

GLASTIR

A guide to Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

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1 WHY CHANGE		
	Question	Answer
1.1	Why is WAG changing all these schemes now?	<p>The current schemes were designed to meet a different agenda. We now face new challenges and opportunities and schemes need to be able to support farmers to respond to future demands. The new scheme reflects the Welsh Assembly Government's new environmental commitments as well as our new strategies on food and farming.</p> <p>Importantly, it also responds to the European Health Check Agenda, agreed by the European Council last November. This refers to the role of farmers in combating climate change, improving water management and maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.</p> <p>Our land management scheme (Glastir) is subject to agreement with the European Commission and all Member States will be obliged to respond to these challenges in their Rural Development Plans from 2014.</p> <p>The new scheme (Glastir) also prepares for implementation of the Water Framework Directive which will require WAG to ensure that all water bodies achieve an agreed standard of condition by 2015;</p>
1.2	What's wrong with the current schemes – they're popular and seem to be effective so why change?	<p>The decision is not a criticism about the existing schemes, but responds to the current and future challenges that farmers and wider society face.</p> <p>The CAP Health Check Agenda agreed by the European Council sets out clear and new challenges that we must meet within our Rural</p>

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		Development Plan. These include climate change, carbon capture, water quality and biodiversity contained. The current schemes were not designed to respond to these issues and under EC rules cannot be enhanced to meet these challenges within the available budget.
1.3	Why Glastir? Why is Glastir constructed in the way it is?	Glastir is the best approach to delivering environmental objectives of WAG and EU while extending agri-environment opportunity to more farmers within the constraints of a 'flat-line' budget.
1.4	Aren't these schemes principally there to support farmers – why should you consider these issues?	Axis 2 schemes provide payment in return for farmers delivering a package of environmental goods. These payments support farmers to deliver environmental benefits. Tir Mynydd has a socio-economic or income support basis to it but the Commission, in its review of LFAs', has stated that socio-economic criteria can no longer be used as a basis for this support.
1.5	Will Single Payment be affected?	This announcement on Glastir does not affect the Single Payment Scheme (SPS).
1.6	Why should farmers be forced to take action on climate change and water management?	Entry to Glastir is entirely optional. The Welsh Assembly Government has a duty to use the taxpayer's money it receives responsibly and appropriately. It is important to ensure that we are getting the best possible value for money and prioritise spending on those areas that bring the widest possible benefits.
1.7	What else are you doing to tackle climate change?	The Wales Land Use Climate Change Group has been established to consider how agriculture and land use can adapt to climate change. The Group will consider how agriculture and land use can adapt to climate

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		<p>change. It will look at impacts, and how to respond in terms of opportunities for farming and forestry businesses as well as considering threats. The immediate aim of the Group is to produce a discussion report advising on new actions that will help to deliver the 3% target to cut greenhouse gas emissions and to look at ways in which Welsh agriculture can work towards becoming carbon neutral by 2020.</p> <p>In addition, a new Climate Change Development Programme was launched in 2009 within Farming Connect. This will ensure land managers can get the latest information to enable them to adopt new approaches and techniques to address climate change and take advantage of potential cost reductions and new business opportunities presented to them.</p>
<p>1.8</p>	<p>What's the point of this – won't you just change everything again in a few years?</p> <p>When will Glastir be obsolete?</p>	<p>One of the aims of this review is to give farmers a scheme that offers longer term stability. In order to deliver against climate change, water and biodiversity objectives we have to commit to funding actions by farmers over the longer term as in many cases results will not become apparent for several years.</p> <p>Behind the changes announced is the intention that Glastir will be in place through to 2020 and beyond, providing stability for farmers as well as environmental benefits.</p>
<p>1.9</p>	<p>If there is a low uptake, will the Glastir scheme be changed?</p>	<p>No; once Commission approval has been secured it is not our intention to alter the scheme significantly before 2020. Minor modifications may be necessary.</p>
<p>1.10</p>	<p>How do you know that these proposals will make any difference to these issues?</p>	<p>It is true that in the past it has been difficult to demonstrate that existing schemes have delivered improvements in an obvious and transparent way. – indeed this is one of the issues raised by the recent</p>

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		<p>Wales Audit Office review of Tir Gofal. One of the problems recognised is that historically monitoring of schemes has too often been an afterthought rather than a built in component of scheme design. For Glastir, we will be working from the outset with farming and countryside experts to ensure that the environmental baseline, operational data capture, and monitoring methodologies are all appropriate to enable us to measure the outcomes achieved. This will enable us to demonstrate value for money in the medium to long term.</p>
1.11	What does 'ecosystem services' mean?	<p>Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems (a community of plants, animals and microorganisms, along with their environment, that function together as a unit). These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood, carbon emissions and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.</p>

