scenario describing the occupation of the land | Who can claim? | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Tenant Status codes A, B or C | Owner Status code O |
| You graze your sheep or take hay/silage at the time(s) specified in a licence (oral or written). You have no autonomy to carry out other agricultural activity on the land without the permission of the licensor. You cannot claim. | | ✓ |
| You farm the land and you are responsible for its maintenance and keeping the land in good agricultural and environmental condition, but do not have a tenancy. Your agreement with the landowner (or tenant) is such that you do not need to seek permission to maintain and farm the land as you wish or consider necessary. The licensor does not undertake or contract any agricultural activity on the land. You should claim as a tenant. | ✓ | |
| You carry out (or pay a contractor for) maintenance of the land and retain responsibility for its condition, but you let land you own to another farmer under a licence. The licence includes a specific period for the licensee’s use of the land and specifies/limits the use that can be made of the land by the licensee. You claim as the owner. | | ✓ |

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| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>You carry out (or pay a contractor for) maintenance of the land and retain responsibility for its condition. You have a formal tenancy over land you sub-let to another under a licence. The licence includes a specific period for the licensee's use of the land and specifies/limits the use that can be made of the land by the licensee. You should claim as a tenant.</p> | ✓ | |
| <p>You do not undertake agricultural activity on this land (other than as a contractor). You own the land and you let the land to another farmer under a licence. The licence allows the licensee to carry out (or pay for) maintenance of the land and take responsibility for its condition. You cannot claim.</p> | ✓ | |
| <p>You do not undertake agricultural activity on this land (other than as a contractor). You have a formal tenancy over land you sub-let to another under a licence. The licence allows the licensee to carry out (or pay for) maintenance of the land and take responsibility for its condition. You cannot claim and your licensee should claim as a tenant.</p> | ✓ | |
| <p>You do not undertake agricultural activity on your land, but you do have it under your management control on 15 May for a short period. For the rest of the year, you let the land on a licence or a tenancy and the licensee/tenant maintains it in good agricultural and environmental condition as well as grazing it. You have the land on 15 May, but you are not a farmer on the land so cannot claim. Your licensee/tenant are farmers on the land, but don't have the land under their management control on 15 May. Therefore, neither party can claim BPS.</p> | | |

B5.3 The important thing to note from this table is if you are a license holder who farms the land and maintains it in GAEC you are the eligible claimant and you must claim as a tenant.

B5.4 Where land is let out to a tenant under an Agricultural Holdings Act 1986 tenancy or a Farm Business Tenancy (i.e. a formal tenancy) it is under the management control of the tenant, not the landlord. That land must not, therefore, be included on the landlord's SAF at all.

B5.5 Where you allow a licensee onto your land under a license arrangement that is specifically for grazing or taking hay/silage over a specified and limited period of time; and that licence does not transfer management control relating to BPS rules to the licensee, that land is under your management control as the licensor. If you are the farmer (owner/tenant) in a Contract farming agreement, then you (owner/tenant) also have the land under your management control.

B5.6 If you are a licensee, who occupies land specifically for grazing, or taking hay/silage over a specified period of time, the land is not under your management control and you are not eligible to claim BPS on such land and should not declare it on your SAF. It is the actions on the ground that will dictate what the arrangement is.

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So, if someone is doing all the farming and maintenance of the land as well as grazing or taking hay/silage over an undefined or continuing period of time it is likely that, regardless of how it is described by the parties involved, in legal terms there is a tenancy in place. Where this is the case, this grazier is actually a tenant and has the land under their management control and should claim as a tenant.

B5.7 Licensors should be cautious to clearly define the specific period and permitted activities of the arrangement to avoid confusion over who actually has the land under their management control. As a claimant you should also ensure you are able to provide evidence of your agricultural activity on the land in question (e.g. animal movement records, invoices for hedge cutting, fencing or silage contracts).

B5.8 These rules apply to both written and unwritten tenancies. We understand there can be a wide variety of arrangements in practice, but it is in your interest as a claimant to take steps early on to ensure you are able to provide sufficient evidence to deal with any queries regarding your eligibility as failure to do so may lead to over-declared penalties.

B6 Common Land

B6.1 You can use common land grazing rights to establish and support your claim for payment on BPS Entitlements if you have a legal right to use that land for grazing stock. You must be an Active Farmer, undertake an agricultural activity and meet the other BPS eligibility requirements to use common land to apply for BPS. Cross Compliance requirements apply to any common land declared for BPS.

B6.2 If there is a breach of Cross Compliance anywhere on the common, the farmer or farmers responsible for the breach may have their payments reduced in whole or in part. The BPS does not alter legal rights of common, or the exercise of those rights.

B6.3 The Welsh Government's allocations of common land for BPS in 2026 will take account of the livestock grazing rights registered to BPS and SFS Universal Layer claimants on the common and the notional allocations of hectares to individual farmers will relate to their rights declared on the SAF. The forage area available for BPS may be reduced due to an increase in ungrazeable areas on the common or reduced or increased due to changes in common land declarations on SAFs annually.

B6.4 Under the Commons (Severance of Rights) (Wales) Order 2014, a right of common to graze animals can be leased or licensed (known as 'severance') for a maximum of 5 years, and such severance is only legal if strict rules are adhered to. These rules include notifying the following people or organisations of any new leasing or licensing agreements (including borrowed rights) within 28 days:

- the local Commons Registration Authority in whose area the land is situated
- the land owner of the common over which the rights are exercisable
- the secretary of any relevant Commoners Associations, Commons Councils (when established) or any other local body responsible for the management of the common land to which the leased rights of common apply

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- Natural Resources Wales, if the common to which the rights apply includes a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

B6.5 You should be aware that the allocation of forage land, in respect of any grazing rights declared on your SAF, may vary from year to year. Welsh Government's allocations of forage areas made in the previous year's cannot be guaranteed nor relied upon to activate BPS Entitlements.

B6.6 You are responsible for ensuring you have sufficient land to support your BPS applications/entitlements.

B7 Land used in common

B7.1 In cases where two or more farmers share-graze portions of non-common land (and no share farming agreement exists) each can enter the field in the Field Data section of their SAF and claim for the specific portion of the grazeable area they have under their management control (i.e. have the right of use for). It is important that the total area of land is declared between all the applications made i.e. including any ineligible and eligible land, but the addition of the total areas declared by each grazier must not exceed the total area of the parcel or this will result in delays to claim validation and may result in over-declared penalties. It is therefore important for farmers grazing portions of shared land to ensure they do not submit incorrect and conflicting data.

Example: a field is 20 hectares shared between two farmers. Each farmer would enter one line on the SAF (if there are no ineligible areas) with a declared area of their share of the field. Any ineligible areas must be declared by either one of the farmers declaring all of the areas or the farmers declaring them between them.

B8 Share farmers

B8.1 In cases where two or more farmers have a share farming agreement only one can claim BPS. All the land within the agreement must be included on the designated farmer's SAF and the entitlements activated must be held by that farmer. The entitlements for the agreement can only be activated for payment by the farmer who holds them on 15 May.

B8.2 Responsibility for distributing the payments (or for any repayments should this apply) rests with the applicant farmer. Should the other members of the share farming agreement hold additional land outside of the agreement, they should submit their own SAF for this land.

B8.3 All parties should consider carefully how the businesses are structured to ensure they comply with the scheme rules. You may wish to seek professional advice on this especially if the agreement was made some years ago.

B9 Dual use of land – land claimed by two or more separate farmers under different schemes

B9.1 To meet Other Scheme and/or RD Woodland Creation Scheme requirements a farmer must provide evidence that they have full management control of the land

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they enter into the scheme. Where one farmer declares the land for BPS another farmer cannot enter that land into another scheme. This is referred to as dual use.

B9.2 If there is a dispute involving more than one farmer claiming to have full management control of the same area of land at the same time neither farmer will receive payment until it is established who is eligible e.g. where one farmer claims Sustainable Farming Scheme and the other farmer claims BPS.

B9.3 Farmers discovered to have declared dual use of land will need to confirm how their particular business arrangements allow both parties to meet scheme eligibility requirements.

B9.4 Except in rare circumstances penalties are likely to be applied to your BPS payments or your Other Scheme or RD Woodland Creation Scheme payments if you submit a SAF 2026 incorrectly declaring you have land under your management control on the 15 May 2026.

B10 Land Ownership and Occupation Disputes

B10.1 The Welsh Government cannot adjudicate land ownership or occupation disputes, in particular where both parties provide evidence to support their claim. In these circumstances no payments will be made to either party, as payments cannot be made where a SAF cannot be fully validated.

B11 Land eligible for BPS

B11.1 The minimum claim size is 5 hectares of eligible land and therefore this is the minimum area on which BPS can be claimed and paid in 2026. The minimum eligible area in a land parcel is 0.10 hectares.

B11.2 For BPS an eligible hectare is any agricultural area of the holding taken up by permanent grassland, arable land or permanent crops that is used for an agricultural activity or where the area is predominantly used for agricultural activities in the relevant scheme year, but is used for non-agricultural activities as listed at paragraph B20 in this booklet. It also includes some land taken out of production or afforested under Other Schemes, RD Woodland Creation Schemes, or Natural Resources Wales management agreements, under certain conditions (see paragraph B19 in this booklet).

B11.3 You must have a minimum of 5 hectares of eligible land under your management control on 15 May 2026 if you wish to claim BPS Entitlements and be paid BPS.

B12 Eligible Land Types for BPS

Permanent Grassland

B12.1 Permanent grassland means land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more. It may include other species such as shrubs and/or trees that can be grazed provided the grasses or other herbaceous forage remain predominant as well as, land which can be

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grazed and which forms part of established local practices where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant in grazing areas.

B12.2 Grasses or other herbaceous forage means all herbaceous plants traditionally found in natural pastures or normally included in mixtures of seeds for pastures or meadows, whether or not used for grazing animals, e.g. clover or sainfoin.

B12.3 In Wales, permanent grassland also includes land where native dwarf shrubs including those in the family Ericaceae (heathers) and the species *Ulex gallii* (western gorse), and/or native species in the families Juncaceae (rushes) and Cyperaceae (sedges), are predominant and can be grazed.

B12.4 Land which has been down to grass since 15 May 2021, and not subject to crop rotation, is reclassified as permanent grassland on 15 May 2026.

B12.5 Land re-sown with grass or other herbaceous forage during a five-year period is still counted as permanent grassland. However, where permanent grassland has been reseeded as temporary grass following a catch crop such as stubble turnips in the last five years this must count as arable land.

B12.6 The following crop codes are classed as permanent grassland:

- GR2 – Grass (permanent grass – 5 years or more)
- GR8 – Grass (permanent – re-sown in last 12 months)
- GT1 – Grazed tracks
- HE7 – Heathlands (grazed)
- HE9 – Heather
- SD1 – Sand Dunes
- SM2 – Saltmarshes (grazed).

B13 Arable Land

B13.1 Arable Land means:

- land cultivated for crop production – including land used for combinable crops, crops grown for fibre, root crops, crops grown for animal feed such as forage maize and forage rape, field vegetables, cut flowers or bulbs and soft fruit (other than permanent crops*). This includes where these crops are grown under greenhouses, or under cover, on soil or grass
- land sown with pure leguminous/herbaceous forage crops (not mixtures of seeds for pasture or meadows) such as alfalfa or clovers
- temporary grassland (including herbaceous forage). This is where the land has been included in the crop rotation of the holding and has been in grass or other herbaceous forage for less than five years. Herbaceous forage is herbaceous

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plants traditionally found in natural pastures or normally included in mixtures of seeds for pastures or meadows, including Lucerne, Sainfoin, forage vetches and clovers

- areas available for crop production but lying fallow. Fallow land is land that has no crop production or grazing on it (this means it cannot have a land use of permanent crops or permanent grassland). This land must be maintained in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation.

*Permanent crops are not classed as arable land but are eligible for BPS.

B14 Permanent Crops

B14.1 Permanent crops means non-rotational crops, other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture, that occupy the land for five years or more and yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and Short Rotation Coppice.

B14.2 Nurseries means the following areas of young ligneous (woody) plants grown in the open air, for subsequent transplantation and include:

- vine and root stock nurseries
- fruit and nut trees and berry nurseries
- ornamental nurseries
- commercial nurseries of forest trees excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland
- nurseries of trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings.

B14.3 Short Rotation Coppice means areas planted with tree species that consist of woody, perennial crops, the rootstock or stools of which remain in the ground after harvesting, with new shoots emerging in the following season and with a maximum harvest cycle of 20 years:

- Alder (*Alnus* spp)
- Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
- European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
- Lime (*Tilia cordata*)
- Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*)

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- Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- Willow (*Salix* spp)
- Poplar (*Populus* spp).

B14.4 You will need to provide evidence at inspection or appeal that you coppice the trees. Proof of sales could prove your eligibility.

B15 Land with Trees or other Ineligible Features

B15.1 For each parcel that contains trees or other ineligible features the following areas must be deducted from the eligible area:

- man-made constructions (e.g. buildings, hardstandings, roads and ungrazed tracks) and ineligible ponds, rivers and streams 100 m² or above
- whole areas of rocks and scree 100 m² or above
- whole areas of scrub and bracken 100 m² or above
- groups of trees 100 m² or greater.

B15.2 Once these areas have been deducted you must also identify any remaining areas of scattered ineligible features, i.e. scree & rocks, scrub and bracken, and apply a representative area deduction.

B15.3 After deducting the scattered ineligible features, the remaining area is used for the assessment of scattered trees. If the density is greater than 100 trees per hectare the whole parcel is ineligible. If the density is 100 trees or fewer per hectare you must apply a representative area deduction for tree trunks and stumps.

B15.4 Orchards and scattered fruit trees are considered eligible for BPS as they fall within the definition for Permanent Crop. You must provide RPW inspectors with evidence the trees are used for food production; this could include sales receipts. Failure to satisfy RPW the trees are used for food production will result in penalties being applied to your claim, or exclusion from the scheme.

B15.5 For full details on how to assess these areas refer to Annex 1 of this booklet.

B16 Landscape Features protected by Cross Compliance

B16.1 The following landscape features are protected under Cross Compliance by Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition 7 (GAEC 7) and so are eligible for BPS payment. These features do not need to be deducted from the eligible area within field parcels:

- hedges and wooded strips
- ditches

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- traditional stone walls
- stone faced banks
- slate fences
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- ponds that occur naturally or were created under a previous EU Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme for Wales 2014-2020 scheme with an area up to 0.10 hectares
- trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders
- 1 metre non cultivation zones
- 2 metre buffer strips
- Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland (ESPG).

B16.2 If you are claiming payment under BPS for trees that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order you will need to provide supporting evidence to confirm the Tree Preservation Order is currently in place. For this you will need to contact your Local Planning Authority to obtain either a copy of the Tree Preservation Order or a letter stating the trees are currently covered by an order.

Please note: this supporting evidence must be received by 31 December 2026. No payment (including BPS Advance Payment) will be made until evidence has been received. Evidence received after 31 December 2026 will not be accepted.

B17 Agricultural crops not used for agricultural purposes

B17.1 Land used to grow agricultural crops that are not used for agricultural purposes, e.g. for use in an anaerobic digester, remains eligible for BPS.

B18 Special provisions for land used for military training

B18.1 In some cases, eligible agricultural land will be subject to use by the Ministry of Defence for military training. This is regarded as being in the national interest and will be permitted without affecting your ability to claim BPS. Cross Compliance requirements will still apply.

B19 Other Schemes, RD Woodland Creation Schemes or NRW management agreements

B19.1 Eligible agricultural land that is afforested under an RD Woodland Creation Scheme (Glastir Woodland Creation) or Other Scheme Woodland Creation agreement (Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation) can be used by the farmer in the woodland planting scheme to activate BPS Entitlements in 2026 only if that land was used to activate SPS payment entitlements in 2008.

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B19.2 Eligible agricultural land that is no longer eligible as a result of being included in a NRW management agreement implementing the Habitat Directive or Wild Bird Directive, can be used by the farmer to activate BPS Entitlements in 2026 only if that land was used to activate SPS payment entitlements in 2008.

B19.3 If the eligible management agreement comes to an end the land must meet BPS land eligibility requirements if you wish to use it to activate BPS Entitlements and you must revert to using the appropriate land use/crop code. See Annex 2 of this booklet for a list of land use/crop codes.

B19.4 If the land is not eligible for BPS but is declared for BPS purposes over-declared penalties will be applied to your BPS payments.

B19.5 Land qualifying under these provisions must be managed in accordance with relevant Cross Compliance rules.

B19.6 Refer to Section C of this booklet for further details of the relevant Other Schemes.

B19.7 Refer to Section D of this booklet for further details of the relevant RD Woodland Creation Schemes.

B20 Land not Eligible for BPS

Non-agricultural areas for BPS purposes

B20.1 Where you have doubts over land eligibility, you should contact the Customer Contact Centre.

B20.2 Gardens, recreational parks, urban commons, zoos, ineligible ponds, buildings, hardstanding's, fenced off pylons and trees with a density greater than 100 trees per hectare, scrub, bracken, groups of trees (as detailed in Annex 1 of this booklet) are not regarded as agricultural areas for BPS and are therefore not eligible. You must however declare such areas on your SAF and Cross Compliance still applies to any such areas that are used for agricultural purposes on your holding.

B21 Land taken out of production due to utility works

B21.1 If it is compulsory for you to take land out of production under statutory powers, for example a utility company laying a pipeline, it may be difficult for you to meet the requirements to claim payment on your BPS Entitlements.

B21.2 If you have land temporarily taken out of production and you cannot meet the requirements for payment of BPS, you may be eligible under the Force Majeure provision. Contact the Customer Contact Centre and provide details so your situation can be considered.

B21.3 If you have land permanently taken out of production and you cannot meet the requirements to qualify for BPS payment, including maintaining your land in line with Cross Compliance requirements for the required calendar year, you should seek a compensation payment from the utility company or statutory agency responsible.

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B22 Non-agricultural activities on BPS land

B22.1 If you are claiming BPS and wish to undertake non-agricultural activities you are advised to contact the Customer Contact Centre for advice. The following categories are not exhaustive but give an indication of the type of activity that falls within each category.

B22.2 Category 1 - Activities permitted without restrictions include:

- fishing
- hedge laying competitions, local ploughing competitions or other cultivation demonstrations allowed only within applicable GAEC rules (excluding events where trade stands are present as these would fall under Category 2)
- school or university nature or farm visit
- horse riding along bridle-ways*
- bicycle riding along defined paths or bridle-ways*
- walking*
- bird watching
- shooting (game)
- deer stalking
- drag hunting
- paragliding
- hang-gliding.

*Metalled or surfaced paths or bridle-ways would in any event be considered ineligible land.

B22.3 Category 2 - Activities permitted up to a 28-day limit include:

- shooting (clay)
- car boot sales
- festivals and events
- country fairs and shows
- farm auctions and sales

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- equestrian activities (except of the type described under Category 1)
- ballooning
- car parking (whether or not associated with any of the activities listed)
- Scout or Guide camps or similar
- caravan and camp sites (for periods of more than 28 days, the affected area should not be used to support a claim. This need not affect a whole field)
- TV and film locations
- motor sports.

B22.4 Category 3 - Activities that are not consistent with the land being in agricultural use, and therefore not eligible, include locations where the principal purpose of the land is for recreational activities or other non-agricultural activities, such as permanent sports facilities, gallops, solar panels or airports.

B23 How the restrictions apply

B23.1 In all cases the restrictions apply for the calendar year.

B23.2 The limits apply to the number of days on which a non-agricultural use occurs, part of a day counts as one full day. If you undertake non-agricultural activities, you should also take account of the number of days the land is reserved or is being prepared for the activity, not just the number of days on which the activity actually takes place. If the limits are exceeded, the affected area, rather than the whole holding or, as the case may be, whole field will be regarded as ineligible. This guidance is for BPS purposes only. Other legal restrictions may apply, e.g. planning restrictions.

B23.3 You must be aware that in all cases the Cross Compliance requirements will apply on the agricultural area for the whole calendar year.

B24 Land with solar panels

B24.1 Land parcels with solar panels on them will not be eligible for BPS. This includes the land between, underneath and around the panels, even if it is being grazed, or is accessible for grazing. We consider such land cannot be classified as having agriculture as its main purpose under BPS rules.

B24.2 If the solar panels are concentrated in a single area within the land parcel (e.g. a corner or one end), and you want to claim for payment on the rest of the land, you must fence off the land with the panels creating 2 separate land parcels. You will need to notify us of this change by submitting a Manage My Land.

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B25 Special Rules for Hemp

Introduction

B25.1 Land used to grow hemp for fibre or other purposes must be declared on your SAF and may be used in support of your BPS claim.

B26 Home Office Licence

B26.1 If you are intending to grow hemp you must obtain a licence from the Home Office in advance of sowing seed. It is a criminal offence to cultivate hemp in the United Kingdom for any purpose without such a licence. Unless you have made separate arrangements with the Home Office, an application for a licence should be made to: [Hemp Growing Licence](#).

A downloadable application guide to help you complete the application is available at: [Industrial hemp: licensing guidance](#).

Further information is available at [Controlled drugs licences fees and returns](#).

or contact the:

Home Office Drugs and Firearms Licensing Unit

Telephone: 0300 105 0248

by email them at: DFLU.dom@homeoffice.gov.uk

B26.2 Applications for Home Office licences should be made as early as possible once serious consideration is being given to growing hemp. Licences are not automatically issued by the Home Office. In considering each application, the bona fides of the applicant and the purpose of growing the hemp, together with the proposed locations of the growing sites including Ordnance Survey details, will be taken into account by the Home Office. Evidence that a Contract exists to supply the hemp produced to a Home Office approved processor may also be required.

B27 Hemp Seed labels

B27.1 If growing hemp you must use certified seed of an eligible variety. The seed labels, confirming the variety, must be supplied with your SAF to the Welsh Government. All supporting documentary evidence **must** be submitted by 15 May 2026 at the very latest. Any documentary evidence submitted after 15 May 2026 and by 9 June will attract a late claim penalty. Any documentary evidence submitted after 9 June will not be considered.

B27.2 When sowing takes place after 15 May, the crop must be declared on the SAF in the Field Data section in the Secondary Crop column. Seed labels must be submitted no later than 30 June.

B27.3 If the processing is not carried out, or the special rules for hemp are not followed, financial penalties may be imposed for not complying with the conditions for claiming the BPS.

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B28 Hemp Sampling and Testing

B28.1 The UK must sample at least 20% of the total area growing hemp to ensure the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of the crop does not exceed the prescribed level. You must therefore maintain, for each variety sown, three distinct parts of each field claimed, each part comprising of at least 4,000 plants, until at least 10 days after flowering, in case sampling is necessary.

B28.2 These areas must not be harvested until sampling has been completed or a written notification stating sampling is not necessary has been received.

B29 Surrender of Entitlements

B29.1 From 1 January 2026, once a farm business claims SFS, they will no longer have the option of claiming BPS. Any BPS entitlements held by the farm business will be 'surrendered' i.e. no longer available to activate via a BPS claim or for trading on the open market.

Where the lessor has for example leased out entitlements until 2027, and the lessor enters SFS, we will honour the lease with the recipient until the end of the rental period. The entitlements will revert to the lessor at the end of the rental period or if the recipient enters SFS, whichever is the earliest.

B30 Transfer of Entitlements

B30.1 BPS entitlements can continue to be transferred or leased provided the number of entitlements transferred or leased occurs with the equivalent (or more) area of eligible BPS land. Transfer or lease of BPS entitlements without land will no longer be permitted.

Where entitlements are leased the end date for both the entitlements and the accompanying land must match. If the lease of land ends early, the entitlements will return to the lessor. Where the lessor is claiming SFS, those entitlements will automatically be surrendered.

Transfer and lease of BPS entitlements with land can continue for the duration of the transition period, whilst BPS is available up to the 2028 scheme year.

B30.2 Further guidance is available by reading the '*BPS Trading of Entitlements Guidance*' book, which is available on the Welsh Government website.

B31 Usage rules for BPS Entitlements

B31.1 From the 1 January 2026 the 2-year usage rule will end for BPS entitlements and the clawback of BPS entitlements process will stop.

B32 Young Farmer payment

B32.1 From 1 January 2026, the BPS Young Farmer payment is closed to new claimants for 2026 and beyond. Those who have successfully claimed in previous years, including 2025, are able to claim the BPS Young Farmer payment for a

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

maximum of 5 years from the year the business first claimed, until BPS ceases to be available, or their first claim for SFS, whichever is earlier.

B33 What is the minimum age for Young Farmer payment?

B33.1 The minimum age of the Young Farmer becoming head of holding or taking control as a sole trader or partnership is 18 years of age at the time they become head of holding or take control of the partnership.

B33.2 The minimum age of the Young Farmer becoming head of holding or taking control of a Legal Person e.g. Limited Company is 16 years of age at the time they become head of holding or take control of the Legal Person.

B34 Who is eligible for Young Farmer payment?

B34.1 Sole trader: in addition to being 40 years of age or less in the year you first claim BPS, you **must** have set up a new holding as head of holding or have taken over an existing business as head of holding.

B34.2 Partnership: the partnership must be controlled by a Young Farmer(s) 40 years of age or less in the year of submitting the first application for BPS. Those members of the partnership must own a share of the business and be capable of exercising effective and long term control of the partnership in terms of decisions related to management, benefits and financial risks. This control can be exercised either alone or jointly with another member of the partnership (who does not need to be 40 years of age or less). Where there is joint control, the Young Farmer must be able to demonstrate they make the decisions as detailed above. The Young Farmer cannot have decisions vetoed by non-Young Farmers. Non-partners cannot be considered as head of holding.

B34.3 Legal Persons e.g. a Limited Company: a shareholder or director of the company 40 years of age or less in the year of submitting the first application for BPS would need to be exercising effective control of the company in terms of decisions related to management, benefits and financial risks. If the Limited Company consists of members of various ages, the member who is 40 years of age or less **must** be capable of exercising effective control of the company, e.g. as managing director. As detailed above, this control can be exercised either on their own or jointly with another member of the Company (who does not need to be 40 years of age or less). Salaried staff, who are not directors, cannot be considered as head of holding.

B34.4 Checks will be undertaken with Companies House to establish the make-up of limited companies. Where such checks prove inconclusive, documentary evidence may be requested in support of the application.

B35 How will the Young Farmer payment be calculated?

B35.1 The payment will be 25% of the Wales 2026 entitlement value, multiplied by the number of BPS Entitlements you have activated in 2026 up to a maximum of 25 hectares.

B35.2 The Young Farmer payment is payable for a maximum of five years from the year the business first claims Young Farmer payment.

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

B36 Redistributive Payment

B36.1 A Redistributive Payment is made to all claimants who are entitled to a payment under the BPS. The Redistributive Payment is paid on a rate per hectare up to a maximum of 54 hectares.

B37 BPS Payments (includes Redistributive and Young Farmer)

B37.1 For the purpose of this section, BPS payments means payments made under BPS, Redistributive and Young Farmer payment (where applicable).

B37.2 The BPS payments are subject to an SFS Universal Layer and BPS overall budget ceiling. If the ceiling is breached payments will be scaled back by linear reduction across all payments to the level of the ceiling.

B37.3 We aim to make a BPS Advance Payment of up to 70% of your estimated claim value from 14 October 2026. This payment will be made subject to submission of an eligible BPS claim and necessary supporting documents. There may be reasons why a BPS Advance Payment cannot be made to you, for example, due to an ongoing land dispute, breaches identified at inspection or outstanding probate matters.

Your Balance Payment will be made from 11 December 2026 subject to completion of the full validation of your claim.

You should not make business decisions on the basis of receiving an Advance Payment or being paid your Balance Payment early in the payment window. Your payment could be made at any time during the payment window once all cross checks and validation checks have been completed.

B37.4 BPS 2026 payment will only be made in pounds sterling.

B37.5 Deductions to scheme payments and the order in which they will be applied are set out in Section G of this booklet. The net value of actual payments will be set out in the payment letters on RPW Online at the time they are paid. The letters will provide details of all reductions that apply.

B37.6 The Welsh Government will take every possible step to identify and pursue all attempted fraudulent claims. It will also seek to ensure no payment is made to applicants who artificially create the conditions required for obtaining payments. Payments will be made only where eligibility can be confirmed beyond reasonable doubt.

B38 How will payments be calculated?

B38.1 The number of eligible hectares determined for BPS will be multiplied by the value of your BPS Entitlements to establish the BPS payment each year.

B38.2 The number of eligible hectares used to activate BPS Entitlements will be used to calculate your Young Farmer payment and Redistributive Payment.

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

B38.3 As part of BPS' transition to SFS, From 1 January 2026, BPS will taper to the following payment percentages each year: **60%, 40%, 20%**, with no BPS payable in 2029. The Redistributive Payment Scheme and Young Farmer Payment would also be reduced by the same rate.

B39 Capping of higher value payments

B39.1 Capping will be applied to BPS payments in Wales and excludes Young Farmer payments.

B39.2 Capping rates are as follows:

Payment Value Capping Rate

| Percentage Reduction | Payment Bands 2026 | Payment Bands 2027 | Payment Bands 2028 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0% | £90,000 | £60,000 | £30,000 |
| 15% | £90,000 to £120,000 | £60,000 to £80,000 | £30,000 to £40,000 |
| 30% | £120,000 to £150,000 | £80,000 to £100,000 | £40,000 to £50,000 |
| 55% | £150,000 to £180,000 | £100,000 to £120,000 | £50,000 to £60,000 |
| 100% | Over £180,000 | Over £120,000 | Over £60,000 |

B39.3 There will be no deduction for wage related costs.

B39.4 Checks will be carried out to ensure farmers haven't artificially created circumstances to avoid these reductions. If you are found to have artificially split your business to gain advantage, you could lose your payment.

B40 Cross Border Farmers

B40.1 All the land you farm in the UK is no longer covered by one BPS application. If you farm Welsh land and hold Welsh BPS Entitlements, you should continue to make a claim on the Welsh SAF.

B41 Minimum claim size for cross border farmers

B41.1 The minimum claim size for BPS in Wales is 5 hectares. If you have less than 5 hectares of eligible agricultural land in Wales but are a Cross Border farmer who relied on land in Wales and land outside Wales to meet the minimum 5 hectare claim size rule in 2020 you will remain eligible for 2026.

Example: If you had 3 hectares of eligible Welsh land and 2 hectares of eligible English land in 2020 and you have 3 hectares of eligible Welsh land in 2026 you will still be eligible to claim BPS in Wales in 2026.

SECTION B: BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME (BPS)

Example: If you had 7 hectares of eligible Welsh land and 4 hectares of eligible English land in 2020 and you have 2 hectares of Welsh land in 2026 you will not be eligible to claim BPS in Wales in 2026.

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

Section C: Other Schemes

C1 Introduction

C1.1 Under domestic Rural Development legislation a set of Other Schemes have been developed to support the transition to the Sustainable Farming Scheme. These schemes are financed by the Welsh Government. Further information in relation to all schemes is available on the [Welsh Government website](#).

C2 Other Schemes claimed on the SAF

C2.1 The following schemes must be claimed on the SAF:

- **Organic Conversion Scheme (OCS)** – an area-based support scheme for existing agriculture producers to convert from conventional to organic production. This is a 5 year contract with funding available to be claimed in the first 2 years.
- **Organic Support (OS)** – Provides a payment per hectare for eligible land to existing organic producers who maintain full organic certification during 2026.
- **Woodland Creation Maintenance (WCM)** – a 12-year scheme intended to maintain new planting completed under the **Woodland Creation Grant** or **Small Grants – Woodland Creation**.
- **Woodland Creation Premium (WCP)** – a 12-year scheme intended to compensate for the loss of income for woodland established under the **Woodland Creation Grant** or **Small Grants – Woodland Creation**.

C2.2 If you hold a 5-year **Organic Conversion Scheme (OCS)** contract and are currently in years 3 to 5, you must use the SAF to confirm you continue to meet your contractual requirements. If you hold an OCS contract, you may claim the Organic Support payment on land which has become fully certified as Organic.

C3 Organic Conversion Scheme

Receiving conversion payments in the first 2 years of your Grant Award

C3.1 Payments for the Organic Conversion Scheme will be calculated based on the land areas claimed for payment on the SAF, entered into the Grant Award as detailed in the Schedules 1 and 1a of your Grant Award Letter, that is valid on 15 May 2026 and any notifications made in respect of that land. If you claim land that is not eligible for payment, you may receive an over-declared penalty. **Section G** explains how over-declared penalties will be calculated.

C3.2 Any deductions to payments and the order in which they will be applied are set out in **Section G** of this booklet. The net value of actual payments will be set out in the payment letter sent to you at the time payments are made. The letter will provide details of all reductions that have been applied.

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

C3.3 To be eligible for Organic Conversion Scheme payment you must also:

- Ensure you meet the definition of a farmer and carry out an agricultural activity on your holding each year you are claiming payment.
- Have all land under Grant Award continuously certified with a recognised Organic Control Body (OCB) for the duration of the Grant Award. The land must not have entered into conversion prior to the start of the Grant Award.
- For Organic Conversion Scheme 2026 horticulture claims under payment rate 1, horticultural crops must be grown and sold at a commercial scale (evidence will be required). The scale of production should be near to commercial organic production volumes. In circumstances where commercial sales cannot be evidenced, for example, because the crop is not ready for harvest, e.g., a newly established vineyard or orchard, we may pay a claim where evidence can be submitted, e.g. invoices for the plants and/or geo-tagged photos of the crop in the ground, to demonstrate your enterprise will operate at a commercial scale.
- Maintain milk production for the duration of the grant award and submit evidence with your claim if you have a dairy enterprise and you are claiming Payment Rate 4 Permanent and Temporary Grassland with a Dairy Enterprise.
- You must submit the following documentation by 31 December 2026:
 - Evidence of Agricultural Activity, if required
 - A copy of the latest OCB Certificate and Land Schedule
 - Organic Control Body Application
 - Organic Conversion Plan
 - Horticulture Claimants – Cropping Records, receipts and invoices
 - Dairy claimants – Either a letter of intent, from a milk purchaser/processor stating, in principle, they will purchase the organic milk following conversion OR those processing milk on the holding, confirmation and an explanation of how you intend to change your processing methods and products in response to the availability of organic milk
- If you do not claim on a parcel of land under grant award on your SAF, that field will be removed from the Organic Conversion Scheme grant award and no payment will be made. Previous payments may also be recovered.
- Complete the Schedule 6 Assurance Statement where required as part of the Single Application Form (SAF) 2026.

Years 3 to 5 of Organic Conversion Scheme (OCS) contract

C3.4 This is a 5 year contract where funding was available to be claimed in the first 2 years i.e. in 2023 and 2024. You must comply with the contractual requirements for the remaining 3 years of your contract.

C3.5 You must declare all land which forms part of your Organic Conversion Scheme contract on the SAF.

C3.6 You must submit the following supporting documents by 31 December 2026:

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

- A copy of the most recent OCB Certificate and Land schedule
- Evidence of agricultural activity (if applicable, see section A1).

C3.7 Failure to confirm on the SAF you are complying with your contractual requirements in 2026, or failure to submit supporting documents by 31 December 2026 may result in the cancellation of your contract and / or the recovery of payments already made.

If your organic land is fully certified as organic from 1 January 2026, you may wish to claim for the Organic Support / Organic Farming - Support payment on the SAF.

C4 Organic Support

C4.1 Organic Support payments are available on whole field parcels declared on your SAF, certified as fully organic with a recognised Organic Control Body (OCB) from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026. Your payment will be based on the land you have declared and is included in your latest OCB Land Schedule.

C4.2 The payment rates will be based on the land use declared on your SAF 2026. The payment rates available for Organic Support are as follows:

| Payment rate | Description | Payment |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Horticulture | £375 / ha |
| 2 | Enclosed land with rotational crops/ temporary grassland | £76 / ha |
| 3 | Enclosed land with permanent crops / grassland | £60 / ha |
| 4 | Enclosed land with permanent and temporary grassland with a dairy enterprise. | £155 / ha |
| 5 | Land above the upper limit of enclosure and other specified land | £10 / ha |

Payment rate definitions

Payment rate 1: horticulture

Land used for horticultural production in 2026.

Horticultural crops must be grown and sold at a commercial scale (evidence will be required). The scale of production should be near to commercial organic production

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

volumes. In circumstances where commercial sales cannot be evidenced, for example, because the crop is not ready for harvest, e.g., a newly established vineyard or orchard, we may pay a claim where evidence can be submitted, e.g. invoices for the plants and/or geo-tagged photos of the crop in the ground, to demonstrate your enterprise will operate at a commercial scale.

Horticultural crops must be grown across the whole claimed area.

Livestock fodder crops or cover crops are not eligible.

(Only land where the horticultural crop is grown is eligible, other land within the rotation would be eligible under payment rate 2).

Payment rate 2: Enclosed land with rotational crops/ temporary grassland

Land within a rotation, such as arable land, grassland within an arable rotation, temporary grassland.

Payment rate 3: Enclosed land with permanent crops / grassland

Land not within a crop rotation / permanent crops.

Permanent grassland: GR2 and GR8.

Horticulture classed as permanent crops, e.g. orchards.

Payment rate 4: Enclosed land with permanent and temporary grassland with a dairy enterprise.

Land can be grassland within a crop rotation, permanent grassland or temporary grassland.

- permanent grassland: GR2 and GR8
- temporary grassland: GR1

The maximum area supported under payment rate 4 will be calculated based on the number of organic dairy animals on the holding using a maximum stocking density of 1.3 LU / Ha. For example, a farm with 100 dairy LUs will be eligible for payment rate 3 on 76.9 ha (100 / 1.3), provided 76.9ha of eligible land is available. Where sufficient eligible land is not available, the payment will be capped to the area of eligible available land.

Animals declared on your SAF will be checked against EIDCymru and BCMS records.

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

Livestock units will be based on:

| Livestock | Livestock Units (LU) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Dairy cows (over 24 months) | 1 LU |
| Dairy cow youngstock (6-24 months) | 0.6 LU |
| Dairy goats (6 months or more) | 0.16 LU |
| Dairy goats youngstock (less than 6 months) | 0.04 LU |
| Dairy sheep (6 months or more) | 0.11LU |
| Dairy sheep youngstock (less than 6 months) | 0.04 LU |

Any land in excess of the maximum available to a dairy enterprise will be paid at payment rate 3 or 5.

Payment rate 5: Land above the upper limit of enclosure and other specified land

Land above the upper limit of enclosure is defined as land above the agricultural enclosure and is characterised by its open nature and has received limited agricultural improvement. ([As identified on DataMapWales](#))

Other specified land includes:

- common land which is used for grazing and where you are the sole registered grazier (Sole Grazed Common Land)
- field parcels with 50% or more of the total field size made up of grazed blanket bog, coastal heath, lowland heath and saltmarsh
- predominantly extensive upland livestock systems with low stocking densities.

We will identify unenclosed upland and other specified land field parcels eligible for Payment Rate 5.

C4.3 The minimum claim size is 0.10 hectares.

C4.4 There is no upper limit to the area of land that can be claimed for Organic Support. The maximum payment will be tapered according to the following:

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| Area | Payment |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 - 200 ha of eligible land | 100% of the payment rate. |
| 200 – 400 ha of eligible land | 50% of payment rate |
| 400 ha + | 10% of payment rate |

In reaching any payment threshold, the highest paying rate will be considered first, with tapering beginning on the lowest payment rate.

C4.5 Where permanent ineligible features are introduced or identified on land included on an Organic schedule (e.g. woodland or buildings) this area will be ineligible for payment (see Annex 2).

C4.6 To be eligible for Organic Support you must:

- Claim payment on the SAF and submit it by 15 May 2026 (or 9 June 2026 subject to late submission penalties).
- Ensure you meet the definition of a farmer carrying out agricultural activity and are carrying out the primary production of agricultural products (see section A1).
- Not be an equine customer (including grazing horses), a forestry customer (including woodland only owners) or a group of farmers (including producer organisations).
- Have 3 hectares of eligible agricultural land, or if you do not have 3 hectares of eligible agricultural land you are able to demonstrate you undertake over 550 standard labour hours annually.
- Maintain full management control of the land for the period 1 January 2026 – 31 December 2026. The criteria for management control can usually be met by the following:
 - an Owner Occupier of the land
 - a Tenant with a tenancy agreement under the Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995 Farm Business Tenancy or the Agricultural Holdings Act 1986
 - a tenant with an unwritten tenancy with the same level of control as the above
 - a Licensor.

C4.7 The following land is not eligible to receive the Organic Support payment:

- Land that is not fully certified organic from 1 January 2026 – 31 December 2026

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

- Land in organic conversion
- Part land parcels
- Common land, where there are multiple registered graziers on the common
- Land used for non-agricultural activities.

C4.8 You must claim the Organic Support payment in the claims section of the SAF. You must declare all of your agricultural land in the Field Data Section of your SAF. If you wish to claim this payment, **you will need to add a claim tick in the Organic Support claim box on the Field Data Section on all eligible parcels you wish to claim payment on.**

C4.9 Regulations governing the scheme require that all data is cross checked against the Welsh Government's Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and the information declared on all SAFs. Cross checks will be undertaken to ensure payments are made on the correct land area, there is no double funding and the land use classifications do not contradict the land use required as part of your claim. Failure to provide sufficiently detailed information relating to individual parcels on your SAF may lead to a delay in payment being released while the claim is checked and may result in payments being reduced or penalties being applied (see Section G).

C4.10 If the pre-populated crop/land use code on your SAF does not match the crop/land use code on the ground you may need to amend the pre-populated crop/land use code, so it accurately reflects the land use as of 15 May.

C4.11 You must submit the following supporting documents by 31 December 2026:

- A copy of the most recent OCB Certificate and Land Schedule.
- For horticultural enterprises claiming payment rate 1, evidence of commercial sales of non-fodder organic horticultural produce from the holding. For example, sales receipts for vegetables. In circumstances where commercial sales cannot be evidenced, for example, because the crop is not ready for harvest, e.g., a newly established vineyard or orchard, we may pay a claim where evidence can be submitted, e.g. invoices for the plants and/or geo-tagged photos of the crop in the ground, to demonstrate your enterprise will operate at a commercial scale.
- For diary enterprises claiming for payment rate 3, evidence milk is sold from the holding for the duration of the 2026 calendar year. For example, copy of a milk contract covering the 2026 calendar year. For those processing milk on the holding, you must provide confirmation and a written explanation evidencing how you sell your processed dairy products.
- Evidence of agricultural activity and primary production (if applicable, see section A1).

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

- Evidence of carrying out over 550 standard labour hours annually (if applicable). You will need to submit either:

An Accountants letter to confirm the business has completed more than 550 hours in the previous calendar year

Or

Supporting evidence other than a letter from an accredited accountant will only be accepted as proof if it provides an equivalent level of assurance. This means that it should be verified by an independent, accredited source, such as a solicitor, with sufficient understanding of the business to confirm the claim of 550 hours work being undertaken.

Failure to submit any required documentation by 31 December 2026 may result in the rejection of your Organic Support claim.

C4.12 Any deductions to payments and the order in which they will be applied are set out in Section G of this booklet. The net value of actual payments will be set out in the payment letter sent to you at the time payments are made. The letter will provide details of all reductions that have been applied.

C4.13 Subject to full validation of your claim and submission of all necessary supporting documentation, payments will commence from 29 January 2027.

C5 Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium

C5.1 Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium are annual area payments available following completion of new woodland planting under the Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation scheme.