2 GLASTIR BUDGET & FARMER PAYMENTS

	Question	Answer
2.1	<p>Are farmers going to lose as a result of these changes?</p> <p>Is it going to cost farmers too much to enter the Glastir scheme?</p>	<p>There will be no change to the level of spend for payments under Glastir and the industry will not lose as a result of these changes. For each of the years 2012 and 2013, the RDP Axis 2 spend is projected at some £89m and this will be maintained.</p> <p>We cannot guarantee that individual farmers will not see any change in the amount of grant aid they receive at the end of the transitional period – it will depend primarily on the extent of the environmental benefits which they offer.</p> <p>The fine details of Glastir is being developed in discussion with the farming industry and other interested groups and it isn't possible to make direct comparisons across the old and new schemes. However, initial modelling shows that farmers entering the all-Wales element of Glastir will receive a higher payment than they would under the existing Tir Mynydd scheme.</p> <p>Scheme costings continue to be based on income foregone and costs incurred so farmers should not be 'out of pocket' from undertaking the work. These calculations are on the same basis as previous agri-environment schemes such as Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal.</p> <p>Ultimately it will be a business decision for each individual whether to apply to Glastir or not.</p>
2.2	<p>The new scheme (Glastir) seems to offer</p>	<p>It is not possible to make direct comparisons or predict the impact</p>

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	<p>less money to farmers than current schemes – is this fair?</p>	<p>for individual farms.</p> <p>However, payment rates for Glastir are higher than rates in the current Tir Mynydd scheme. Payment rates for the all-Wales element are lower than current Tir Gofal payments, but there will also be a targeted element to Glastir which will provide higher rates for successful entrants.</p> <p>The Glastir costings have been independently validated (by ADAS) to ensure that they accurately reflect the costs of the works and associated income foregone, so farmers should not be out of pocket through Glastir participation.</p>
<p>2.3</p>	<p>How much might some farmers gain or lose?</p>	<p>It is not possible to detail how much grant payments might change as this will depend upon individual circumstances. Whilst there will be financial winners and losers under any new scheme, applicants should also benefit from a reduction in red tape, an improved application process and long-term stability once Glastir is introduced.</p> <p>For 2012 and 2013 transitional arrangements will be in place for existing Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal participants, giving all farmers sufficient time to plan ahead should their income be reduced under the new scheme.</p>
<p>2.4</p>	<p>Why spend this money at all – don't the EU 'cross compliance' requirements mean that farmers have to look after their land anyway?</p>	<p>The CAP cross compliance requirements relate to standards being met for farmers to receive the Single Payment (SP).</p> <p>Glastir deliverables go significantly beyond the cross compliance</p>

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		standards. Given that this is the case, it is reasonable for the Assembly Government to compensate farmers for delivering these public goods.
2.5	When will farmers receive their first payment and how will the payment process work?	The Welsh Assembly Government is aiming to release advance payments in the summer of 2012. Balance payments will be made by December of 2012. All payments will be through BACS.
2.6	How often will suppliers receive payment thereafter?	Probably annually – in December.
2.7	Is there a maximum/minimum payment for both the all-Wales and targeted elements of the scheme?	No, except that the minimum area eligible is three hectares, thus the minimum payment level will be the payment rate times three.
2.8	What is the average payment under the all-Wales element and targeted element likely to be?	Both elements will receive a payment per hectare. There is no 'average', all that varies is the amount of work a supplier will have to undertake in order to qualify for the payment. For the all-Wales element payment will be fixed at £28 per hectare in non-LFA and £33 approx. in LFA Payments under the targeted element will depend on the selected options but modelling work indicates that payments may average £65 per hectare but only for the land entered into this element (targeted element can be part farm).
2.9	What happens to the Glastir contract if the farmer decides to sell land halfway through the agreement?	The farmer will have committed to 5 years management control and repayment of money and penalties are likely if the new occupier fails to take over the Glastir commitment for the land transferred and/or the land which has been transferred or which