C5.2 The annual maintenance is provided to maintain new planting and the annual premium payments provided as an income-forgone payment as a result of completing new planting. Both payments are available for 12 years.

C5.3 The first year's Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium cannot be claimed under the Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation until planting/fencing has been completed and claimed in the previous calendar year.

C5.4 If you completed and claimed for new planting/fencing works after 31 December 2025 the first year's Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium payment cannot be claimed until 2027.

C5.5 To be eligible to receive payment for Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium you must;

- submit a SAF declaring all your land

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

- claim payment on the SAF and submit it by 15 May 2026 (or 9 June 2026 subject to late submission penalties) in order to be paid against your Contract and/or Grant Award
- have full management responsibility and control over the land claimed
- comply fully with the requirements of your Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation Contract and/or Grant Award.

C5.6 You must declare all of your agricultural land in the Field Data section of your SAF. You must claim the Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium payments in the claims section of the SAF. You will also need to indicate the fields you wish to use to support payment for each scheme you are claiming. This must be done in the Field Data page of the SAF (see section K4).

C5.7 We will pre-populate a claim and parcel level tick if our records indicate that you have an eligible contract and/or grant award under Woodland Creation Grant and/or Small Grants - Woodland Creation. You must check this and amend where necessary.

C5.8 If the legal status of your business is anything other than sole trader, you will be required to complete the Schedule 6: Assurance Statement Counter Fraud and Governance on the SAF application to give assurance that reasonable and adequate governance and counter fraud procedures exist in the businesses funded.

C5.9 Regulations governing the schemes require that all data is cross checked against the Welsh Government's Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and the information declared on all SAFs. Cross checks will be undertaken to ensure payments are made on the correct land area, there is no double funding and the land use classifications do not contradict the land use required as part of your Contract. Failure to provide sufficiently detailed information relating to individual parcels on your SAF may lead to a delay in payment being released while the claim is checked and may result in payments being reduced (see Section G) or penalties being applied.

C5.10 You must ensure you use the correct land use codes which are listed in Annex 3 of this booklet. Failure to declare land use codes compatible with your contract may result in a payment reduction and/or penalties applied to your claim.

C5.11 Payments will be calculated based on the land areas claimed for payment on the SAF, entered into the Contract and/or Grant Award as detailed in the Schedule which is valid on 15 May 2026 and any notifications made in respect of that land. If you claim land that is not eligible for payment you may receive an over-declared penalty, Section G explains how over-declared penalties will be calculated.

C5.12 Land taken out of production under a Woodland Creation Grant or Small Grants – Woodland Creation scheme commitment can only be used to support a BPS claim if the land has been successfully used to activate SPS payment entitlements in 2008. Such land can continue to be used to support your BPS claim while the land remains in an eligible afforestation commitment. Refer to paragraph B19 of this booklet for further information regarding BPS eligibility and Annex 2 Table 2.

SECTION C: OTHER SCHEMES

C5.13 To remain eligible for BPS you must use the appropriate crop/land use codes. For example, you should select BW1 for predominantly broadleaf woodland or CW1 for predominantly conifer woodland. For further information on BPS eligibility refer to Section B in this booklet.

C5.14 Subject to full validation of your claim payments will commence from 29 January 2027

C6 Notification of circumstances affecting your commitments

C6.1 You must notify the Welsh Government within 30 calendar days of any land changes, any circumstances affecting your commitment under the scheme and any changes to your commitments included in your Contract and/or Grant Award. Failure to do this may result in a reduction or exclusion from payment. Failure to adhere to the time period will result in a scheme breach penalty. Notification of land changes must be made using 'Manage my Land' on your RPW Online account.

SECTION D: RURAL DEVELOPMENT WOODLAND CREATION SCHEMES

Section D: Rural Development Woodland Creation Schemes

D1 Introduction

D1.1 The EU Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme for Wales 2014-2020 closed on 31 December 2023.

D1.2 If you hold a **Glastir Woodland Creation** contract, depending on when the woodland was created you are required to maintain that woodland for 12 or 15 years.

Whilst the EU RDP 2014-2020 has closed, your Glastir Woodland Creation contract continues to operate in 2026 under Assimilated Law and is funded wholly by the Welsh Government.

D2 Rural Development (RD) Woodland Creation Schemes claimed on the SAF

D2.1 Glastir Woodland Creation provided funding to establish woodland throughout Wales. Depending when new woodland was created, annual area payments can be claimed under:

- **Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GWCP)** – a 15 year scheme intended to compensate for the loss of income for woodlands established since 2010
- **Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GCP)** – a 12 year scheme intended to compensate for the loss of income for woodlands established since 2015
- **Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance (GCM)** – a 12 year scheme intended to maintain new planting for woodlands established since 2015.

D3 Notification of circumstances affecting your commitments under RD Woodland Creation Schemes

D3.1 You must notify the Welsh Government within 30 calendar days of any land changes and any circumstances affecting your commitment under the scheme, and any changes to your commitments included in your Contract. Failure to do this may result in a reduction or exclusion of aid. Failure to adhere to the time period will result in a scheme breach penalty. Notification must be made using 'Manage My Land' on your RPW Online account.

D4 Requirements for claiming annual area payment on the SAF

D4.1 You should submit a SAF annually to claim schemes listed at paragraph D2.

D4.2 You must declare all of your agricultural land in the Field Data section of your SAF. You must register new land by using 'Manage My Land' on your RPW Online account.

SECTION D: RURAL DEVELOPMENT WOODLAND CREATION SCHEMES

D4.3 Assimilated Law requires that all data is cross checked against the Welsh Government's Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and the information declared on all SAFs. Cross checks will be undertaken to ensure payments are made on the correct land area, there is no double funding and the land use classifications do not contradict the land use required as part of your Contract. Failure to provide sufficiently detailed information relating to individual parcels on your SAF may lead to a delay in payment being released while the claim is checked, and may result in payments being reduced (see Section G) or penalties being applied.

D4.4 If you hold an RD Woodland Creation scheme contract you must ensure you use the correct land use codes which are listed in Annex 3 of this booklet. Failure to declare land use codes compatible with management options may result in a payment reduction and/or penalties applied to your claim.

D5 Payment

D5.1 You must claim your annual management payment for the schemes listed at paragraph D2.1 of this booklet in the Claims section and the Field Data section of your SAF and submit it by 15 May, or 9 June subject to late submission penalties, in order to be paid against your RD Woodland Creation Contract. You are required to declare all of the land forming your agricultural holding and the relevant crop/land use codes for checking against your Contract.

D5.2 To be eligible for your annual payment you must:

- submit a SAF annually declaring all your land (including common land grazing rights)
- claim payment on the SAF and submit it by 15 May 2026 (or 9 June 2026 subject to late submission penalties) in order to be paid against your Contract
- have full management responsibility and control over the land claimed
- comply fully with the requirements of your RD Woodland Creation scheme contract.

D5.3 Payments will be calculated based on the land areas claimed for payment on the SAF, entered into the Contract as detailed in the Contract Schedule which is valid on 15 May 2026 and any notifications made in respect of that land. If you claim land that is not eligible for payment you may receive an over-declared penalty, Section G explains how over-declared penalties will be calculated.

D5.4 Following the validation and verification of your claim RD Woodland Creation scheme annual management payments will commence from 29 January 2027.

D5.5 Any deductions to payments, and the order in which they will be applied, are set out in Section G of this booklet. The net value of actual payments will be set out in the payment letter sent to you at the time they are made. The letter will provide details of all reductions that have been applied.

D5.6 Land taken out of production under an RD Woodland Creation scheme commitment can only be used to support a BPS claim by the farmer/land manager if

SECTION D: RURAL DEVELOPMENT WOODLAND CREATION SCHEMES

the land has been successfully used to activate SPS payment entitlements in 2008. Such land can continue to be used to support your BPS claim while the land remains in an eligible afforestation commitment. Refer to paragraph B19 of this booklet for further information regarding BPS eligibility and Annex 2 Table 2.

D5.7 To remain eligible for BPS you must use the appropriate crop/land use codes. For example, you should select BW1 for predominantly broadleaf or CW1 for predominantly conifer. For further information on BPS eligibility refer to Section B in this booklet.

D6 Schemes not claimed on the SAF

D6.1 Schemes not claimed on the SAF are:

- Farm Woodland Scheme and Farm Woodland Premium Schemes.

D6.2 Your Contract will set out how you should claim your payment for these schemes using RPW Online.

SECTION E: CROSS COMPLIANCE

Section E: Cross Compliance

E1 Introduction

E1.1 Cross Compliance is a regulatory requirement that must be followed in order to receive BPS, and payment for Other Schemes and the RD Woodland Creation Schemes claimed on the SAF.

E1.2 You are responsible for ensuring you understand and meet the Cross Compliance requirements and standards, which are based on existing Assimilated Law and domestic legislation.

E1.3 There are two elements to Cross Compliance:

- Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs), and
- Standards for keeping land in 'Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition' (GAEC).

E1.4 These include detailed obligations under existing legislation farmers should be doing anyway, covering:

- environment, climate change and GAEC
- public health, animal health and plant health
- animal welfare.

E2 Cross Compliance application

E2.1 Cross Compliance applies for the full calendar year to all agricultural areas on your holding and also to any non-agricultural areas supported under Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes. This includes all land that is under your management control on 15 May each year whether or not you use that land to activate BPS Entitlements. For example, if a shed on a holding is not up to standard, resulting in animal welfare issues, a Cross Compliance breach would be applied even though the area of the shed itself does not contribute to your BPS payments.

E2.2 If you rent land in or out during the year, you will need to carefully consider the terms of the contractual agreement between yourself and the transferee/transferor. You should make sure your interests are protected in the event of a Cross Compliance breach that is directly attributable to either the farmer from whom or to whom the land was transferred.

E2.3 Farmers claiming BPS are committing to keep the land compliant for the entire calendar year. In circumstances where land is rented between farmers claiming BPS, reductions and exclusions will be applied to the farmer to whom the non-compliance is directly attributable. Should the new occupier of the land not claim BPS in that scheme year (on any land) the original occupier who made the BPS claim for that year will continue to be the farmer liable for penalties should any breaches occur, even after the date the land was transferred.

SECTION E: CROSS COMPLIANCE

E2.4 For Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes payment reductions and exclusions will continue to be applied to the farmer claiming payment. If you let or sell your land to other farmers who do not claim payment for part of the year, any breaches caused by them on that land will impact on your payment as it is your responsibility to meet the Cross Compliance standards.

E2.5 In the case of non-compliance of the cattle and/or sheep/goats Identification and Registration Regulations, it is normally the keeper of the animals who would be liable for penalties arising from associated breaches. However, if you allow such livestock to graze your land you should ensure the keeper has properly registered them, including the need to inform BCMS for cattle, EID Cymru for sheep or the AML2 service for pigs, of the movement of animals onto and off your land. If you, or someone acting on your behalf or under your control, do not meet any of the Cross Compliance rules, we may reduce your payments for applications submitted in the calendar year the non-compliance was found.

E2.6 If there is a breach of Cross Compliance anywhere on common land, the farmer or farmers responsible for the breach may have their payments reduced in whole or in part.

E3 Penalties as a result of a breach of Cross Compliance

E3.1 Refer to Section G in this booklet for further information of the calculation and application of Cross Compliance penalties. In addition, breaches of the SMRs may result in prosecution by the relevant specialist enforcement body.

E4 Cross Compliance information

E4.1 The Cross Compliance Farmers Factsheets provide farmers with the detailed Cross Compliance requirements. The Factsheets also include information in respect of what to expect at inspection, good practice guidance to help farmers carry out their farming practices in a compliant manner and useful contacts.

E4.2 ['When the inspector calls'](#) guidance provides information in respect of what to expect at inspection and good practice guidance to help farmers carry out their farming practices in a compliant manner.

E4.3 The Cross Compliance Farmers Factsheets, Cross Compliance Verifiable Standards and the Cross Compliance Payment Reduction Matrix can be found on the Welsh Government's website. For any additional queries you should contact the Customer Contact Centre.

E4.4 You are responsible for ensuring you understand and meet the Cross Compliance requirements and standards.

E4.5 The Gwlad e-newsletter will regularly highlight key messages, amendments and updates.

SECTION E: CROSS COMPLIANCE

E5 Table showing SMRs and GAECs

| Statutory Management Requirements (SMR) | Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) |
|--|---|
| SMR 1: Water Protection | GAEC 1: Water – Establishment of Buffer Strips |
| SMR 2: Wild Birds | GAEC 2: Water – Use of Water for Irrigation |
| SMR 3: Conservation of Fauna and Flora (Biodiversity) | GAEC 3: Water – Groundwater |
| SMR 4: Food and Feed Law | GAEC 4: Soil and Carbon Stock – Minimum soil cover |
| SMR 5: Restrictions on the Use of Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta-Agonists in Farm Animals | GAEC 5: Soil and carbon stock – Minimum land management site specific conditions to limit erosion |
| SMR 6: Pig Identification and Registration | GAEC 6: Soil and Organic Matter – Maintenance |
| SMR 7: Cattle Identification and Registration | GAEC 7: Maintenance of Landscape Features |
| SMR 8: Sheep and Goat Identification | |
| SMR 9: Prevention, Control and Eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE) | |
| SMR 10: Restrictions on the Use of Plant Protection Products | |
| SMR 11: Welfare Standards for the Protection of Calves | |
| SMR 12: Welfare Standards for the Protection of Pigs | |
| SMR 13: Welfare Standards for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes | |

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

Section F: Business Structure Changes and Land Changes

F1 Business details

F1.1 To register your business details for the first time, you need to complete the [online registration form](#). Please refer to the [how to register guidance](#) for further details. The vast majority of changes to business details can be done online. However, Welsh Government may require further details on any major changes. Please contact the Customer Contact Centre for further information.

F1.2 If you are involved in a number of farming businesses you should not assume the businesses, even if they are separate legal entities, such as a Limited Company or a partnership, will be treated as separate for the purposes of applying for agricultural funding. This is to ensure farmers are not artificially creating circumstances to receive payment.

F1.3 Separate applications may be submitted for different businesses in which you are involved, but only if they are managed as separate businesses according to certain criteria. The Welsh Government will take into account:

- the legal status of the businesses
- the names and responsibilities of those involved (including percentage shareholdings if appropriate)
- how far operations are run separately on a practical day-to-day basis
- whether there are separate farm plans and accounts
- independence of decision-making between the separate farms, and
- where the overall economic control and benefit rests.

F1.4 These factors are not necessarily conclusive by themselves and you may be asked to provide additional information such as partnership agreements, Certificate of Incorporation, Articles of Association and/or accounts. It is ultimately your responsibility to demonstrate to the Welsh Government's satisfaction the businesses are separate.

F1.5 Farming businesses that merge or split will need to be assessed on a case by case basis as to their particular circumstances in relation to the agricultural funding applied for. Factors the Welsh Government will need to consider include:

- any arrangements for transfer/lease of entitlements
- the status of the business (i.e. whether new/continuing/separate).

F1.6 Written details of any mergers/splits must be submitted, using your RPW Online account or by sending them to the Customer Contact Centre, to be assessed.

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

F2 Updating your records

F2.1 You are reminded to notify the Welsh Government of any changes to your business details. The Welsh Government need changes, such as a partner joining or leaving the business, i.e. a change to the business structure, notified in writing and signed by all partners. Amendments to incorrect details pre-populated on forms or printed on correspondence, e.g. incorrect phone number or misspelling of names or addresses, can be notified in writing to the Customer Contact Centre or by using your RPW Online account, but need not be signed by all partners. It is your responsibility to ensure the records held for your farming business are kept up to date and accurate. This includes your language preference (Welsh or English) for correspondence.

F3 Use of National Insurance Numbers (NINos)

F3.1 We require National Insurance (NI) numbers for all members of a farming business to enable validation of potential dual claims to ensure they are treated appropriately and to help validate young farmers.

F3.2 New claimants can add their NI number during the online registration process. If you are not sure how to find your NI number you should contact: [National Insurance website](#) or call:

National Insurance Registrations Helpline
Telephone: 0300 200 3500
Textphone: 0300 200 3519

F4 Payments

F4.1 All scheme payments must be made by BACS. If you change your bank details you must inform the Welsh Government so payments can be made direct into your new bank/building society account and you should do so without delay to avoid payment delays.

F5 Land changes

F5.1 You must inform the Welsh Government of changes to land parcels and any land transfers within 30 days of the change(s) taking place. Where the 30 day deadline is not met, you must notify the Welsh Government of changes to your land at the earliest possible opportunity.

F5.2 Please complete a 'Manage My Land' submission, using your RPW Online account, to:

- register land parcels
- add, delete or change permanent features
- notify us of land transfers (i.e. purchases / sales / rentals)

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

- change rental end dates
- notify us of boundary changes (merges / splits / moving boundaries).

Full guidance on how to use 'Manage My Land' is available on the [Welsh Government website](#).

F5.3 Farmers with Other Scheme or RD Woodland Creation Scheme, a contract and/or Grant Award are all reminded a scheme breach penalty will be applied where the 30 day deadline is not adhered to.

F6 Changes to land that require new field numbers

F6.1 Applications for new field numbers must be made on a 'Manage My Land' submission on RPW Online.

F6.2 Fields which fall into one of the categories listed below may need new field numbers:

- fields not previously registered for IACS purposes
- fields which have been permanently split
- fields which have been permanently amalgamated
- fields which have new boundaries.

F6.3 'Manage My Land' will provide you with the field number(s) for these changes, which you should also use when completing your SAF. This means you will need to add the new field number(s) in the Field Data section of your SAF and remove any field number(s) that no longer exist.

Please check you have not claimed under both the old (if no longer used) and new field numbers as this could incur financial penalties. Remember to add the new field numbers in the Field Data section on the SAF and also click 'Remove' for all the old field numbers if no longer used.

F6.4 You do not need to notify the Welsh Government where a field has been divided on a temporary basis either between two or more crops or two or more applicants. These should be shown on your SAF using separate lines for each area of the field if they are still under your management control on 15 May.

F6.5 Buildings and yard areas may only be split if an obstructing boundary is in place and both areas have a separate access route. If there is no obstructing boundary and separate access route you must not split the existing land parcel.

F7 Unregistered land

F7.1 If you intend to declare unregistered land on your SAF, you must submit a 'Manage My Land' submission within 30 days of acquiring the land.

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

F7.2 You will also need to supply proof of ownership or right of occupation when registering new land. If you own the land you are registering you must submit the following;

- **Title Deeds** or
- **Copy of Register of Title.**

These documents **must** include the associated map.

If you are the tenant or grazier of the land you must submit either a letter from the owner confirming they have authorised the use of the specific land by you for agricultural purposes, including dates, or a tenancy agreement signed by both parties. Any other evidence will not be considered appropriate and will be rejected.

F7.3 Please note you do not need to register land that has already been registered with the Welsh Government. 'Manage My Land' will show whether or not the land has already been registered.

F8 Transfer of land

F8.1 If you are selling, buying or renting out/renting in land that will be under your management control on 15 May, you must notify RPW within 30 days of the transfer taking place. You must do so on a 'Manage My Land' submission on RPW Online.

You will also need to supply proof of ownership or right of occupation when registering or transferring in new land. If you own the land you are registering you must submit the following;

- **Title Deeds** or
- **Copy of Register of Title.**

These documents **must** include the associated map.

If you are the tenant or grazier of the land you must submit either a letter from the owner confirming they have authorised the use of the specific land by you for agricultural purposes, including dates, or a tenancy agreement signed by both parties. Any other evidence will not be considered appropriate and will be rejected.

F9 Location of land

F9.1 The Welsh Government is required to allocate CPH Numbers which identify the location of all blocks of land.

F10 Mapping updates of the agricultural land in Wales

F10.1 RPW is continuously updating its mapping database using the latest MasterMap information provided by Ordnance Survey.

F10.2 This may have resulted in changes to the land parcels on your holding, such as alterations to field boundaries and/or areas of permanent features, such as buildings, roads, rivers and ponds. We will inform you of any changes that impact on your claim as part of the SAF validation process.

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

F10.3 It is very important you check the Field Data section of your SAF 2026 to ensure it is fully completed. You should also check to ensure any changes resulting from a land inspection undertaken during 2025 (details are contained within the IACS 7A), or changes as a result of an appeal, have been made to your SAF.

F11 Sketch maps

F11.1 RPW is required to map certain areas within field parcels. The SAF will prompt you to complete an electronic sketch map where this is required as a part of your application. If you are completing a 'Manage My Land' submission, please refer to the 'How to use Manage My Land' booklet on the [Welsh Government website](#) for further guidance.

The SAF may prompt for an electronic sketch map to be completed where:

- two distinct crop codes have pre-populated where one of the crop codes is either BW1, CW1, GC2B, GC3B, GR9B, GS1B, GS2B, HE6B, RE3B, SC2B and if the area declared for one of these crop codes is different to the area pre-populated. For example GR2 & SC2B have been declared but the area declared for SC2B has been changed from the area pre-populated
- the crops are ineligible for certain schemes, e.g. part of the parcel contains SC2 – Streamside Corridor –not eligible for BPS and the remainder contains GR2 – Permanent Grassland (eligible for BPS)
- there has been a change to an existing pond eligible for BPS (PD1) or you are declaring a new pond eligible for BPS in a parcel
- there has been a change to an existing Permanent Feature or you are declaring a new Permanent Feature in a parcel, as below:

ZZ10 – Woodland – coniferous – group

YY14 – Woodland – coniferous – scattered (trees > 100/Ha)

ZZ11 – Woodland – broadleaf – group

YY15 – Woodland – broadleaf – scattered (trees > 100/Ha)

YY16 – Woodland – trunks and stumps

ZZ20 – Bracken – group

YY21 – Bracken – scattered

ZZ22 – Scrub/gorse/briar – group

YY23 – Scrub/gorse/briar – scattered

ZZ40 – Scree/rock outcrops/boulders sand group

SECTION F: BUSINESS STRUCTURE CHANGES AND LAND CHANGES

- YY41 – Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand – scattered
- ZZ30 – Ponds – ineligible
- ZZ31 – Rivers and streams
- TR2 – Stock excluded – woodland – coniferous (including Christmas trees)
- WS1 – Stock excluded – woodland – broadleaf
- NO1 – Non-agricultural activities
- ZZ89 – Buildings/yards
- ZZ92 – Hardstandings
- ZZ94 – Roads
- ZZ97 – Tracks – ungrazed

Under some circumstances, land parcels that have been subject to 2025 Land Inspection cases may ask for a sketch map to be completed. If the land declaration matches the 2025 Land Inspection and no changes have been made to the parcel since the inspection was carried out, you can enter a tick in the 'Change due to inspection' box on the land parcel in the Field Data section. By ticking this box, you will not be required to submit a sketch map for the parcel. We will use the 2025 Inspection details. If anything has changed on the parcel since the inspection was carried out i.e. any changes made to permanent features, etc then you will need to provide a sketch map and the 'Change due to inspection' box should not be ticked.

If there have been any boundary changes since the inspection was carried out, a Manage My Land submission will need to be completed. This can be done by using your RPW Online account, if you have not already done so.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Section G: Reduction, Exclusion and Correction of Errors

G1 Introduction

G1.1 If your SAF and/or supporting documentation is received late or is found to be inaccurate, or where you do not meet the requirements of the schemes, reductions and exclusions will be applied according to scheme regulations.

G2 Late applications for payment

G2.1 The SAF can be accepted up to 25 calendar days after the closing date of 15 May 2026 i.e. by midnight on the 9 June 2026. The regulations require that SAF's received by the Welsh Government more than 25 calendar days late (i.e. after 9 June 2026) cannot be accepted. This rejection will apply to all schemes claimed on the SAF.

G2.2 Except in cases of Force Majeure or Exceptional Circumstances, if you submit your SAF after the 15 May 2026 deadline, this will result in your scheme payments being reduced by 1% per working day for each day late during the 25 calendar day period up to and including 9 June 2026.

G3 Late supporting documentation

G3.1 All supporting documentary evidence for BPS **must** be received by 31 December 2026. No payment (including BPS Advance Payment) will be made until evidence you are carrying out an agricultural activity in 2026 has been received (if required). If no evidence is submitted by 31 December 2026 your claim will be rejected.

G3.2 All supporting documentary evidence for Other Schemes, specifically the Organic Conversion Scheme and Organic Support, **must** be received by 31 December 2026. Any documentation received after this date will not be considered and scheme payments may be affected.

G4 Failure to declare all the agricultural land / areas on the holding

G4.1 Failure to declare all the agricultural land/areas over which you have management control on your SAF (including all owned and rented in land) and not just on which you are claiming BPS, Other Schemes or RD Woodland Creation Schemes payments e.g. woodland/forestry, tracks, yards, hardstanding's, etc.), may result in your payments being reduced.

G4.2 Where there is a difference between the area declared on the SAF and the total agricultural land/areas on the holding that should have been declared, reductions in payments of the schemes will apply as follows:

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

| Difference | Reduction |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 3% | no reduction in payment |
| more than 3% and up to 20% | 1% reduction in payment |
| more than 20% and up to 50% | 2% reduction |
| more than 50% | 3% reduction |

G5 Discrepancies in respect of areas declared for BPS, Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes

G5.1 Where the actual area of a crop group on the ground is determined to be greater than that declared on the SAF, the area declared on the SAF will be used for calculating payments.

G5.2 The crop groups are:

- areas declared for the purposes of activation of payment entitlements under the BPS, Redistributive and Young Farmer payment
- areas established in respect of land receiving the same rate of aid, for all Other Schemes
- areas established in respect of land receiving the same rate of aid for RD Woodland Creation Schemes

G5.3 Areas declared on the SAF 2026 against which you have claimed BPS, Organic Conversion Scheme, Organic Support, Woodland Creation Maintenance, Woodland Creation Premium and RD Woodland Creation Schemes, will be used to calculate your payments for these schemes. For Organic Conversion Scheme and/or Organic Support, your claim will be validated against the parcels of land included in your OCB Certificate and Land Schedule.

G5.4 For BPS it may be possible to offset over declaration in respect of one land parcel against under declaration of another, but only following inspection.

G5.5 Where the determined area for a crop group is less than that declared on the SAF, payment will be calculated on the basis of the lesser area. However, where the difference in the area declared for all crop groups is determined to be less than 0.10 hectares payment will be based on the area declared.

G6 Discrepancies within crop groups

BPS Over-Declared Penalties

G6.1 Where the difference between the eligible area declared and area determined for a crop group is more than either 3% or 2 hectares of the determined area, the area eligible for payment will be reduced by 1.5 times the difference found.

G6.2 The penalty will not exceed 100% of the amounts based on the area declared.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Examples:

- BPS eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 98.5 hectares. No reduction will apply since the difference is not more than 3% or 2 hectares, but BPS payment will be based on 98.5 hectares
- BPS eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 90 hectares. Since the difference is 10 hectares, the BPS payment will be made on 75 hectares, which is 90 hectares minus 15 hectares (10 hectares x 1.5).

G6.3 However, where the difference between the area declared and area determined for a crop group is more than either 3% or 2 hectares, but no more than 10% of the determined area, the penalty applied will be calculated (as described above) and will be reduced by 50%. This will apply separately for each of the Schemes - BPS, Redistributive and Young Farmer.

Example:

- BPS eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 88 hectares. As the over-declared area is more than 10%, the over declared cannot be halved. The BPS payment will be made on 70 hectares, which is 88 hectares minus 18 hectares (12 hectares x 1.5)
- BPS eligible area is declared as 200 hectares but is determined to be 190 hectares. The penalty is calculated as 10 hectares x 1.5 = 15 hectares. As the over declared area is less than 10%, the BPS penalty of 15 hectares will be halved. The BPS payment will be made on 190 hectares – 7.5 hectares = 182.5 hectares.

G7 Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes

G7.1 Where the difference between the eligible area declared and area determined for a crop group is more than either 3% or 2 hectares of the determined area, the area eligible for payment will be reduced by 1.5 times the difference found.

G7.2 The penalty will not exceed 100% of the amounts based on the area declared.

Examples:

- Woodland Creation Maintenance eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 98.5 hectares. No reduction will apply since the difference is not more than 3% or 2 hectares, but payment will be based on 98.5 hectares
- Woodland Creation Maintenance eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 90 hectares. Since the difference is 10 hectares, the payment will be made on 75 hectares, which is 90 hectares minus 15 hectares (10 hectares x 1.5).

G7.3 However, where the difference between the area declared and area determined for a crop group is more than either 3% or 2 hectares, but no more than 10% of the determined area, the penalty applied will be calculated (as described above) and will be reduced by 50%.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Examples:

- Woodland Creation Maintenance eligible area is declared as 100 hectares but is determined to be 88 hectares. As the over-declared area is more than 10%, the over declared cannot be halved. The payment will be made on 70 hectares, which is 88 hectares minus 18 hectares (12 hectares x 1.5)
- Woodland Creation Maintenance eligible area is declared as 200 hectares but is determined to be 190 hectares. The penalty is calculated as 10 hectares x 1.5 = 15 hectares. As the over declared area is less than 10%, the penalty of 15 hectares will be halved. The payment will be made on 190 hectares – 7.5 hectares = 182.5 hectares.

G8 Young Farmer Payment: Breaches of scheme eligibility criteria

G8.1 Penalties should be applied if you breach the eligibility criteria for the scheme. Breaches may be identified from administrative checks or on-the-spot inspections, and you will be notified in writing if breaches are found.

G8.2 Young Farmer payments will not be paid or will be recovered in full if the applicant does not meet or is found to not meet the qualifying conditions as set out in paragraphs B32 – B34 of this booklet.

G8.3 If it is found false evidence has been provided to prove eligibility, as well as not being paid the Young Farmer payment an additional penalty, corresponding to 20% of what the Young Farmer payment would have been paid, shall be recovered from payments in the next calendar year. If the full amount cannot be taken from the payments in the next calendar year, the remainder will be deducted from payments made in the following two years, as necessary. Reductions required in the three years following the over-declaration can be taken from BPS payments, Other Scheme or RD Woodland Creation Schemes payment.

G9 Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes: Breaches of scheme criteria

G9.1 Assimilated Law and domestic regulations state penalties should be applied if you breach the eligibility criteria for the schemes. Breaches may be identified from administrative checks or on-the-spot inspections, and you will be notified in writing if breaches are found.

G9.2 Any reductions or exclusions will be based on the severity, extent, duration and recurrence of the breach. The reductions and exclusions will be applied to previous years' payments under certain circumstances. In significantly serious circumstances this could mean the Contract and/or Grant Award is/are terminated and may result in you being barred from entering another Other Scheme for up to two years.

G9.3 The Welsh Government assesses breaches against verifiable standards relating to the scheme eligibility criteria. A matrix is used to determine the level of penalty to be applied. You can view the verifiable standards and the penalty matrices on the [Welsh Government website](#).

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

G9.4 Where false claims are made, or the farmer fails to provide the necessary information, this will result in the exclusion of payments in the year of the finding and any amounts already paid in that year will be recovered. In addition, you may be excluded from receiving support under Other Schemes in both the year of the finding and in the following calendar year.

G10 Reductions relating to Cross Compliance requirements

G10.1 Regulations state penalties should be applied if the standards and requirements for Cross Compliance are breached. Breaches may be identified from administrative checks or on-the-spot inspections, and you will be notified in writing if breaches are found.

G10.2 If you fail to meet the SMRs or GAEC requirements, whether negligently or intentionally, you could lose some or all of your BPS, land based Other Scheme or RD Woodland Creation Scheme payments. In determining these reductions and exclusions, account will be taken of the extent, severity, duration and reoccurrence of the non-compliance and to whom the non-compliance is directly attributable.

G10.3 In the case of non-compliance of the cattle and/or sheep/goats Identification and Registration Regulations, it is normally the keeper of the animals who would be liable for penalties arising from associated breaches. However, if you allow such livestock to graze your land you should ensure the keeper has properly registered them, including the need to inform BCMS, EID Cymru or the AML2 service of the movement of animals onto and off your land.

G10.4 If you are claiming payments under any schemes subject to Cross Compliance in 2026, you are responsible for meeting the full Cross Compliance requirements for the full calendar year. In circumstances where land is transferred between farmers claiming BPS, reductions and exclusions will be applied to whom the non-compliance is directly attributable, however for Other Scheme and RD Woodland Creation Schemes payments, reductions and exclusions will continue to be applied to the farmer claiming payment. If you let or sell your land to other farmers for part of the year who do not claim payment, any breaches caused by them on that land will impact on your payment claims as it is your responsibility to meet the Cross Compliance standards for the calendar year. In addition, breaches of the SMRs may result in prosecution by the relevant specialist enforcement body.

G10.5 You should note the Cross Compliance requirements apply for the full calendar year.

G10.6 If you transfer land in or out during the year you will need to consider carefully the terms of any Contractual agreement between yourselves and the transferee/transferor. You should make sure your interests are protected in the event of a Cross Compliance breach that is directly attributable to either the farmer from whom or to whom the land was transferred.

G10.7 You should be informed of any determined non-compliance within three months of the date of the inspection. For overdue TB tests this will be within three months of the Animal and Plant Health Agency notifying Welsh Government a TB test has gone overdue, not the date the TB test was due.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

G11 Intent

Negligence

G11.1 If you fail to comply with Cross Compliance requirements through negligence, you will have the total amount of direct payments you receive reduced in respect of the calendar year in which the non-compliance is found. The reduction will generally be 3% of the total payment due, but this could be reduced to 0% or increased to 5% depending on the nature of the breach.

G11.2 If you fail to comply with more than one requirement within the same Cross Compliance area (e.g. within public, animal and plant health), you will have the failures treated as one non-compliance.

G11.3 There are three areas of Cross Compliance:

- Environment, climate change and good Agricultural condition of the land (SMR 1-3 and GAEC 1-7)
- Public health, animal health and plant health (SMR 4-10)
- Animal welfare (SMR 11-13).

G11.4 If you fail to comply with the requirements or standards in different areas of Cross Compliance you will have reductions applied separately to each non-compliance. The percentage reductions will be added together but the maximum reduction will be 5% of the overall payment where breaches have not reoccurred or been applied as intentional breaches. A table of the Cross Compliance Factsheets can be found at Section E of this booklet.

G11.5 Where a non-compliance of the same requirement or standard reoccurs within a three-year period, the reduction calculated for the repeated non-compliance will be increased by a multiplier of 3, provided you were informed of the earlier non-compliance, and you had the opportunity to remedy the breach. If there are further reoccurrences of the non-compliance, the reduction fixed as a result of the previous non-compliance will continue to be multiplied by 3 up to a maximum of 15% at which point the negligent penalty will be capped.

G11.6 Once a negligent breach penalty has reached the capped threshold of 15%, if you again fail to comply with the same standard or requirement within a three-year period, you will be treated as having intentionally failed to comply. The percentage reduction to be applied will be calculated by taking the previous negligent penalty before being capped to 15% and multiplying by 3. The rules for intentional non-compliance will now be applied for any further repeated breaches of the same standard. Intentional breaches attract a significantly higher penalty.

Intentional non-compliance

G11.7 If you intentionally fail to comply, you will generally have your overall payments reduced by 20% but this could be reduced to 15% or increased to 100% depending on the importance of the breach measured by extent, severity, permanence and reoccurrence.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

G11.8 Where an intentional non-compliance relates to a particular scheme, you will be excluded from that scheme for the current calendar year.

G12 Penalty assessment

G12.1 The Welsh Government assesses Cross Compliance breaches against verifiable standards. A matrix is used to determine the level of penalty to be applied. You can view both the verifiable standards and the penalty matrix on the Welsh Government website.

G13 Accumulation of reductions

G13.1 For the BPS, reductions to payments will be applied where applicable to that part of the payment. Different deductions apply to the BPS payment payable from Entitlement, Redistributive Payment and the Young Farmer payment. Therefore, they are detailed separately. The deductions will be made in the order below and each successive reduction will be based on the amount resulting from the previous reduction:

BPS (payable from entitlements)

- over-declared
- late submission of SAF and late supporting documentation
- non declaration of area
- capping, linear reductions in order to respect the BPS budget
- Cross Compliance.

Redistributive Payment

- over-declared
- late submission of SAF and late supporting documentation
- non declaration of areas
- linear reductions in order to respect the BPS budget
- Cross Compliance.

Young Farmer payment

- over-declared and Young Farmer penalty
- late submission of SAF and late supporting documentation
- non declaration of areas

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

- linear reduction to respect payment ceiling
- linear reductions in order to respect the BPS budget
- Cross Compliance.

G13.2 For Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes, reductions to payments will be made in the following order and each successive reduction will be based on the amount resulting from the previous reduction:

- over-declared
- breach of scheme eligibility criteria
- late submission
- non declaration of area
- Cross Compliance.

G14 Circumstances under which reductions and exclusions may not apply

G14.1 The Welsh Government may accept a farmer was prevented from fulfilling certain obligations due to a course of events amounting to either Force Majeure or Exceptional Circumstances. If so, the farmer will retain their right to aid in respect of the area at the time when the case of Force Majeure or the Exceptional Circumstance occurred, and penalties and recoveries may not be applied. Force Majeure is defined as unusual circumstances, outside a farmer's control, the consequences of which, in spite of all due care, could not be avoided except at the cost of excessive sacrifice on their part. Examples of Force Majeure and Exceptional Circumstances which may be recognised include:

- the death of the farmer/land manager
- long term professional incapacity of the farmer/land manager
- a severe natural disaster gravely affecting the holding
- the accidental destruction of livestock buildings on the holding
- an epizootic or a plant disease affecting part or all of the farmer/land manager's livestock or crops respectively
- expropriation of all or a large part of the holding, if that expropriation could not have been anticipated on the day of lodging the application.

G14.2 Application for Force Majeure or Exceptional Circumstance must be made in writing to the Welsh Government within 15 working days of you, or someone entitled on your behalf, being in a position to do so. Each notification will be carefully

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

considered on a case-by-case basis. For the Welsh Government to consider whether the event in question can be accepted as Force Majeure or Exceptional Circumstances, conclusive proof must be provided that the event has occurred. You should therefore ensure your application contains all relevant evidence to support your case, which you should submit using your RPW Online account or by sending it to the Customer Contact Centre.

G14.3 For BPS, Force Majeure and Exceptional Circumstances are available in respect of:

- late submission of application
- the right to aid in respect of eligible areas declared on the SAF but no longer available to you
- not meeting the BPS requirement for having land under your management control on 15 May 2026
- inability to comply with Cross Compliance obligations
- not meeting the BPS requirement for the land to comply with the eligibility condition throughout the calendar year.

G14.4 For Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes Force Majeure and Exceptional Circumstances may be available in respect of:

- late submission of application
- the right to aid in respect of eligible areas declared on the SAF but no longer available to you because of the Force Majeure/Exceptional Circumstances event
- inability to comply with Cross Compliance
- the requirement for the partial or full reimbursement of aid paid
- administrative penalties.

G15 Obvious error

G15.1 The Welsh Government operates this provision as set out in article 4 of Commission Implementing Regulation 809/2014 (as retained and amended in domestic law) and may only recognise errors that can be straightforwardly identified at a clerical check of the information given in the aid applications, applications for support, payment claims or supporting documentation.

G15.2 As a general rule, an obvious error has to be detected from information given in the SAF submitted, i.e. where an administrative check on the coherence of the documents and the information submitted to support the claims (especially the application form, supporting documents, declarations, etc.) reveal such errors.

SECTION G: REDUCTION, EXCLUSION AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

G16 Amendments and additions

G16.1 Provided your SAF is submitted by midnight on 15 May 2026, you can make amendments to your SAF without penalty up to and including 1 June 2026 to:

- add agricultural parcels of land that were under your management control on the 15 May 2026
- change the use of land parcels, and/or
- change the schemes claimed on individual parcels of land.

G16.2 Amendments received after 1 June 2026 will receive a late submission penalty of 1% per working day in respect of the parcels of land subject to the amendment. No amendments will be accepted after 9 June 2026.

G16.3 However, if you have already been notified of an error in your SAF, or if you have been notified of an inspection which subsequently reveals errors, you cannot rectify the error or amend details of the parcels of land concerned.

G17 Notified error

G17.1 You may notify the Welsh Government in writing at any time that part of your SAF is incorrect or has become incorrect since it was lodged. The information you give will be used to amend your application without applying reduction to payments; although this provision is not available to increase a claim. You may not however correct such errors if you have been notified by the Welsh Government of the error in your SAF, or notified of an inspection which subsequently reveals an irregularity. An example would be notification of a field declared for the BPS, which had not been under your management control on 15 May 2026.

G17.2 The notified error provision is available for Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes. An example would be notification of a field declared for the Organic Conversion Scheme, which is no longer under your management control.

G17.3 If you discover an error or omission in respect of information entered on the Cattle Tracing System for your cattle, you should notify BCMS of the error immediately. You may avoid Cross Compliance penalties if the central livestock movement databases are corrected before any Cross Compliance inspection begins or you meet the requirements for notified error.

G18 Withdrawal

G18.1 You can withdraw all or part of your SAF at any time without penalty, except where you have been notified of errors, or have been notified of an inspection.

G18.2 Your application to withdraw must be made either via your RPW Online account or in writing to the Customer Contact Centre. If you withdraw your SAF, you have the opportunity to submit another application within the submission period. Any payments made in relation to the withdrawal will be recovered, with interest.

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

Section H: Inspections

H1 Inspections

H1.1 A percentage of farmers must be inspected each year to ensure the scheme rules are being met. This includes BPS, Young Farmer, Redistributive Payment, Other Schemes, RD Woodland Creation Schemes and Cross Compliance, in addition to other inspections carried out by other Government Departments or Farm Assurance Schemes.

H1.2 Where it is discovered there has been a breach of the rules, financial penalties may be applied to any BPS, Young Farmer, Redistributive payments and Other or RD Woodland Creation Schemes land based scheme payments you receive.

H2 What are they?

H2.1 RPW must carry out on the spot controls (OTSC) inspections each year to confirm regulatory requirements and scheme conditions are being met. These inspections are carried out by Rural Inspectorate for Wales (RIW) and other Competent Control Authorities (CCA).

H2.2 The legislation sets out the minimum number of inspections to be carried out each year, and they are selected by an automated combined risk and random assessment process.

H2.3 The minimum percentage of inspections to be carried out is:

- BPS (including Young Farmer and Redistributive Payment) – 1% of all beneficiaries
- Other Schemes – 5% of all beneficiaries
- RD Woodland Creation Schemes – 5% of all beneficiaries
- Cattle Identification – 3% of keepers/beneficiaries
- Sheep and Goat Identification – 3% of keepers/beneficiaries
- Cross Compliance – 1% of all beneficiaries.

H2.4 These minimum percentages may need to be increased in the current year or following calendar year if the level of errors found during inspections exceeds levels permitted in the regulations. Additional inspections may also be undertaken as a result of a referral from a member of the public or other organisations.

H2.5 Notice of an inspection is strictly limited, with precise timings provided in regulations. Broadly, inspections are to be unannounced, although in exceptional cases it is acceptable to allow up to 48 hours' notice. Generally, one inspector will carry out the inspection, but colleagues or auditors (or both) may accompany them occasionally.

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

H2.6 Satellite imagery may also be used to assess land eligibility, and where discrepancies are identified an on-farm inspection may also be undertaken.

H3 Why do we need to visit you?

H3.1 We need to visit you to check:

- details of declarations and claims for payment
- Scheme requirements
- the identification, registration and movement of animals
- Cross Compliance requirements.

H4 What will we do?

H4.1 Inspecting officers will inspect your farm(s) and check, where appropriate, land, crops, livestock on farm records and reported movements to BCMS for cattle or EID Cymru for sheep.