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		remains within the original commitment, fails to meet the minimum Glastir eligibility criteria.
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3 FUTURE OF EXISTING SCHEMES		
	Question	Answer
3.1	What's going to happen to the existing schemes?	<p>All existing scheme agreements will close on 31 Dec 2013, unless they are due to expire earlier than this (except see 11.5).</p> <p>Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal will closed to new entrants from 8 May 2009.</p> <p>The last payment under Tir Mynydd will be in March 2011 for claims made on the 2010 SAF.</p>
3.2	The Tir Gofal Scheme invested a lot of money under its agreements in habitat maintenance. Won't this now be wasted?	<p>The habitat will still need to be maintained under EIA regulations and cross-compliance. We expect many Tir Gofal farmers to come into Glastir. All habitat must be retained as a minimum requirement of Glastir. There are also options for the ongoing management of the vast majority of Tir Gofal habitat options in the All Wales element. Many Tir Gofal scheme members will be able to access payments for additional works on habitat within the Glastir targeted element.</p>
3.3	What about those who applied to join Tir Cynnal in 2008?	<p>Applicants for Tir Cynnal who were not issued with an agreement will be able to apply to join Glastir on the 2010 SAF.</p>
3.4	What if existing agreement holders do not want to join the new scheme?	<p>They are free to refrain from joining the new scheme. Their current agreements will expire at the due date.</p>
3.5	Will the Improve Land Premium Scheme continue?	<p>See Section 8 – Woodlands.</p>
3.6	Will the Better Woodlands for Wales scheme continue?	<p>See Section 8 – Woodlands.</p>

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3.7	This new scheme (Glastir) does not retain Tir Mynydd. Does this mean that there will be less support for upland farming?	<p>Tir Mynydd is a compensation scheme that is not directly linked to the delivery of public benefits. Glastir recognises the key role that upland farmers and family farms play in the delivery of these benefits, whilst also better targeting the funding towards their delivery.</p> <p>A 20% differential payment is proposed on top of the basic payment in the all-Wales element of Glastir for those farmers whose land is within the current LFA boundary. This recognises the additional difficulty of farming within this area.</p> <p>Axis 2 land management schemes in themselves cannot be seen as a solution for hill farming issues. The new scheme directs financial support to farmers for the additional costs of environmental and landscape benefits they provide.</p> <p>Tir Mynydd did not provide tangible environmental benefits.</p>

4 GLASTIR – ALL WALES ELEMENT

	Question	Answer
4.1	How will the new all-Wales element work?	<p>Applications to the all-Wales element will be map and menu based, with the farmer choosing a range of optional management activities from a menu.</p> <p>Each option will score points. There will be a points threshold which an applicant will have to meet or exceed in order to gain entry to the scheme. The points threshold will be directly related to the size of the farm, with a larger farm requiring more points to gain entry.</p> <p>Payment will be made on the basis of a flat rate per hectare. Land within the current LFA boundary will qualify for a premium payment adding 20% of the basic rate. This premium reflects the difficulties associated with farming in more marginal land.</p>
4.2	When will the points system be available to farmers?	An on-line score card, detailing the points and simplifying Glastir applications is available on the WAG website and will be issued with each Glastir Application pack in September 2010.
4.3	How was the figure of 28 points arrived at?	The figure was derived through modelling the scheme budget with the likely level of take-up and associated area of land together with the expected level of selection of the different prescriptions.

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4.4	<p>How will environmental works/selected options be notified to WAG?</p> <p>Will maps be available to farmers?</p>	<p>Mapping of works will be an essential part of the application process. Farmers will identify which options they wish to choose against each parcel on an application form similar to the SAF layout. Farmers will also be provided with a map so they can plot the location of options and the area or length of activity on their maps. This information will then be captured during farmer appointments which will take place from December 2010 to 30 September 2011</p>
4.5	<p>If I exceed the threshold points requirement, will I be able to scale back on options?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
4.6	<p>If I do not want to scale back could I receive more payment?</p>	<p>No, the maximum payment for All Wales Element' will be the entered hectareage times £28 (lowland) or £33 approx (LFA)</p>
4.7	<p>When do the prescriptions included in the contract with the farmer have to be completed?</p>	<p>Glastir is an annual payment and the expectation is that the work will be carried out each year. Capital works should be completed in the first 2 years.</p>
4.8	<p>Will there be capital works for hedgerow restoration?</p>	<p>There are options in the scheme for planting new hedge species or restoring existing gappy hedgerows. These attract points towards the entry threshold for the All Wales element rather than being paid as additional capital grants.</p>
4.9	<p>Will hedgerows have to be identified on the application form?</p>	<p>All selected prescriptions will have to be detailed and/or mapped and will be captured during the farmer appointments.</p>
4.10	<p>Why is slurry injection restricted to dairy farmers?</p>	<p>Intensive livestock production, particularly dairying represents an increased pollution risk that needed to be addressed. Typically many dairy farms exceed the slurry capacity of their stores in winter necessitating surface spreading and the associated risk of run-off. This option was therefore directed at dairy farms. Control of this prescription can be achieved by checking for milk quota held and/or milk contract by dairy farmers applying for Glastir. Control for beef/sheep farmers would be</p>