H4.2 After arriving at your farm or when making the appointment, the inspecting officer will explain:

- the purpose of the visit
- the reason for the inspection
- what they will need from you
- how the inspection will be carried out
- how long the inspection may take (although this may depend on the findings of the inspection).

H5 How can you be ready for an inspection?

H5.1 You can be ready for an inspection by:

- ensuring you have responded to all Welsh Government correspondence to resolve any queries with your applications
- informing Welsh Government of any changes to your applications, e.g. land use changes, in a timely manner
- keeping up-to-date, complete and accurate records.

H5.2 A pre-inspection check list has been provided at page 85 of this booklet to help you prepare for an inspection.

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

H5.3 Further information is also available in the 'When the inspector calls. A helpful guide for farmers' booklet available at: [Farm Inspections](#) or from the Customer Contact Centre.

H6 Land Based Schemes

What schemes are covered by land inspections?

H6.1 Schemes covered by land inspections are:

- BPS (including Young Farmer and Redistributive Payment)
- Other Schemes
- RD Woodland Creation Schemes.

What the inspector does

H6.2 The inspector will check the claimed areas do not include land that is not eligible for the scheme and scheme requirements are being complied with. This may involve measuring fields, including the areas of grass or arable crops and excluding ineligible areas such as roads, hardstanding's, areas with more than 100 trees per hectare or buildings etc.

H6.3 The inspector will need to check evidence that supports your land claims, e.g. rental agreements for seasonal grazing. They may also have to undertake additional checks to evidence you meet the definition of a farmer and are carrying out agricultural activity (where applicable). This could include a check of receipts and invoices.

H6.4 If you are claiming the Young Farmer payment the inspector will ask for evidence to support your claim.

H6.5 For Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes the inspector will check you are complying with all scheme requirements.

H6.6 Some land inspections are carried out by us using Remote Sensing satellite imagery. These images, together with aerial photographs, allow us to assess the amount of eligible land, without sending out an inspector. If there are no queries, you will not hear from us. If there are queries, we might send out an inspector or we might send you a letter explaining the query and asking you to let us know if we are right.

What do we look for?

H6.7 The inspector will check:

- the boundaries of all fields are accurate
- all ineligible features such as buildings, roads, tracks, bracken, scrub, etc. have been declared

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- all groups of trees and ineligible woodland has been removed from the forage area of the field
- information, such as rental agreements, show you are the rightful user of the land
- information, such as rental agreements, receipts, invoices show you have Management Control of the land
- you have complied with all Other Scheme and RD Woodland Creation Scheme Contract requirements.

H7 Cross Compliance Inspections

H7.1 Cross Compliance is a set of requirements which all claimants must comply with to retain their full entitlement to payments. Failure to comply with these requirements (a breach) will lead to a penalty being applied to payments under all your claims.

H7.2 These responsibilities are as follows:

| Competent Control Authority | Area of Responsibility |
|--|---|
| Welsh Government | SMRs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 GAECs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 |
| Welsh Government (Accompanied by Natural Resources Wales) | SMR 1 and GAEC 3 |
| Animal and Plant Health Agency | SMRs 11, 12, 13 |
| Veterinary Medicines Directorate (Inspections performed by the Animal and Plant Health Agency) | SMR 5 |

H7.3 A Cross Compliance inspection may be carried out by one or more inspectors, and you may be inspected more than once during the year. This could be because the relevant Competent Control Authority (CCA) was unable to check all the requirements for which it has responsibility at a single inspection or because your business has been selected for inspection by more than one CCA.

H7.4 Each CCA selects and carries out inspections separately, and the Welsh Government will inspect cattle and sheep separately from the main Cross Compliance inspections. However, wherever possible, we will try and co-ordinate and combine inspections.

What you need to do prior to the visit

H7.5 The pre-inspection checklist at page 73 of this booklet will help you.

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

What we will check

H7.6 The inspecting officer will confirm SMRs and GAECs are being met through:

- visually assessing the land
- physically checking animals
- examining records.

H7.7 We also check Cattle Tuberculosis (TB) tests under SMR 4 (Food and Feed Law) have been completed from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) database directly.

H8 Record keeping

H8.1 You must keep, for up to 10 years, all of the records and information you need to evidence you have provided complete and accurate information on your SAF, and other applications, and have complied with your undertakings.

H8.2 There are also specific livestock record requirements to be observed. These records must meet the current regulative requirements in terms of animal registration, identification, movement and numbers. Standard record books for cattle, sheep and goats are available from the Customer Contact Centre and Farm Liaison Service.

H8.3 If you would like the Welsh Government to look at your records to give you guidance as to whether they meet the necessary standard, you should contact the Customer Contact Centre to make an appointment for you to meet the Farm Liaison Service. The FLS is not able to check the accuracy of the records but can give guidance on whether the format meets the required regulations. Remember, this service cannot rectify errors already discovered at inspection, or if an inspection has already been announced.

H9 What happens after an Inspection?

H9.1 At the end of the physical inspection the inspector will complete an inspection summary form which summarises the main findings of the inspection and provide details if a breach is found. **Please note** administrative checks following the inspection may also identify additional breaches.

H9.2 You will be asked to sign the form to acknowledge the inspection has taken place and you understand the main findings.

H9.3 The top copy will be left with you and the bottom copy will be retained by the inspector. Sometimes there may be other forms left with you, which set out in detail additional findings.

H9.4 If we have completed a cattle inspection and found an error, we will leave you another form with a list of the tag numbers on which we have found an error. We will take away any spare passports found and give you a receipt for these.

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H9.5 If we have completed a livestock inspection and found a high number of ear tag errors or are unable to reconcile all the animals on the farm, we may place the farm under a movement restriction order.

H9.6 If you do not understand anything on these forms, ask the inspector to explain.

H9.7 For all inspections, further administrative checks may need to be made after the inspection before the details can be finalised.

H9.8 When all checks have been completed the inspection details are entered into our computer database to allow validation of your claim. An 'inspection findings letter' will be sent to you explaining the effects of any breach found at inspection.

H9.9 Beneficiaries and animal keepers who are compliant will not receive a letter.

H10 Most common errors – which lead to financial penalties

H10.1 The most common errors include:

For all inspections:

- failure to maintain adequate, complete and up to date records.

For Livestock:

- failure to maintain proper animal ear tag identification.

For Cattle:

- failure to report movement of cattle to BCMS within 3 calendar days
- failure to report deaths of cattle to BCMS within 7 calendar days

For Other Schemes:

- stock exclusion requirements not being met
- failure to declare land changes and changes to ineligible features.

H11 Obstruction of an inspection

H11.1 It is a legal requirement that you allow an inspection to be carried out to verify scheme eligibility and requirements, including Cross Compliance rules have been met.

If you or your representative prevents an inspection from being carried out, your applications or claims will be rejected.

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

H12 Farmers pre-inspection check list

Below is a list of the main checks to help you prepare for an inspection and to remind you of some of the requirements which should be checked regularly. This is not a comprehensive list, and you are advised to use this table in conjunction with the full set of scheme rules and requirements.

| |
|---|
| All Inspections: |
| Make sure all your records, registers and diaries are up to date. Example: check records required for: Cross Compliance (e.g. cattle register including dates of birth, movements and deaths are recorded, uses of medicine and Plant Protection Products are recorded). |
| Land Inspection: |
| Check all land available to you has been correctly declared, including any changes since submitting the SAF. |
| Ensure all field boundaries are correct and all ineligible features have been deducted. |
| Rural Other and RD Woodland Creation Schemes Inspections: |
| Check your Contract and/or Grant Award to ensure all requirements have been followed. |
| Livestock Inspections: |
| Ensure all your records are complete and up to date, with details of all births, movements and deaths. |
| Check your animals have not lost their tags; if tags are missing order replacements and re-tag as soon as possible. |
| Check you have passports for all cattle on your holding. Return any passports which you no longer have the animals for to BCMS. |
| Check all cattle, which have been sold or have died, have been reported to BCMS. |
| If you have off lying land or stock away from home, check with your local Animal Health office if you need to keep separate records and report movements. |
| Have handling facilities available for livestock during the inspection e.g. a crush for cattle. |

SECTION H: INSPECTIONS

Cross Compliance Inspections:

Check the Cross Compliance Factsheets on the Welsh Government website to ensure you are meeting SMR and GAEC requirements.

When the Inspection is Complete:

Ask to sign the Inspection Summary form and any continuation forms to acknowledge the inspection has taken place and you understand the main findings.

Ensure any requirements listed on the Inspection Summary form are undertaken within the stated time scale.

For cattle inspections:

You will be left a list of the tag numbers where we have found an error. We will take away any passports you do not have animals for and give you a receipt for these.

SECTION I: APPEALS AND COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Section I: Appeals and Complaints Procedure

I1 Appeals procedure

I1.1 The 'Independent Appeals Process for Rural Grants and Payments' allows you to request a review if you feel the Welsh Government has not reached a correct decision according to the rules of a scheme. The process will review decisions concerning:

- BPS
- Farm Woodland Scheme, Farm Woodland Premium Scheme
- Other Schemes
- RD Woodland Creation Schemes

I1.2 The appeals process consists of two stages:

- Stage 1: review by RPW
- Stage 2: review by an Independent Appeals Panel (if you are dissatisfied with the Stage 1 response).

I1.3 The Independent Panel make recommendations to the Welsh Ministers, who take the final decision which concludes the process.

I1.4 There is no charge for Stage 1 of the process but there is a charge at Stage 2. For Stage 2 appeals received on or after 1 January 2026, a charge of £220 for a written hearing or £290 for an oral hearing will be applicable. The charge has risen to match today's cost of Independent Appeals Panel fees (no other cost will be included). These charges are repaid in full if the Stage 2 appeal is successful.

I1.5 Appeals, including supporting evidence, must be received within 60 days of the date of the letter outlining the decision you wish to appeal against.

I1.6 We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh and will respond to any correspondence in Welsh if that is your preferred language. This will not lead to delay.

I1.7 Appellants or their representatives must not make direct contact with members of the Independent Appeals Panel. We may consider this to be Unacceptable Behaviour in accordance with the [Managing Unacceptable Behaviour of Welsh Government Customers](#) guidance. **Unacceptable behaviour may lead to the withdrawal of payments and/or the rejection of claims or appeals** (see section A13.1).

I1.8 Further details of the appeals process and how to submit an appeal using the online appeal form, can be obtained from the Customer Contact Centre or our website at: [Rural Grants and Payments appeals: Guidance](#).

SECTION I: APPEALS AND COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

I2 Complaints procedure

I2.1 Complaints will be dealt with under the Welsh Government's procedure on Complaints. Further advice on how to make a complaint can be obtained from the Complaints Advice Team:

Complaints Advice Team
Welsh Government
Cathays Park
Cardiff
CF10 3NQ

Tel: 03000 251378
E-mail: complaints@gov.wales
Website: [Complaints about Welsh Government](#)

I2.2 You may also choose to contact the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales:

1 Ffordd yr Hen Gae,
Pencoed,
CF35 5LJ
Tel: 0300 790 0203
Website: [Ombudsman](#)

SECTION J: DATA DISCLOSURE

Section J: Data Disclosure

J1 General Data Protection Regulation: Privacy Notice

J1.1 This notice informs you about the Welsh Government's use of the information provided on the Single Application Form (SAF) or any other document used in connection with your application for aid under the Direct payments, Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation. It also explains the Welsh Government's processing and use of your personal data and your rights under the General Data Protection Regulation.

The data controller for the information submitted as part of SAF 2026 is the **Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.**

The data protection officer for the same information is the **Data Protection Officer, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.**
Email: DataProtectionOfficer@gov.wales

J1.2 The information will be processed and managed by the Welsh Government in accordance with its obligations and duties under the following European Regulations (as retained by the Direct Payments to Farmers (Legislative Continuity) Act 2020 (c.2) and Regulations (UK) 2020/90 & 2020/91)

- Council Regulations No 1305/2013
- Council Regulation No 1306/2013
- Council Regulation No 1307/2013
- Commission Regulation No 640/2014
- Commission Regulation No 807/2014
- Commission Regulation No 808/2014
- Commission Regulation No 809/2014
- Commission Regulation No 907/2014
- Commission Regulation No 908/2014
- General Data Protection Regulation No 679/2016.

The information will primarily be used for the purposes of processing and determining applications on the SAF. However, the Welsh Government may also make use of the information supplied for other purposes, which will include those connected with its functions and duties under the Direct payment, Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes and with its statutory environmental obligations.

SECTION J: DATA DISCLOSURE

J1.3 The lawful basis for the processing is that it is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the exercise of official authority vested in the Welsh Government.

J1.4 The Welsh Government collects personal data to identify your location and your farm business(es).

J1.5 The data is processed through an automated process of business rules that use the Customer Reference Number (CRN) as a primary key for the majority of reports.

J1.6 Your information will be stored for 10 years following the year of payment.

J2 Reasons for sharing personal data

J2.1 Eligibility will be dependent, among other things, on meeting the requirements of Cross Compliance. The agencies currently involved in enforcing these requirements and with whom the Welsh Government may share information are:

- Natural Resources Wales
- Animal and Plant Health Agency
- Veterinary Medicine Directorate
- Welsh Local Authorities
- Food Standards Agency Wales
- DEFRA
- Other UK Government Agriculture Offices.

The information may be used for the following:

- Cross Compliance and cross checking between Governmental organisations to prevent breaches.
- the production and publication of maps showing the areas of land that have received agricultural funding.
- compilation of reports of aggregated data and/or summary statistics to be made publicly available
- informing decisions relating to policy changes and funding including research studies conducted on behalf of the Welsh Government.

SECTION J: DATA DISCLOSURE

- identification of landowners/users in events of emergencies, e.g. disease control and breach control
- protecting applicant's interest in land conservation and issues that may arise due to funding queries
- allowing partner organisations to fulfil their legal duties
- disclosure to regulatory authorities, such as HM Revenue and Customs, Local Authorities and the Police
- publication of certain information and responding to requests for information. For more about this see paragraphs J3.2 – J3.3 in this booklet.

J3 The Publication and Disclosure of Information

J3.1 The information will be managed and used by the Welsh Government in accordance with its obligations and duties under the:

- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- The Data Protection Act 2018
- Environmental Information Regulations 2004
- Commission Regulation No 908/2014
- The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

J3.2 Your information, including your personal information, may be the subject of a request by another member of the public. When responding to such requests the Welsh Government may be required to release information, including your personal information.

J3.3 The Welsh Government is required to publish details of the amounts paid to rural support beneficiaries. Data will be published for all beneficiaries and will include the name and locality of the farmer/land manager and details of the amounts and schemes for which subsidy has been paid. However, for those receiving less than the equivalent of €1,250 in subsidies the name will be withheld. The data will be published annually on 31 May and remain available for two years from the date it is published.

SECTION J: DATA DISCLOSURE

J4 Rights under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

J4.1 The GDPR gives individuals rights in respect of the personal data held on them. These rights include:

- the right to be informed (this notice)
- the right to ask for and receive copies of the personal data the Welsh Government holds about them, although the Welsh Government can sometimes withhold some data or not provide copies
- the right, in some circumstances, to prevent or restrict the Welsh Government processing personal data
- the right, in some circumstances, to have wrong data rectified
- the right, in some circumstances, to have data erased (to be forgotten).

If you wish to exercise any of your rights under the GDPR, you should contact the Welsh Government at the address provided at the beginning of this notice.

J4.2 Individuals also have the right to ask the Information Commissioner, who enforces and oversees the GDPR, to assess whether or not the processing of their personal data is likely to comply with the GDPR. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at:

Information Commissioner's Office – Wales
2nd Floor, Churchill House
Churchill Way
Cardiff
CF10 2HH

Tel: 0330 414 6421. Email: wales@ico.org.uk.

Website: [Information Commissioner's Office](#).

SECTION K: SINGLE APPLICATION FORM

Section K: Single Application Form

K1 Guidance and help for completing your SAF

K1.1 The '2026 Single Application Form (SAF) Online How to Complete Guide' is available on the [Welsh Government website](#). This guide provides detailed instructions for completing each section of the SAF.

K1.2 The SAF also includes specific guidance within the application itself:

- If there is guidance available for the page you are currently completing a 'Help for this Page' button will be visible on the top right of the page. This button will open guidance which will provide a further explanation for each question or item on the page.
- Some questions on the SAF will also include specific help on how to provide an answer. If specific help for the question is available a Help button will appear.

K1.3 If you have any problems completing your SAF please contact the Customer Contact Centre for further guidance (see Annex 7 for contact details). RPW staff are available to provide help and explain how the application should be completed.

K1.4 Our Regional Offices are open to the public strictly by appointment only. If you need additional support, particularly if you are completing the SAF for the first time the Customer Contact Centre can provide telephone support. The Customer Contact Centre may also be able to make a 'Digital Assistance' appointment for you to attend a Regional Office where a member of staff can guide you through the process.

Please make arrangements to complete your online SAF as soon as possible using the available guidance and help outlined above.

K1.5 Please note: RPW staff will provide help and support but cannot be held responsible for what you do or do not claim – this is your responsibility.

K2 Deadline for submitting the SAF

K2.1 The Welsh Government must receive your completed SAF no later than midnight on Friday 15 May 2026. Applications received from 16 May 2026 up to and including 9 June 2026 will incur financial penalties. Applications and claims received after 9 June 2026 cannot be accepted.

A SAF submission reminder broadcast message will be issued week commencing 20 April, week commencing 4 May 2026 and week commencing 1 June 2026 to those customers who are yet to submit their application.

K2.2 All supporting documents for BPS must be received by 31 December 2026. No payment (including BPS Advance Payment) will be made until evidence you are carrying out an agricultural activity in 2026 has been received. If no evidence is submitted by 31 December 2026 your claim will be rejected.

SECTION K: SINGLE APPLICATION FORM

K2.3 All supporting documents for Other Schemes (Organic Support and Organic Conversion Scheme) must be received by 31 December 2026. If supporting documents are not received by this date your claim will be rejected.

K2.4 If you do not submit your supporting documentation this could result in some or all of your payments being reduced, or your applications and claims being rejected. Please see K8 for a full list of supporting documents.

K2.5 Refer to Section G in this booklet for details regarding penalties and reductions for late submission of the SAF and supporting documentation.

K3 Who can submit your SAF?

K3.1 The SAF must be submitted by someone who has been authorised by the business to submit applications on the business's behalf.

K3.2 If you wish for an agent or third party to submit the application on behalf of the business, and they are not already authorised to do so, follow the instructions on the RPW Online webpages, or contact the Customer Contact Centre to request a 'Rural Payments Wales (RPW) Online Authorisation for Agent / Woodland Agent / Farming Union and Farming Association' form.

K4 Claiming payment for schemes on the SAF

K4.1 You will need to ensure you have claimed for all of the schemes you intend to on the SAF. The 'Claims' page will be the first page presented to you when you begin to complete your SAF, and this is where you must indicate your wish to claim BPS 2026, claim payment under Other Scheme, RD Woodland Creation Schemes.

K4.2 You will also need to indicate the fields you wish to use to support payment for each scheme you are claiming. This must be done in the Field Data page of the SAF.

K4.3 Organic Support payments will be calculated on eligible areas within field parcels declared on your SAF, certified as fully organic with a recognised Organic Control Body (OCB) from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026. Your payment will be based on the land included in your latest OCB Land Schedule. The minimum claim size is 0.10 hectares.

K4.4 For BPS you also need to enter a claim against any common land grazing rights on the Common Land page you wish to use to support payment.

K4.5 To help make the SAF easier to complete, wherever possible, your SAF will be pre-populated with scheme claim ticks in the 'Claims' page and in the 'Field Data' page. The 'Claims' page will be pre-populated with scheme claim ticks where our records show you hold a contract and/or grant award for the following schemes: Organic Conversion Scheme, RD Woodland Creation Schemes, Woodland Creation Grant and/or Small Grants – Woodland Creation.

K4.6 The 'Field Data' page will be pre-populated where our records show you hold a contract and/or grant award for the following schemes: Organic Conversion Scheme,

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RD Woodland Creation Schemes, and Woodland Creation Maintenance, Woodland Creation Premium.

For BPS 2026 you will be able to select the option to pre-populate claim ticks if you received a payment for BPS 2025.

K4.7 It is important you check the pre-populated information on your SAF and make any changes you need to ensure you have claimed for all of the schemes and areas you wish to.

K4.8 If you do not indicate the schemes you are claiming together with the fields and common land rights you are using for payment, this may result in a reduction in payment, penalties or even prevent you from receiving payment altogether.

K4.9 You can use the Summary page on the SAF to check your application includes all schemes you wish to claim. This can be accessed at any time whilst you are completing your SAF.

K5 Declaring land on the SAF

K5.1 You must declare on the SAF all the agricultural land that is under your management control on the 15 May 2026 and include all land that is in an Other Scheme or a RD Woodland Creation Scheme.

K5.2 You should not include land you own but have rented out, as this is not under your management control and should only be declared by the farmer renting it in.

K5.3 You will be able to declare the fields that are under your management control in the 'Field Data' page on your SAF. On this page you will be asked to declare all of the land types and features in each field. Please refer to Annex 2 of this booklet for a full list of the crop codes that are available to do this. Also, at Annex 3 there is further guidance on the crop codes that should be used to support Woodland Creation.

K5.4 You must accurately declare all ineligible and permanent features on the holding and temporary ineligible features. Annex 1 of this booklet provides further guidance for declaring permanent features.

K5.5 You must also take into account any eligible land temporarily taken out of production (e.g. pipelines for utility companies).

K5.6 To help make the SAF quicker to complete, your SAF will be pre-populated with the fields our records show are under your management control on 15 May 2026. It is important you check to ensure all of the land you need to declare has been included on your SAF. You will need to add any fields that are under your management control but have not been pre-populated, including any land transfers or short term rentals for 2026. You will need to delete fields that are no longer under your management control on 15 May 2026.

K5.7 Wherever possible the SAF will also be pre-populated with crop codes and areas based on your declaration in 2025. You must check any pre-populated crop

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codes and areas, and amend them where necessary to reflect the situation on the ground as at 15 May 2026. If the 'Crop' or 'Area' boxes in the Field Data page of your SAF have not been pre-populated for any fields you will need to ensure you complete these boxes. You must ensure your land declaration accurately reflects the position as at 15 May 2026.

K6 Declaring Common Land on the SAF

K6.1 Use the 'Common Land' section of the SAF to declare any common land rights you hold. If you declared common land rights on your SAF 2025 these will be pre-populated for you on your SAF. You must ensure you declare all common land grazing rights that are available for your own use and tick the BPS box for any rights you wish to claim BPS on.

K6.2 If you have applied for and been given a field reference number for sole grazed common this will be pre-populated in the Field Data page of your SAF. You must not declare sole grazed commons in the Common Land section.

K7 Pre-populated information on the SAF

K7.1 The SAF 2026 will be pre-populated with as much information as possible based on the information held by RPW and your declaration in 2025, as follows:

| SAF Section | Populated Information |
|-----------------------|--|
| Claims | <p>Claim ticks for Organic Conversion Scheme and/or RD Woodland Creation Schemes and Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium where our records show you hold a Contract and/or Grant Award.</p> <p>Please note: Claim ticks will not be pre-populated for Organic Support. If you wish to claim payment, you must tick the Organic Support tick in the Claims Section.</p> <p>When you start your SAF, you can choose to include claim ticks for BPS 2026. These will only be pre-populated where you have received a payment for BPS 2025.</p> <p>Please note: If the BPS 2026 claim ticks are not pre-populated, and you wish to claim payment, you must ensure you enter the BPS 2026 tick in the Claims Section.</p> |
| BPS Entitlements | The entitlements you hold according to our records. This will not include transfers that have not yet been processed. |
| Business Organisation | The number of individuals in the business as currently held in our records. |
| Cross Compliance | When you start your SAF, you can choose to populate this section with the same answers you provided in 2025. |

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| | |
|-------------|---|
| Common Land | <p>The common land grazing rights you declared in the previous year.</p> <p>When you start your SAF, you can choose to include claim ticks on common land for BPS 2026. These will only be populated where you have received a payment for BPS 2025.</p> <p>Please note: If the BPS 2026 claim ticks are not pre-populated, and you wish to claim payment, you must ensure you enter the BPS 2026 tick for all common land entries you wish to support payment.</p> |
| Field Data | <p>Fields which our records show are under your management control on the 15 May 2026. Where possible this will include crops, mapped permanent features and areas.</p> <p>Claim ticks for Organic Conversion Scheme and/or RD Woodland Creation Schemes and Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium where our records show you hold a Contract and/or Grant Award.</p> <p>Please Note: Claim ticks will not be pre-populated for Organic Support. If you wish to claim this payment, you will need to add a claim tick in the Organic Support (OS) claim box on the Field Data Section on all eligible parcels you wish to claim payment on.</p> <p>When you start your SAF, you can choose to include claim ticks on eligible crops for BPS 2026. These will only be populated where you have received a payment for BPS 2025.</p> <p>Please note: If the BPS 2026 claim ticks are not pre-populated, and you wish to claim payment, you must ensure you enter the BPS 2026 tick for all eligible crops on all fields you wish to support payment.</p> |

K7.2 Ensure you check the pre-populated information on your SAF carefully and make any changes necessary to make your declaration accurate and complete for 2026. It is your responsibility to ensure the information you provide, including pre-populated information, is correct.

K8 Supporting Documents

K8.1 The supporting documents which are required for Other Schemes –Organic Support and Organic Conversion Scheme, including to demonstrate you are carrying out Agricultural Activity, are subject to the 31 December 2026 deadline.

The supporting documents which are required for BPS are subject to the 31 December 2026 deadline.

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| BPS, Organic Support, and Organic Conversion Scheme – Agricultural Activity | |
|--|---|
| <p>If you do not declare livestock details in the Stocking Levels section and do not declare Arable or Permanent crops in the Field Data Section, you must provide evidence of carrying out agricultural production.</p> | <p>Evidence the business is carrying out agricultural production. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flock or herd records • Arable crop / grass seed receipts • Milk recording records • Sales receipts • Veterinary evidence • Agronomist reports • Fence receipts • Hedging receipts • Fertiliser receipts • Pesticide receipts • Silage, haylage or hay sales invoices. <p>Evidence the business is maintaining the land in a condition suitable for grazing or cultivation. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of invoices used for the control of non-native invasive weeds and scrub e.g. pesticides • Copies of farm records that show work to control non-native invasive weeds and scrub, e.g. topping, harrowing, rolling, cutting, use of pesticides • Copies of contracts or farm records for maintenance work on stock proof boundaries, e.g. fencing, hedge cutting / planting. |

| BPS – Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) | |
|--|---|
| <p>Trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the Tree Preservation Order for the trees being claimed for BPS • A letter from the Local Planning Authority stating the trees being claimed for BPS are covered by a Tree Preservation Order. |

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| Organic Conversion Scheme | |
|---|---|
| <p>Evidence if you are in the First 2 years of your Organic Conversion Grant Award.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Agricultural Activity, if required • A copy of the latest Organic Control Body (OCB) Certificate and Land Schedule • Organic Control Body Application • Organic Conversion Plan • Horticulture Claimants – Cropping Records, receipts and invoices • Dairy claimants – Either a letter of intent, from a milk purchaser/processor stating, in principle, they will purchase the organic milk following conversion OR those processing milk on the holding, confirmation and an explanation of how you intend to change your processing methods and products in response to the availability of organic milk. |
| <p>Evidence if you are in years 3 to 5 of your Organic Conversion Scheme Contract.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Agricultural Activity, if required • A copy of the latest Organic Control Body (OCB) Certificate and Land Schedule. |

| Organic Support | |
|--|--|
| <p>Evidence , if you are claiming Organic Support.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you need to submit evidence to demonstrate agricultural activity for BPS or if you have not claimed BPS, you will need to submit evidence to demonstrate you meet the primary producer requirement. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">The primary production of agricultural products includes the following farming sectors; arable, beef, dairy, goats, horticulture, pigs, poultry, sheep, apiculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the latest OCB certificate and Land Schedule • If you are claiming for Horticulture, evidence of selling non-fodder organic horticultural crops at a commercial scale. In circumstances where commercial sales cannot be evidenced, for example, because the crop is not ready for harvest, e.g., a newly established vineyard or orchard, we may pay a claim where evidence |

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| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>can be submitted, e.g. invoices for the plants and/or geo-tagged photos of the crop in the ground, to demonstrate your enterprise will operate at a commercial scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you are claiming for dairy, evidence of selling organic milk or products derived from milk• If you have less than 3ha of eligible agricultural land registered with RPW in Wales, you must submit evidence to demonstrate over 550 standard labour hours.• Accountants letter to confirm the business has completed more than 550 hours in the previous calendar year <p>Or</p> <p>Supporting evidence other than a letter from an accredited accountant will only be accepted as proof if it provides an equivalent level of assurance. This means that it should be verified by an independent, accredited source, such as a solicitor, with sufficient understanding of the business to confirm the claim of 550 hours work being undertaken.</p> |
|--|---|

K8.2 If you are submitting supporting documentation by post, rather than via RPW Online, please ensure you post these in good time with sufficient postage.

Please note: the Welsh Government will not be able to accept correspondence with insufficient postage, which might mean your supporting documentation will not be accepted or receipted.

K8.3 Recorded or tracked delivery is advisable, but it should be noted recorded delivery is not a guarantee your correspondence will be received by the Welsh Government by the deadlines mentioned above. No matter what postage arrangements are used, or reasons for delays (i.e. insufficient postage), late submission penalties or rejection and subsequent loss of payments may occur.

K9 Submitting your SAF

K9.1 The Summary provided with the SAF is located towards the end of the application. This provides an overview of your declaration and can be used to check you have claimed for all of the schemes and included all of the land you need to.

K9.2 The Submission section of the SAF is the final part of the application. This includes the 'Errors and Information' page which will show or link to all of the information and error messages that are currently showing in your application. You will need to correct any errors before you can submit your SAF. If there are any information messages you should review these and consider whether you need to amend your declaration accordingly.

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K9.3 Before submitting your SAF you will be asked to tick a box to confirm you have read and agree with the 'Declarations & Undertakings'. By ticking this box on the SAF you are declaring you are fully abiding with:

- the SAF schemes rules
- the 'Declaration and Undertakings' contained in the SAF
- the '2026 Single Application Rules Booklet'
- the latest 'Cross Compliance Farmers Factsheets'.

K9.4 By agreeing to the 'Declarations and Undertakings' you are accepting it is your responsibility to ensure the information you are declaring on your SAF is correct.

Please note any person who makes a false declaration or fails to notify the Welsh Government of a material change to the information given in the SAF is liable to prosecution. A false, inaccurate or incomplete statement or failure to notify the Welsh Government of any material changes to the information given in the SAF may result in loss of entitlement and/or recovery of any payments made.

K9.5 When you submit your SAF you will receive an instant online receipt which you can print for your records. If you do not receive an online receipt, please let us know by sending us an online message from your RPW Online account or contacting the Customer Contact Centre.

K9.6 Within one working day of submitting your SAF, you should receive a copy of your completed application in the 'Messages' section of your RPW Online account. In addition to the copy of your completed form, the message will include a copy of any sketch maps you have provided and a copy of the Summary section. If you do not receive this message, please let us know by sending us an online message from your RPW Online account or by contacting the Customer Contact Centre.

K9.7 You are advised to use the copy of your SAF provided in the 'Messages' section of your RPW Online account to double check your application includes all of the schemes and land you wish to claim. Any missing data or correction of errors must be notified to the Customer Contact Centre no later than 9 June 2026 to be accepted. Requests to amend your claim that are received from 3 June 2026 up to and including 9 June 2026 will attract a late claim penalty.

K10 Responding to queries

K10.1 Please respond to any queries raised by the Welsh Government regarding your SAF at the earliest opportunity. Failure to do so could result in delayed payments, payment reductions and exclusions.

K10.2 We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh and will respond to any correspondence in Welsh if that is your preferred language. This will not lead to a delay in processing your SAF for payment.

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

Annex 1: Declaring and Deducting Ineligible Features

AN1.1 Introduction

AN1.1.1 Ineligible features are non-grazeable or non cropable areas within a field parcel. They include man-made constructions such as buildings, hardstandings, ungrazeable tracks, water features and natural features such as, rocks, scree, (bare areas) scrub, bracken and groups of trees.

AN1.1.2 Non-agricultural areas such as gardens, solar panels, caravan parks and riding arenas should also be declared on the SAF with the appropriate crop code (NO1) as these are ineligible.

AN1.1.3 These ineligible features must be declared on the SAF against the relevant code and the ineligible area deducted from the total area of the field parcel. A full list of ineligible features are available at Annex 2 of this booklet.

AN1.2 Important information on deductions of trees/woodland

AN1.2.1 The rules now apply a more prescriptive regime for field parcels with trees and ineligible scattered features.

AN1.2.2 Where there is a group of trees the whole area occupied by them is to be deducted from the eligible area of the parcel (not just a deduction for the trunks). The impact is a possible reduction of your eligible area.

AN1.2.3 Where a parcel has scattered trees with a density of more than 100 trees per hectare (of the maximum eligible area), the whole parcel will not be eligible for BPS.

AN1.2.4 Where a parcel has scattered trees with a density of 100 trees or fewer per hectare of the maximum eligible area you will need to make a deduction for the tree trunks and exposed roots to establish a final grazeable area within the parcel.

AN1.3 What is the Maximum Eligible Area?

AN1.3.1 The Maximum Eligible Area of the field parcel is the potential eligible area left after all deductions for ineligible features have been made from the whole field size.

AN1.3.2 To calculate the Maximum Eligible Area of your field parcel, and calculate the scattered tree density, you should deduct all ineligible features from the whole field parcel area in the following order:

- 1 identify and deduct ineligible areas for man-made features, including man-made ponds
- 2 identify and deduct ineligible areas for water features; rivers (100 m² and over), streams (100 m² and over), and natural ponds (over 0.10 hectares)
- 3 identify and deduct ineligible areas for groups of natural bare areas, such as rocks/scree 100 m² and over

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

- 4 identify and deduct ineligible areas for groups of scrub/bracken 100 m² and over
- 5 identify and deduct ineligible areas for groups of trees 100 m² and over
- 6 assess scattered natural features less than 100 m²:
 - a. natural bare areas (rocks/scree)
 - b. scrub/bracken.

AN1.4 Calculating 100 trees per hectare (100 trees/hectare)

AN1.4.1 Once the Maximum Eligible Area has been calculated, the 100 trees per hectare is assessed against the Maximum Eligible Area, including scattered groups of less than 100 m².

- If the density is over 100 trees/hectare the whole field parcel is ineligible for BPS. See example (a) at AN1.4.2 below.
- If the density is equal to or less than 100 trees/hectare, the field is eligible for BPS, but a deduction must be made for the area covered by trees. See example (b) at AN1.4.2 below.

Example:

A field parcel has a total whole field size of 5.50 hectares.

The total of all ineligible man made features, water features and natural features where the area is over 100 m² (identified in steps 1 - 5 at AN1.3.2 above) is 1.25 hectares.

A further assessment of scattered rocks and bracken is completed (steps 6a - 6b at AN1.3.2 above) and an ineligible area of 0.25 hectares is identified. The Maximum Eligible Area is therefore:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Field Parcel Size | = 5.50 hectares |
| Less Total Ineligible Areas | = 1.25 hectares (sum of steps 1 - 5 above) |
| Less scattered feature assessment | = 0.25 hectares (sum of step 6 a - b above) |
| Maximum Eligible Area | = 4.00 hectares |

AN1.4.2 100 trees/hectare examples:

- (a) The Maximum Eligible Area of 4.00 hectares has been calculated and this area has more than 400 scattered trees covering this area. **The whole land parcel is ineligible for BPS.**
- (b) The Maximum Eligible Area of 4.00 hectares has been calculated and this area has only 50 scattered trees covering this area. The land parcel is eligible for BPS, **but an assessment should be completed for the area of scattered trees and this area should be deducted from the Maximum Eligible Area calculated for the field:**

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Maximum Eligible Area | = 4.00 hectares |
| Less Assessment | = 0.25 hectares (for scattered trees) |
| Parcel Eligible Area | = 3.75 hectares |

AN1.5 How do I identify and calculate the Ineligible Features?

AN1.5.1 You need to identify and declare all the ineligible features for each field parcel you declare on your SAF in hectares.

AN1.5.2 To calculate the area of a feature in hectares you should measure the length and width in metres, multiply them together and divide by 10,000 m² (the area of 1 hectare). For example, a building measuring 10 m x 10 m = 100 m². Dividing by 10,000 m² = 0.01 hectares.

AN1.5.3 Areas can only be declared to 2 decimal places and therefore all calculations should be rounded up or down to the nearest number, e.g. 0.005 hectares should be rounded up to 0.01 hectares, whilst 0.014 hectares should be rounded down to 0.01 hectares.

AN1.6 SAF 2026 Interactive Maps

AN1.6.1 On RPW Online you can use the interactive mapping tool and aerial photography to help you identify and calculate the ineligible features within your field.

AN1.6.2 The following guidance explains how to identify, calculate and declare each type of ineligible feature within each land parcel.

Man made features

AN1.7 What is a man made feature?

AN1.7.1 A man made feature is a 'structure that has been constructed rather than occurring naturally', such as buildings, hardstandings, ungrazed tracks, roads and ponds. A full list of man made features is available at Annex 2 of this booklet.

AN1.7.2 How do you calculate the area of man made and non agriculture features?

- Identify the man made feature within the field parcel and
- measure the features length and width.

Example: a building of 20 m by 10 m equals 200 m² and should be declared as 0.02 hectares, a track of 100 m by 3 m is 300 m² and should be declared as 0.03 hectares.

- If there are more than one of the same type of feature in the field you must add together the area of each separate feature.

Example: a field contains two buildings, one measured as 0.01 hectares and one measured as 0.02 hectares. The total area for buildings should therefore be added

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

together and a total area of 0.03 hectares (0.01 hectares + 0.02 hectares) is calculated for buildings.

- If the total area calculated for the individual feature(s) is 0.01 hectares or greater, select the appropriate code at Annex 2 of this booklet and declare the area calculated for the feature against the field parcel
- these areas should be declared and deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above.

What if the area of the individual man-made feature is less than 0.01 ha?

AN1.7.3 If the area of an individual man-made feature is calculated to be less than 0.01 hectares and there are no other man-made features in the field parcel, that feature is deemed insignificant and does not need to be declared.

AN1.7.4 However, if there are many of the same features in the field, e.g. pig sheds, a whole parcel assessment should be carried out and the area of all these individual features should be added together. Details of how to complete the assessment are shown at AN1.12 in this booklet.

AN1.7.5 If there is more than one type of ineligible feature in the field parcel, and when these areas are added together they come to 0.01 hectares or more, the total area for all these features should be declared on the SAF set against the main feature.

Example: a field parcel contains a building with an area of 0.004 hectares, a hardstanding with an area of 0.004 hectares and a track of 0.003 hectares. A total declared area of 0.011 hectares (0.004 hectares + 0.004 hectares + 0.003 hectares = 0.011 hectares) should be declared against code ZZ89.

When is a man-made pond eligible?

AN1.7.6 All man-made ponds must be declared as features; however man-made ponds that were constructed as a result of a EU Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme for Wales 2014 – 2020 scheme and are a maximum size of 0.10 hectares are eligible for BPS. Please see the crop codes for all ponds at Annex 2 in this booklet.

Water features

AN1.8 What is a water feature?

AN1.8.1 Water features are naturally occurring streams, rivers and ponds (0.01 hectares or greater). A full list of water features is available at Annex 2 in this booklet.

AN1.8.2 How do you calculate the area of water features?

- Identify the water features within the field parcel; i.e. all river and streams and ponds (0.01 hectares or greater)

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- measure the features length and width.

Example: a river of 55 metres long by an average of 6 metres wide equals 330 m² and should be declared as 0.03 hectares for rivers and streams.

- If there are more than one of these features in the field you must add together the area of each separate feature.

Example: a field contains two rivers, one measured as 0.01 hectares and one measured as 0.02 hectares. The total area for rivers and streams should therefore be added together and a total area of 0.03 hectares (0.01 hectares + 0.02 hectares) is calculated for rivers and ponds.

- If the total area calculated for the individual feature(s) is 0.01 hectares or greater, select the appropriate code at Annex 2 of this booklet (ZZ30 for ponds, ZZ31 for rivers/streams) and declare the area calculated for the feature against the field parcel
- these areas should be declared and deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above).

What if the area of the individual water features is less than 0.01ha?

AN1.8.3 If the area of an individual water feature is calculated to be less than 0.01 hectares and there are no other water features in the field parcel, that feature is deemed insignificant and does not need to be declared.

AN1.8.4 However, if there are many of the same water features in the field, e.g. a number of streams and a river, a whole parcel assessment should be carried out and the area of all these individual features should be added together. Details of how to complete an assessment are shown at AN1.12 in this booklet.

When is a pond eligible?

AN1.8.5 Under BPS, natural ponds and ponds which were created under an EU RD scheme with a maximum size of 0.10 hectares, are eligible for BPS. See the eligible crop codes at Annex 2 of this booklet.

Natural Bare Area

AN1.9 What is a Natural Bare Area?

AN1.9.1 Natural bare areas are features equal to or over 100 m² that include scree, boulders, rocky outcrops and sand, that provide no area available for grazing.

AN1.9.2 A description of the different densities for scree, boulders and rocks is available at paragraph AN1.14 of this booklet.

AN1.9.3 How do you calculate the area of ineligible natural bare area?

- Identify ineligible bare areas within the field parcel that equal or are greater than 100 m²

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- measure the area of the separate features
- if there is more than one of these features in the field you must add together the area of each separate feature that is equal to or over 100 m².

Example: a field contains two large areas of scree and boulders, the area of scree measured as 0.92 hectares and the area of boulders measured as 0.47 hectares. The total area for scree and boulders should therefore be added together and a total area of 1.39 hectares (0.92 hectares + 0.47 hectares) is calculated for Scree/Rock Outcrops/Boulders/Sand.

- Select the appropriate code at Annex 2 of this booklet and declare the area calculated for the feature(s) against the field parcel
- these areas should be declared and deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above.

What if the areas of the individual groups are less than 100 m²?

AN1.9.4 If the area of an individual group is calculated to be less than 0.01 hectares and there are no other natural bare areas in the field parcel, that feature is deemed insignificant and does not need to be declared.

AN1.9.5 However, if there are many bare areas in the field, e.g. a number of separate groups scattered across the field or features that are not wholly ineligible (see the ineligible features density descriptions in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet) an assessment for natural bare areas should be completed at field level.

AN1.9.6 Details of how to complete an assessment are shown at AN1.14 in this booklet.

Groups of scrub and bracken

AN1.10 What is scrub and bracken?

AN1.10.1 Scrub is clumps of bushes, each dense enough to either exclude stock or provide no grazing (e.g. Gorse, Bushes, Hawthorn and Briar), and bracken is a tall fern with coarse lobed fronds which grows thickly in open areas of countryside, especially on hills, and in woods.

- Group of Scrub – Dense area equal to or over 100 m² that is totally impenetrable to stock with no evidence of paths within.
- Group of Bracken – Dense area equal to or over 100 m² that is totally impenetrable to stock with no evidence of paths within. Also, where there is deep litter grading into organic build up rather than soil beneath, confirming accumulation over many years.

AN1.10.2 A description of the different densities for scrub and bracken are available in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet.

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AN1.10.3 How do you calculate the area of an ineligible group of scrub and bracken?

- Identify the wholly ineligible features within the field parcel that equal or are greater than 100 m²
- measure the area of the separate features
- if there are more than one of these features in the field you must add together the area of each separate feature that is equal to or over 100 m².

Example: a field contains two large areas of scrub, one measured as 0.25 hectares and one measured as 0.56 hectares. The total area for scrub should therefore be added together and a total area of 0.81 hectares (0.25 hectares + 0.56 hectares) is calculated for scrub.

- Select the appropriate code at Annex 2 of this booklet and declare the area calculated for the feature(s) against the field parcel.

AN1.10.4 A separate declaration is required for groups of scrub and groups of bracken and these areas should be deducted from the total field size (as shown at AN1.3.2 above).

What if the areas of the individual groups are less than 100 m²?

AN1.10.5 If the area of an individual group is calculated to be less than 0.01 hectares and there are no other features in the field parcel, that feature is deemed insignificant and does not need to be declared.

AN1.10.6 However, if there are many of the same features in the field, e.g. a number of separate groups scattered across the field or features that are not wholly ineligible (see the ineligible features density descriptions in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet) an assessment for scrub and bracken should be completed at field level.

AN1.10.7 Details of how to complete an assessment are shown at AN1.12 in this booklet.

Groups of trees

AN1.11 What is a group of trees?

AN1.11.1 A group of trees is defined as three or more trees (which do not belong to a traditional boundary) growing very close together creating a canopy of branches that form an area of cover above the ground equal to or over 100 m² (10 m x 10 m).

AN1.11.2 The area covered by the canopy and not the tree trunks and stumps should be used when working out the ineligible area for a group of trees. For example, a group of 5 trees in the middle of a field, with a canopy measuring approximately 25 m x 25 m will have an ineligible area of 625 m², which is 0.06 hectares.

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AN1.11.3 A tree is defined as a woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or trunk capable of growing to a considerable height (normally over 1.3 m above ground level) and bearing lateral branches at some distance from the ground. Some trees may have more than one single stem/trunk growing out of a base, but these will still be considered as one tree.

AN1.11.4 A single line of two or more trees occurring within hedges or another traditional boundary, that is considered as a landscape feature under GAEC, is eligible and does not require a deduction to be made.

AN1.11.5 You must distinguish between coniferous and broadleaf trees. A full list of codes for ineligible trees is available at Annex 2 of this booklet.

AN1.11.6 Orchards, short rotation coppice and trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders are eligible for BPS payments and should not be used in calculating ineligible groups of trees. The areas covered by these trees should be measured and declared on the SAF using the appropriate crop code from Annex 2 in this booklet.

AN1.11.7 How do you calculate the area of ineligible groups of trees?

- Identify the groups and type of trees within the field parcel that equal or are greater than 100 m²
- measure the area of the separate groups and type of trees
- if there are more than one of these groups in the field you must add together the area of each group of trees that is equal to or over 100 m².

Example: a field contains three groups of broadleaf trees, one measured as 0.30 hectares, one measured as 0.25 hectares and one measured as 0.56 hectares. The total area for group of broadleaf trees should therefore be added together and a total area of 1.11 hectares (0.30 hectares + 0.25 hectares + 0.56 hectares) is calculated for groups of broadleaf trees.

- Select the appropriate code at Annex 2 in this booklet and declare the area calculated for the types of tree against the field parcel
- a separate declaration is required for each type of group of trees and these areas should be deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above.

What if the canopy covers the whole land parcel?

AN1.11.8 If the tree canopy covers the entire area of the land parcel, you should declare the whole field parcel as either ungrazed Coniferous or ungrazed Broadleaf.

AN1.11.9 In this situation, you should still declare and deduct any ineligible areas for man-made features, water features and natural bare areas, but there is no need to calculate the tree density for 100 trees/hectare.

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

What if the areas of the individual group of trees are less than 100 m² or there are only single trees in the field?

AN1.11.10 If the area of an individual group of trees is calculated to be less than 100 m² (0.01 hectares) or there are only scattered individual trees across the land parcel a tree density assessment must be made to assess the 100 trees/hectare density for the land parcel.

AN1.11.11 Details of how to assess and calculate the 100 trees/hectare is shown at AN1.13 in this booklet.

Assessment for ineligible areas excluding those less than 100 m²

AN1.12 What is an assessment?

AN1.12.1 An assessment is an estimation of ineligible areas for scattered features (natural bare areas, scrub and bracken) across the whole land parcel that should be declared on the SAF and deducted from the overall eligible area of your land parcel.

AN1.12.2 An assessment is required:

- where the density of the features allows for some grazing and therefore are not wholly ineligible

and/or
- where the individual area(s) of wholly ineligible features are less than 100 m².

AN1.12.3 The assessment is calculated by multiplying the area of the scattered feature by an appropriate percentage reduction for the ineligible features based on the ineligible features density descriptions at the table at AN1.14 in this booklet.

Example: an area of 5 hectares is identified with scattered bracken that has an ineligible density of 30%. The assessment calculation is therefore 5 hectares x 30% = 1.50 hectares of ineligible area for scattered bracken.

How do you identify an area of scattered features for assessment?

AN1.12.4 An assessment should be carried out at a land parcel level, if the scattered features cover the whole parcel e.g. bracken, or on a more specific area of the parcel if the scattered feature is localised to a specific area of the parcel e.g. scree/boulders.

AN1.12.5 You can use the description of the different densities for natural bare areas, scrub and bracken at AN1.14 in this booklet to identify the description that best fits the scattered features remaining in the land parcel.

AN1.12.6 If there is only one type of scattered feature remaining in the land parcel e.g. bracken, and the feature has a consistent density and covers the whole parcel, a whole parcel assessment can be carried out on that scattered feature.

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

AN1.12.7 However, if there are more than one type of scattered feature remaining in the land parcel e.g. bracken and scree, and these features have different densities or do not cover the whole land parcel, an assessment should be carried out on the specific areas of the scattered features within the land parcel.

How do you determine the density and appropriate percentage reduction for the ineligible feature?

AN1.12.8 From the description of the different densities for natural bare areas, scrub and bracken in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet you should select a description that best fits the scattered features. Each description has a representative range for the density percentage expected for those features. These percentages are not definitive and should be used as a guide when determining the density percentage you use to calculate the final ineligible area of the scattered features for each land parcel. You should be cautious and if in doubt declare a lower eligible area.

Assessment at a parcel level

AN1.12.9 If the land parcel has only one type of scattered feature e.g. bracken, of similar density scattered across the whole land parcel, you can complete an assessment at the whole parcel level.

- The area for assessment is the whole parcel size less any deductions already made for man-made features, water features, groups of ineligible features of 100 m² or over from the total land parcel area
- the percentage reduction for assessment is chosen from the ranges provided at AN1.14 in this booklet
- multiply the area for assessment by the chosen percentage reduction to calculate the ineligible area of the scattered feature
- this area should then be declared and deducted from the total field size (as shown at AN1.3.2 above).

Example: a parcel has a total area of 10.20 hectares:

- you calculate and deduct an area of 0.70 hectares of man-made features, water features, groups of ineligible features of 100 m² or over, leaving an area of 9.50 hectares for assessment
- you estimate a percentage reduction of 5% based on the density description in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet 'Larger proportion of denser areas of bracken, but still allowing free access to stock. Limited amounts of litter but with grass growing through' Range 3 – 9%
- your assessment for scattered bracken is calculated as 0.48 hectares (9.50 hectares x 5% ineligible)
- this area of 0.48 hectares is declared against the land parcel on the SAF using code YY21

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

- the Maximum Eligible Area for the field is now 9.02 hectares (9.50 hectares – 0.48 hectares for scattered bracken) against which the 100 trees/hectare density rule can be applied.

Assessment on a specific area within a parcel

AN1.12.10 If the land parcel has one feature of different densities in different parts of the field or more than one type of scattered feature e.g. bracken and scree, an assessment can be carried out on the separate and specific areas of the scattered features provided the total ineligible areas for each area are added together to give a single ineligible area for identified scattered feature on the SAF.

- Measure the area identified for assessment
- choose the appropriate percentage reduction for an assessment of the feature from the ranges provided at AN1.14 in this booklet
- multiply the area for assessment by the chosen percentage reduction to calculate the ineligible area of the scattered feature within that specific area
- add up all the ineligible areas from the separate assessment for each type of feature
- select the appropriate code at Annex 2 in this booklet and declare the area calculated for the feature(s) against the field parcel
- separate scattered feature declarations are required for natural bare areas (scree/boulders/rocks/sand), scrub and bracken and these areas should be deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above.

Example: a parcel has a total area of 10.20 hectares:

- you identify separate areas of scattered bracken measuring 5.00 hectares, and two separate areas of scattered scree, measuring 2.30 hectares and 1.50 hectares
- you estimate a percentage reduction for each of the separate areas:
 - a. 5% for bracken based on the density description in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet 'Larger proportion of denser areas of bracken, but still allowing free access to stock. Limited amounts of litter but with grass growing through' Range 3 – 9%
 - b. 15% for the larger area of scree based on the density description in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet 'Scattered rock and boulders forming small areas where limited grazing is available Range 15 – 19%
 - c. 40% for one area of scree based on the density description in the table at AN1.14 in this booklet 'Bare rock and boulders forming larger areas of limited grazing Range 20 – 50%

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

- your assessment for scattered features is calculated as follows:
 - a. ineligible scattered bracken is calculated as 0.25 hectares (5.00 hectares x 5% ineligible)
 - b. ineligible scattered scree/rocks is calculated as 0.35 hectares (2.30 hectares x 15% ineligible)
 - c. ineligible scattered scree/rocks is calculated as 0.60 hectares (1.50 hectares x 40% ineligible)
- at a parcel level, the assessment for scattered bracken is 0.25 hectares and for scree/rocks is 0.95 hectares (0.35 hectares + 0.60 hectares)
- these areas of 0.25 hectares and 0.95 hectares are declared against the land parcel on the SAF using codes YY21 and YY41 respectively.

The Maximum Eligible Area for the field is now 9.00 hectares (10.20 hectares – 1.20 hectares for scattered bracken and scree) against which the 100 trees/hectare density rule can be applied.

AN1.13 Tree density (100 trees per hectare)

AN1.13.1 From 2015 a parcel with scattered trees with a density of more than 100 trees per hectare of the maximum eligible area calculated is ineligible for BPS.

AN1.13.2 Where there is a density of 100 trees or fewer per hectare of the maximum eligible area calculated from the whole parcel, you will need to calculate and make a deduction for the trees to establish a final grazeable area within the parcel.

AN1.13.3 A tree is defined as a woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or trunk capable of growing to a considerable height (normally over 1.3m above ground level) and bearing lateral branches at some distance from the ground. Some trees may have more than one single stem/trunk growing out of a base, but these will still be considered as one tree.

AN1.13.4 A single line of two or more trees within a hedge or another traditional boundary, that is considered as a landscape feature under GAEC, is eligible and does not require a deduction to be made.

What are defined as scattered trees?

AN1.13.5 For the purposes of calculating the 100 trees/hectare density, scattered trees are defined as:

- individual trees where the canopy is not interconnecting with other trees
- a single line of two or more trees growing very close together creating a canopy within a field parcel but not part of a traditional boundary
- groups of trees with an ineligible area of less than 100 m².

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

How do I calculate the 100 trees/hectare density?

AN1.13.6 The 100 trees/hectare density can also be considered as 100 trees over an area of 10,000 m². This means a single tree has an average area of 100 m² or covers an average area of 10 m x 10 m. Therefore, a covering of scattered trees less than 10 metres apart from each other in any direction would also be considered to be exceeding the 100 trees/hectare density threshold. It is expected that in most cases, trees less than 10 metres apart would be regarded as a group of trees and deducted as appropriate. See AN1.11 above.

AN1.13.7 For the SAF declaration, the tree density can be calculated by multiplying the Maximum Eligible Area by 100 to give a total number of trees for the land parcel. If the density is equal to or over this number the field parcel is ineligible for BPS and should be declared using the appropriate crop code (YY15 or YY14).

Example: a Maximum Eligible Area for the field is calculated as 9.50 hectares (whole parcel size 10.20 hectares, less 0.70 hectares for wholly ineligible features). The maximum tree density for that area is 950 trees (9.50 hectare x 100 trees/hectare). A total of 950 trees are estimated/counted on the Maximum Eligible Area for the parcel and therefore is ineligible for BPS.

- The calculated maximum eligible area should be declared on the SAF against the appropriate crop code – YY14 for coniferous tree cover or YY15 for broadleaf tree cover.

What if the tree density is less than 100 trees/hectare?

AN1.13.8 If the tree density is less than 100 trees per hectare, the calculated maximum eligible area of the field is eligible for BPS, but a deduction must be made for the area covered by tree trunks and stumps.

AN1.13.9 Again this assessment can either be against the total calculated maximum eligible area or on specific area(s) within the maximum eligible area if there is a clearly defined area of scattered trees, and completed as follows:

- Confirm the area of trees for assessment (maximum eligible area or clearly defined area)
- confirm the percentage reduction for technical assessment from the table at AN1.14 in this booklet
- multiply the area for assessment by the chosen percentage reduction to calculate the ineligible area of the tree trunks and stumps
- this area should then be declared using code YY16 Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) and deducted from the total field size as shown at AN1.3.2 above.

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

AN1.14 Ineligible features density descriptions percentage levels

AN1.14.1 The density assessment covers four types of features that must be declared on the SAF:

| Crop Description | Crop Code |
|---|-----------|
| Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) | YY16 |
| Bracken | YY21 |
| Scrub including gorse bushes and briar | YY23 |
| Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand | YY41 |

AN1.14.2 The following table should be used to determine the density and appropriate percentage reduction for the ineligible feature listed.

- Each feature is split into categories with a percentage area deduction range set for each category. You should select a category with the description that best fits the scattered features
- each description has a representative range for the density percentage expected for those features
- these percentages are not definitive and should be used as a guide when determining the final density percentage you use to calculate the ineligible area of the scattered features
- these are the descriptions that will be used by the Rural Inspectorate Wales and for remote sensing inspections.

AN1.14.3 Ineligible features density table

| Ineligible Features Density Table | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Density Level | Scree/Rock Outcrops/ Boulders/ Sand (YY41) | Scrub including gorse bushes and briar (YY23) | Bracken (YY21) | Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) (YY16) |
| Level 1 Description | Scattered bare rock within a grazed parcel. | Presence of many single bushes (e.g. Gorse, Hawthorn) where grazing is available. | Some evidence of bracken may be visible on the aerial image. | Individual scattered trees where the combined area of all the trunks and stumps would not total 100 m ² (0.01 Ha). |
| Level 1 Ineligible % range | 1 – 4% | 1 – 4% | 1 – 2% | 0% |

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

| Ineligible features density table | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Density Level | Scree/Rock Outcrops/ Boulders/ Sand (YY41) | Scrub including gorse bushes and briar (YY23) | Bracken (YY21) | Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) (YY16) |
| Level 2 Description | Scattered rock and boulders forming small areas where limited grazing is available. | Presence of many scattered bushes and limited areas where these form clumps. Grazing available beneath and between. | Larger proportion of denser areas of bracken, but still allowing free access to stock. Limited amounts of litter but with grass growing through. | Numerous scattered trees with grazing beneath and between. Open woodland (e.g. oak, larch) where the canopy offers no shading or accumulation of leaf-litter to restrict grazing beneath. |
| Level 2 Ineligible % range | 5 – 19% | 5 – 9% | 3 – 9% | 1 – 9% |
| Level 3 Description | Bare rock and boulders forming larger areas of limited grazing. | Predominantly grazeable but many clumps of bushes, each dense enough to either exclude stock or provide no grazing. | Generally, dense bracken but still allowing access to stock. Litter of decaying bracken covers the site but has not built up to any depth. Grass growing through the litter. | N/A |
| Level 3 Ineligible % range | 20 – 49% | 10 – 39% | 10 – 39% | N/A |

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

| Ineligible features density table | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Density Level | Scree/Rock Outcrops/ Boulders/ Sand (YY41) | Scrub including gorse bushes and briar (YY23) | Bracken (YY21) | Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) (YY16) |
| Level 4 Description | More than half the area offers no grazing due to bare rock, quarry spoil, etc. | Dense areas of scrub with some limited grazing beneath and only accessible to stock by definite paths. Presence of bramble. Dingles dropping steeply to stream, low light penetration, offering limited grazing and stock access restricted to definite paths. | Tall, dense bracken restricting stock movements to paths only. Deep accumulation of litter. | N/A |
| Level 4 Ineligible % range | 50 – 99% | 40 – 99% | 40 – 99% | N/A |

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

| Ineligible features density table | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Density Level | Scree/Rock Outcrops/ Boulders/ Sand (YY41) | Scrub including gorse bushes and briar (YY23) | Bracken (YY21) | Trunks & Stumps (Density <100 trees/Ha) (YY16) |
| Level 5 Description | Areas of rock, shingle, quarry or mining spoil where no grazing is available. | Dense area of scrub or gorse totally impenetrable to stock. No evidence of paths within. | Dense impenetrable bracken. Livestock keep clear throughout much of the year. Deep litter grading into organic build up on the ground rather than soil beneath, confirming accumulation over many years. | Group(s) of three or more trees (which do not belong to a traditional boundary) growing very close together creating a canopy of branches that form an area of cover above the ground). |
| Level 5 Ineligible % range | 100% ineligible Areas over 100 m ² should be declared as 100% ineligible and deducted from the land parcel area. | 100% ineligible Areas over 100 m ² should be declared as an ineligible group and deducted from the land parcel area. | 100% ineligible Areas over 100 m ² should be declared as an ineligible group and deducted from the land parcel area. | 100% ineligible Areas over 100 m ² should be declared as an ineligible group and deducted from the land parcel area. |

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

The table below identifies all of the crop codes for land/areas/features, which may be present in a field. You must consider these codes and enter them within the Field Data section of your SAF to declare the areas and features in the field parcels that are under your management control. You must also review any pre-populated codes and change these where necessary.

Important: Different land/areas/features in a field parcel must be declared on separate lines on your SAF against the field reference, as appropriate.

Example: a total field size of 5.00 hectares, which has 4.95 hectares of permanent grass (GR2), 0.02 hectares of hardstanding (ZZ92) and an ungrazed track (ZZ97) covering 0.03 hectares must have each area declared against the field on separate lines.

The table below also sets out whether each crop code is eligible for payment under the BPS, Other Schemes or RD Woodland Creation Schemes.

The rules for declaring landscape features and ineligible areas on your holding are explained at Annex 1 of this booklet. It is important you assess and declare these areas on your holding. Failure to do so may result in an over-declaration of eligible areas, which may lead to reductions and penalties.

Crop codes for Woodland

Groups of trees and areas of scattered trees with a density greater than 100 trees per hectare are considered ineligible for BPS.

Annex 1 of this booklet provides guidance on how to assess these areas so you can declare them on your SAF, using the following crop codes:

ZZ10 – Woodland – coniferous – group (ineligible for BPS)

ZZ11 – Woodland – broadleaf – group (ineligible for BPS)

YY14 – Woodland – coniferous – scattered with a density greater than 100 trees / hectare (ineligible for BPS)

YY15 – Woodland – broadleaf – scattered with a density greater than 100 trees / hectare (ineligible for BPS)

Areas of scattered woodland with a density less than 100 trees/hectare are eligible for BPS. For these areas, you should use the appropriate crop code for the land type on the ground, e.g. GR2 (Grass – permanent – over 5 years). You should also declare YY16 (Trees – individual trunks and stumps – ineligible for BPS) where the total area taken up by trunks and stumps in the field parcel amounts to more than 50 m².

Non-agricultural Activities

Paragraph B22 in this booklet lists non-agricultural activities for BPS. Code NO1 must be used when these activities are taking place on the land.

ANNEX 1: DECLARING AND DEDUCTING INELIGIBLE FEATURES

Use of crop/land use codes for grass

For areas that have been grass for 5 years or more these are considered permanent grassland so use GR2.

For areas that have been grass for less than 5 years, following an arable crop, use GR1. Grass may be reclassified from GR2 to GR1 only if the land has been subject to arable crop rotation within the last 5 years.

Where an area of permanent grassland has been grass for 5 years or more and re-sown with grass in the last 12 months then the code GR8 should be used

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

Annex 2: Land / Area Declaration and Use Codes

Table 1: Crop Codes to declare in the Field Data section

Rural Development Woodland Creation Schemes and Woodland Creation Maintenance and Woodland Creation Premium claimants **must** refer to Annex 3 for guidance on which crop codes to declare in support of their claim.

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Apples | AP4 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Arable crop – mixed | MC3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Artichokes | AR2 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Asparagus | AS1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Aubergine | AU1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bamboo | BA2 | Permanent Crop | No | Yes | No | No |
| Barley – spring sown | BA5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Barley – winter sown | BA4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Basil | BA6 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Beans – field – spring sown | BN4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Beans – field – winter sown | BN5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Beans – green | BN2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Beans – mung | BE11 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Beans – soya | BN3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Beets/Mangolds | BT1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Bilberries/Cranberries | BS2 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Blackberries/Loganberries/ Raspberries | BS1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Black Medicks | ME6 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Borage | BO1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Buckwheat | BU1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Cabbages and other brassicas – spring sown | CA21 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Cabbages and other brassicas – winter sown | CA22 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Camelina | CA18 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Canary seed / Reed Canary Grass | CY1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Carrots | CA20 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Celeriac | CE2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Chicory | CH5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Chilli | CI1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Chilli - Tree | CT1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Clover | CL4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Clover – sweet | CL3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Comfrey | CO5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Coppice – short rotation | CO4 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Crambe | CR2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Cress – salad | CR4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Cress – water | CR5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Cucumbers | CU1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Daffodils | DA1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Dill | DL1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Edible thistle | TH1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Evening Primrose | EV1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Fallow – natural regeneration | FA3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Fallow – grass sown | FA4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Fallow – sown wildlife cover | FA5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Fennel | FE2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Fenugreek | FE1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Field corners or woodland edge - stock excluded – not eligible for BPS | GC3 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Field Margins | FM1 | Other | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Forage Rape | RA9 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Gooseberries/Redcurrants/Blackcurrants/Whitecurrants | BS3 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Grapes | GR7 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Grass - stock excluded - not eligible for BPS | GR9 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Grass – permanent – over 5 years | GR2 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Grass – permanent – resown in last 12 months | GR8 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Grass – temporary – under 5 years | GR1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Heather | HE9 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Heathlands - stock excluded - not eligible for BPS | HE6 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Heathlands – grazed | HE7 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Hemp | HE2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Herbage seed | HE8 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Hops | HO1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Horseradish | RA4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lavender | LA1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lentils | LE1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lettuce | LE3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Linseed/Linola – spring sown | LI4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Linseed/Linola – winter sown | LI5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Lucerne | LU2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Lupins – sweet | LU1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Maize/Sweetcorn | MA6 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Maize under sown | MA7 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Marrows/Pumpkins/Squash/ Courgette | MA5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Melons | ME3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Melons – Water | ME5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Millet | MI1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Miscanthus | MI5 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Mixed Leys (also referred to as multi-species or herbal leys) | ML1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mixed production horticulture | MP1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mushrooms | MU2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mustard | MU3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mustard – brown | MU5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nitrogen fixing crops – mixed | MN1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Nursery – trees – ornamentals | NU11 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nuts – chestnuts | NU2 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nuts – hazel/cob | NU5 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nuts – pistachios | PI1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nuts – walnuts | NU4 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Oats – spring sown | OA5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Oats – winter sown | OA4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Oilseed rape – spring sown | RA8 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Oilseed rape – winter sown | RA7 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Onions/Leeks/Shallots/Garlic | ON2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Orchard – mixed | OR3 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Oregano | OR2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Osiers | OS1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Parsley | PA1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Parsnips | PA2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Pears | PE10 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Peas – chickpeas | PE3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Peas (vining and other) – spring sown | PS2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Peas (vining and other) – winter sown | PS3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Pepper | PP1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Plantains | PL3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Plums/Greengages/Cherries/Almonds | PL2 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Pond buffer zone – stock excluded - not eligible for BPS | GC2 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Ponds – eligible for BPS (refer to paragraph B16) | PD1 | Other | Yes | No | No | No |
| Ponds – eligible for SFS up to 1ha or less | PD2 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Potato – sweet | PO2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Potatoes | PO1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Radishes | RA2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Reed beds/swamps - stock excluded - not eligible for BPS | RE3 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Reeds | RE1 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Rhubarb | RH1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Rocket | RO2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Roses | RO1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Rushes | RU1 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Rye – (including Meslin) – spring sown | RY4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rye – (including Meslin) – winter sown | RY5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Saffron | SA1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sage | SA9 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sain Foin | SF1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Salsify | SA3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Saltmarshes – grazed | SM2 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Saltmarshes - stock excluded – not eligible for BPS | SM1 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Sand Dunes | SD1 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Scorzonera | SC1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Scrub/gorse/briar - stock excluded - not eligible for BPS | GS1 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Scrub/gorse/briar – stock excluded – not eligible for BPS | GS2 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Siam Pumpkin | SP7 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sorghum | SO3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Spelt Wheat – spring sown | SP8 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Spelt Wheat – winter sown | SP9 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Spinach | SP3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Squash – Banana | SQ1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Squash - Butternut | SQ2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Squash – Japanese Pie | SQ3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Strawberries | ST1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 1: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible | OS Payment Rate 1 Eligible | OCS Payment Rate 1 Eligible |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Streamside corridor – stock excluded – not BPS eligible | SC2 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Sunflower seed | SU2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Swedes | SW4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Temporary unusable area | TT99 | Other | No | No | No | No |
| Tobacco | TO1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Tomatoes | TO2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Tracks – grazed | GT1 | Permanent Grass | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Trees with a tree preservation order | TP8 | Other | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Trefoils | TR5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Trefoils – Common Birdsfoot | TR9 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Triticale – spring sown | TC4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Triticale – winter sown | TC3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Tulips | TU4 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Turnips/Typhon/Colza | TU5 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Vetches | VE3 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Unsprayed Spring Sown Cereal and Protein Crop Mix | UM1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Wildlife Cover Crop | WB1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Wheat – spring sown | WT2 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Wheat – winter sown | WT1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Woad | WO1 | Permanent Crop | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Yam | YA1 | Arable | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

Annex 2: Table 2:

Crop Codes to declare land in the Field Data section, which have been entered into a RD Woodland Creation Scheme and/or Other Scheme woodland creation contract and/or grant award and **are eligible for BPS subject to specific conditions** (refer to paragraph B19 for guidance), i.e. they are considered afforested under a woodland creation scheme.

Please note once your RD Woodland Creation Scheme commitment or Other Scheme woodland creation contract and/or grant award finishes any associated afforestation commitment also finishes. This land must then be declared with an appropriate land use code listed in Table 1 and/or Table 4. If you declare land as set aside after a contract and/or grant award has finished your claims may be reduced and over-declared penalties applied.

Any land previously set aside under an EU Welsh Government Rural Communities – Rural Development Programme for Wales 2014-2020 agreement is no longer eligible for BPS by declaring crop codes BW1 or CW1 where the contact has ended e.g. Glastir Entry/Advanced, Glastir Advanced. This must be declared with an appropriate land use code listed in Table 1 and/or Table 4.

| Annex 2: Table 2: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Woodland – broadleaf – stock excluded – eligible for BPS | BW1 | Other | Yes | No |
| Woodland – coniferous – stock excluded – eligible for BPS | CW1 | Other | Yes | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

Annex 2: Table 3

Crop Codes to declare land in the Field Data section, which have been entered into an NRW management agreement and **are eligible for BPS subject to specific conditions** (see paragraph B19 and Annex 3).

Please note once your NRW management agreement finishes this land must then be declared with an appropriate land use code listed in Table 1 or Table 4. If you declare land set aside after an agreement finishes your claims may be reduced and over-declared penalties applied.

| Annex 2: Table 3: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible |
|---|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Woodland – broadleaf – stock excluded – eligible for BPS | BW1 | Other | Yes | No |
| Woodland – coniferous – stock excluded – eligible for BPS | CW1 | Other | Yes | No |
| Pond Buffer Zone – stock excluded by a management agreement | GC2B | Other | Yes | No |
| Scrub/Gorse/Briar – stock excluded by a management Agreement | GS1B | Other | Yes | No |
| Field Corners or Woodland Edge - stock excluded by a management agreement | GC3B | Other | Yes | No |
| Grass - stock excluded by a management agreement | GR9B | Other | Yes | No |
| Heathlands - stock excluded by a management agreement | HE6B | Other | Yes | No |
| Reed Beds / Swamps - stock excluded by a management agreement | RE3B | Other | Yes | No |
| Saltmarshes - stock excluded by a management agreement | SM1B | Other | Yes | No |
| Streamside Corridors - stock excluded by a management agreement | SC2B | Other | Yes | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

Annex 2: Table 4:

Permanent features ineligible for BPS and certain RD Woodland Creation Scheme and Other Scheme woodland creation contracts and/or grant awards.

| Annex 2: Table 4: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Woodland – coniferous – group | ZZ10 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – broadleaf – group | ZZ11 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – coniferous – scattered | YY14 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – broadleaf – scattered | YY15 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – trunks and stumps | YY16 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – coniferous – stock excluded – ineligible for BPS | TR2 | Other | No | No |
| Woodland – broadleaf – stock excluded – ineligible for BPS | WS1 | Other | No | No |
| Bracken – group | ZZ20 | Other | No | No |
| Bracken – scattered | YY21 | Other | No | No |
| Scrub/gorse/briar – group | ZZ22 | Other | No | No |
| Scrub/gorse/briar – scattered | YY23 | Other | No | No |
| Ponds – ineligible | ZZ30 | Other | No | No |
| Rivers and streams | ZZ31 | Other | No | No |
| Ponds – eligible for SFS up to 1ha or less | PD2 | Other | No | No |
| Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand – group | ZZ40 | Other | No | No |
| Scree/rock outcrops/boulders/sand – scattered | YY41 | Other | No | No |
| Buildings/yards | ZZ89 | Other | No | No |
| Hardstandings | ZZ92 | Other | No | No |
| Roads | ZZ94 | Other | No | No |
| Tracks – ungrazed | ZZ97 | Other | No | No |

ANNEX 2: LAND / AREA DECLARATION AND USE CODES

| Annex 2: Table 4: Crop/Land Description | Crop Code | Land Cover Classification | BPS Eligible | OCS/OS Eligible |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Non-agricultural activities | NO1 | Other | No | No |

ANNEX 3: AFFORESTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES WALES (NRW) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Annex 3: Afforestation Schemes and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Management Agreements

For land entered into an eligible afforestation scheme:

For land entered into an eligible afforestation scheme, if the land gave right to SPS payment in 2008 and was eligible for SPS or BPS when it was first planted, it can be considered eligible for BPS during the period it is subject to the terms and conditions of your Contract and/or Grant Award.

| Afforestation Scheme | Eligible Management Options | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS 3) | LEAP | Woodland for stock exclusion |
| | NB | New planting with Better Land Contribution |
| | NC | New planting of coppice |
| | NK | New planting of coppice with better land contribution |
| | NP | New planting |
| | NS | New planting eligible for set-a-side |
| | NZ | New planting by natural regeneration (set-a-side) |
| Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS) * | Arable Land – outside LFA | |
| | Arable Land – DA | |
| | Arable Land – SDA | |
| Afforestation Scheme | Eligible Management Options | |
| Glastir Woodland Creation | PLTD | New woodland |
| Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GWCP) | | |
| Glastir Woodland Creation | PLTD | New woodland, planted since 2015 |
| Glastir Woodland Creation Premium (GCP) | | |
| Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance (GCM) | | |
| Woodland Creation Grant | PLTD | New woodland |
| Small Grants – Woodland Creation | | |
| Woodland Creation Premium (WCP) | | |
| Woodland Creation Maintenance (WCM) | | |

ANNEX 3: AFFORESTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES WALES (NRW) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

* For Farm Woodland Premium Scheme your Contract may include the period after your annual payments have been made when you are prevented from felling those trees.

Land where trees have been planted under the above afforestation Contracts and/or Grant Award must use one of the following codes:

- BW1 – Broadleaf Woodland (stock excluded) – To be used if the area gave rise to SPS payment in 2008 and the land under Contract and/or Grant Award is in an eligible management option
- CW1 – Coniferous Woodland (stock excluded) – To be used if the area gave rise to SPS payment in 2008 and the land under Contract and/or Grant Award is in an eligible management option
- WS1 – Broadleaf Woodland (stock excluded) – To be used if the area did not give rise to SPS payment in 2008 or the land under Contract and/or Grant Award is not in an eligible management option
- TR2 – Coniferous Woodland (stock excluded) – To be used if the area did not give rise to SPS payment in 2008 or the land under Contract and/or Grant Award is not in an eligible management option.

Eligibility for BPS under these afforestation schemes is only available for 'new planting'. If you hold one of these agreements you should check whether your Contract and/or Grant Award contains one of the 'new planting' options for that land.

If you declare the land as BW1/CW1 and our checks discover your Contract and/or Grant Award does not contain an eligible option the land will not be eligible for BPS payment and over-declared penalties will be applied.

Once your afforestation commitment finishes you cannot continue to declare the land for BPS and must either declare WS1 or another of the woodland codes.

Land entered into Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Management Agreements

Some of your land may have been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) by Natural Resources Wales (or its predecessor), including special areas of conservation or special protection areas.

The management policy that has been agreed will explain the reasons and include specific management regimes you are required to undertake. In some instances, this could include excluding stock from grazing certain areas.

Since land can be considered eligible for BPS if you undertake minimum agricultural activities, including maintaining the land in a state suitable for grazing and cultivation (see Section B of this booklet), land under NRW management agreements will be assessed against the BPS land eligibility rules.

ANNEX 3: AFFORESTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES WALES (NRW) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

You should declare the land cover code that best reflects the condition of the land on 15 May each year, e.g. GR2 for permanent grassland or ZZ11 for groups of broadleaved trees.

You should not declare woodland areas as BW1/CW1 if those areas are included in a NRW management agreement, as this could result in an over-declared penalty when our checks discover the management agreement does not prevent the land being eligible for BPS.

ANNEX 4: KEY DATES

Annex 4: Key Dates

| Date | Event |
|------------------|---|
| 1 January 2026 | Start of the BPS year. |
| 1 January 2026 | Cross Compliance requirements begin for 2026. |
| 12 January 2026 | Transfer & Lease of BPS Entitlements 2026 opens. |
| 2 March 2026 | SAF 2026 available. |
| 20 April 2026 | A SAF submission reminder Broadcast Message will be issued week commencing 20 April 2026. |
| 4 May 2026 | A SAF submission reminder Broadcast Message will be issued week commencing 4 May 2026. |
| 15 May 2026 | Closure of Transfer & Lease of BPS Entitlements 2026. |
| 15 May 2026 | Closing date for receipt of SAF 2026 without penalty. |
| 1 June 2026 | Final day to make amendments to the land declared on the SAF 2026 (without penalty), submitted by 15 May 2026. |
| 1 June 2026 | A SAF submission reminder Broadcast Message will be issued week commencing 1 June 2026. |
| 9 June 2026 | Final day for receipt of SAF 2026 (subject to late penalties). All SAFs received after 9 June will be rejected. |
| 19 June 2026 | Final day for response to the 'Preliminary Checks: Permanent Features' letter to avoid penalties. |
| 30 June 2026 | When sowing for hemp takes place after 15 May, seed labels must be submitted no later than 30 June. |
| 14 October 2026 | BPS Advance Payments will commence. |
| 11 December 2026 | BPS Balance Payments will commence. |
| 31 December 2026 | <p>Deadline for submission of BPS Supporting Documents.</p> <p>Deadline for submission of Organic Support Supporting Documents.</p> <p>Deadline for submission of Organic Conversion Scheme Supporting Documents.</p> |
| 29 January 2027 | Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation payments will commence. |

ANNEX 5: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Annex 5: Glossary of Terms

| Acronyms and Terms | Explanation |
|-----------------------|---|
| Agricultural activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production, rearing or growing of agricultural products including harvesting, milking, breeding animals and keeping animals for farming purposes • maintaining an agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation without preparatory action going beyond usual agricultural methods and machineries. In Wales, this means the control of non-native invasive weeds and scrub • carrying out a minimum activity on agricultural areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation. In Wales, agricultural areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation are defined as areas of saltmarsh and sand dunes. The minimum activity required is that the area is grazed to a minimum average annual stocking density of 0.01 to 0.05 livestock units per hectare, or the control of non-native invasive weeds and scrub. |
| Agricultural area | Any area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland and permanent pasture, or permanent crops. |
| Arable land | Land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow including areas set aside. |
| Area determined | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For area related schemes, the area for which all eligibility criteria or other obligations relating to the conditions for the granting of the aid have been met, regardless of the number of the payment entitlements under the farmer/land manager's management control; or • for area-related support measure, the area of plots or parcels as identified by means of administrative or on-the-spot checks. |
| Artificiality | Farmers who artificially create the circumstances to gain advantage from any of the rules relating to the payment of BPS, including to avoid direct payment reductions (capping), by declaring/not declaring land under their management control will be investigated and payments may be withheld, or all claims rejected and monies paid recovered. This includes Young Farmer payment. |
| BACS | Bankers Automated Clearing System. |

ANNEX 5: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Acronyms and Terms | Explanation |
|--------------------|--|
| Beneficiary | A farmer as defined above and in relation to Active Farmer, subject to Cross Compliance receiving direct payments or farmer/land manager receiving rural development support. |
| CPH | County Parish Holding number, identifies the location of the land. Farmers may have more than one CPH, but all CPH numbers will be linked to one Customer Reference Number. |
| CRN | Customer Reference Number. A unique business identifier in the format A0098765. |
| Cross Compliance | The Statutory Management Requirements and the Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions. |
| ESPG | Areas designated as Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland and protected under GAEC 7 of Cross Compliance. These areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) • Special Protection Areas (SPA) • and areas falling within a biological 'Site of Special Scientific Interest' (SSSI) (excluding those designated for geological/earth science features). |
| Farmer | A natural or Legal Person, or a group of natural or Legal Persons who exercises an agricultural activity. See Section A1. |
| GAEC | Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition. |
| Gwlad e-newsletter | Newsletter published online by the Welsh Government. |
| Herbaceous forage | Any herbaceous plant traditionally found in natural pastures or normally included in mixtures of seeds for pastures or meadows. These mixtures can include Lucerne, Sainfoin, forage vetches and clovers. |
| Holding | All the units used for agricultural activities, managed by a farmer (includes owned and rented land). |
| IACS | Integrated Administration and Control System. This is the base control for Direct Payment and land based Other Schemes and RD Woodland Creation Schemes. |
| Keeper | As defined in the BCMS Cattle Handbook and the Sheep and Goat Handbook. |
| Lease | Rental agreement or similar temporary transaction. |

ANNEX 5: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Acronyms and Terms | Explanation |
|---|--|
| LU | Livestock Units. |
| NRW | Natural Resources Wales. |
| Nurseries | <p>The following areas of young ligneous (woody) plants grown in the open air, for subsequent transplantation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vine and root stock nurseries • fruit and nut trees and berry nurseries • ornamental nurseries • commercial nurseries of forest trees excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland • nurseries of trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings. |
| Permanent crops | Non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland that occupy the land for five years or longer and yield repeated harvests including nurseries, and short rotation coppice. |
| Permanent grassland | Land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or longer. |
| Primary Production of Agricultural Products | <p>The production, rearing or growing of agricultural products including harvesting, milking, breeding animals and keeping animals for farming purposes. This includes the following farming sectors:</p> <p>Arable, Beef, Dairy, Goats, Horticulture (including hydroponics and aquaponics), Pigs, Poultry, Sheep, Apiculture.</p> |
| RPW Online | The Welsh Government's online system. Farmers and their Agents/Farming Unions can enrol on this system in order to submit applications, view correspondence, payments, maps etc. and to liaise with RPW. |
| SAF | Single Application Form. |
| Sale | Sale of BPS entitlements with accompanying land only, as described in the BPS – Transfer of Entitlements Guidance. No other sale of BPS entitlements is permitted. |

ANNEX 5: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Acronyms and Terms | Explanation |
|---------------------------|--|
| Short rotational coppice | Areas planted with tree species that consist of woody, perennial crops, the rootstock or stools of which remain in the ground after harvesting, with new shoots emerging in the following season and with a maximum harvest cycle of 20 years. |
| SMR | Statutory Management Requirement. |
| Transfer | Transfer of BPS entitlements with accompanying land only, as described in the BPS – Transfer of Entitlements Guidance. No other transfer of BPS entitlements is permitted. |

ANNEX 6: LIST OF REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Annex 6: List of References Documents

Below is a list of documents that are available to farmers in Wales. In addition, guidance on a wide variety of issues concerning the schemes covered by the Single Application Form have been published in the Gwlad e-newsletter and is available on the [Welsh Government's website](#).

| Document | What it Covers |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Cross Compliance: Farmers Factsheets | Detailed information to help farmers meet the Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) and the standards to keep land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) plus contacts for further information. |
| SAF Guidance | '2026 Single Application Form (SAF) Online How To Complete Guide'. '2026 Single Application Rules Booklet'. |
| BPS – Transfer of Entitlements | Guidance notes on the transfer process for BPS Entitlements. |

ANNEX 7: CONTACTS

Annex 7: Contacts

The [Welsh Government's website](#) and the Gwlad e-newsletter contain information on the BPS and other schemes covered by the SAF.

RPW Online

Access the RPW Online service via the [Welsh Government website](#). Alternatively, to request access to RPW Online or, if you have any queries on using the online system, please call the Customer Contact Centre on 0300 062 5004.

Farmer Enquiries – Customer Contact Centre

Your first point of contact for all telephone enquiries and email correspondence should be the Customer Contact Centre where staff are on hand to provide information and answer queries.

You can use the 'Messages' page on your RPW Online account to send an enquiry to the Customer Contact Centre. Alternatively, you can use the following contact details:

Tel: 0300 062 5004

PO Box address: Rural Payments Wales, PO Box 251, Caernarfon, LL55 9DA

The Customer Contact Centre opening times will be extended during the SAF application window as follows:

- 2 March to 15 May 2026 (excluding Bank Holidays):
Monday to Friday: 9:00am to 4:00pm

Regional and Area Offices

Our Regional Offices are open on an appointment basis only.

Caernarfon Divisional Office
Welsh Government
Victoria Dock
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 1TH

Carmarthen Divisional Office
Government Buildings
Picton Terrace
Carmarthen SA31 3BT

Llandrindod Wells Divisional Office
Welsh Government
County Hall
Spa Road East
Llandrindod Wells LD1 5LG

ANNEX 7: CONTACTS

Access to RPW Offices for people with disabilities or additional needs

If you have any additional needs which you feel are not met by our facilities contact the Customer Contact Centre on 0300 062 5004. Welsh Government officials will then endeavour to make arrangements to accommodate your requirements.

Welsh Government Website

For all of the latest Agricultural and Rural Affairs information, visit the [Welsh Government website](#). By visiting the website, you can also sign up to receive the Rural Affairs e-newsletter which delivers the latest news directly to your e-mail inbox.

Gwlad

The Gwlad e-newsletter is the Welsh Government's e-newsletter for farm and forestry businesses and all those involved with agriculture and rural Wales. It contains news stories, guidance and information in an accessible, easy-to-read format. To keep informed and up to date with all the latest agriculture news and developments in future we would encourage you to sign up to receive the Gwlad e-newsletter. You can do this at [Subscribe to farming and forestry news \(Gwlad\)](#).