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		<p>difficult and a concern to the Commission; for example farmer could sign-up and then seldom if ever inject slurry.</p> <p>ACRES through energy resource efficiency will provide grants for clean and dirty water separation and we are considering extending this to disposal measures perhaps including slurry injection equipment for all farmers.</p>
4.11	What percentage of herd/flock must be comprised of native breeds to qualify for this option?	<p>Full details of eligible list of breeds will be provided in the guidance document.</p> <p>Payment is currently proposed to be for area stocked with livestock on the 'native breeds at risk register'; up to a maximum of 10ha.</p> <p>0.5 cows per ha (5 cows max), 2.5 breeding ewes ha (25 ewes max) 1 pony per ha (10 mare max).</p>
4.12	Will Glastir offer any more protection / options regarding the historic environment compared to TG?	<p>The All Wales Element and Targeted Element in combination will offer roughly the same protection and management for historic features as currently provided through Tir Gofal.</p>
4.13	How can all traditional buildings and historic sites be identified on a holding?	<p>CADW holds information on scheduled ancient monuments and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts on the non-scheduled historic features. Historic Parks and Gardens information is mainly held by CADW while some is held by the Trusts. There is no unified record of traditional farm buildings.</p>
4.14	How will 'damage' to historic monuments be defined?	<p>Cross compliance already gives protection to all Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Glastir extend this protection to all historic features identified on the farm.</p>

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		<p>Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.• Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.• Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.• Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil or subsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice.• Planting trees (except when replacing trees “like for like” within designated parkland).• Allowing Scrub to develop• Ploughing or reseedling• Displacing individual stone features. <p>There must be no damage or disturbance to any “Historic Park” or “Historic Garden” on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Damage includes ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal of historic plantings identified in the Register.• Removal or disturbance of structural or landscape features.• Remodelling of the landscape such as to significantly re-profile the topography.• Dumping of material.
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5 GLASTIR – TARGETED ELEMENT	
5.1	<p>How will the targeted element of Glastir work?</p> <p>This element will be spatially targeted. It will seek to deliver actions such as soil carbon conservation, water quality improvement, habitat management, strategic access delivery, species management and management of the historic environment which are better delivered, and deliver optimal outcomes, at a landscape or catchment rather than individual farm scale.</p> <p>In general terms, issues that require a complex management response will tend to be dealt with through the targeted element. It will be more easily accessed by those farmers who have land within the boundaries of pre-defined areas. Farmers will have to be in the all-Wales element before they can be in the targeted element. Common land will need to be in the Common Element before it can attract targeted element payments.</p> <p>Actions at this level will be prescribed, although the degree of implementation of an individual action on any individual farm within a collaborative area will be open for discussion/negotiation between the farmers and their project officer (each group will have a project officer/facilitator).</p>
5.2	<p>Will there be a long lead in time before agreements are offered under the targeted element?</p> <p>No, our intention is to have the targeted element in place as soon as possible after All Wales Element 2012/2013. Applicants will be able to tick an expression of interest box on the 2010 SAF.</p>
5.3	<p>How will you select the areas that are to be</p> <p>They will be chosen on the basis of their ability to deliver the</p>

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	targeted for the targeted element?	higher level outcomes that we are seeking – improvements to soil carbon conservation, water quality and biodiversity.
5.4	How many targeted areas will there be?	This will depend upon the amount of budgetary resource available.
5.5	Will there be a restriction on the numbers entering the Targeted Element?	There are no specific targets or restriction on numbers for any element of Glastir but the budget is finite and it is reasonable to assume that if there is an overwhelming response in terms of applications then numbers may have to be restricted.
5.6	Will there be capital grants for Targeted Element?	Yes.
5.7	Will drainage ditches be blocked to control water flows and carbon and if my neighbour does this it could cause problems for me. Could I apply to Agricultural Land Tribunal to reverse the action?	Legislative changes are in progress which will revoke the 1991 Land Drainage Act. The essential point is that such measures will only be implemented after full consideration of all the impacts by technical/specialists.

6 GLASTIR – ACRES ELEMENT		
6.1	What about a renewable energy crops scheme? What about biomass?	We have considered the arguments for and against an energy crops establishment scheme and have concluded that within an already constrained budget the money required to deliver this is better targeted at delivering the broader environmental outcomes previously described. We will continue to work with supply chains for local power schemes supported by the Assembly Government.
6.2	Will there be capital grants for renewables energy technologies?	Subject to EU approval, farmers with an All-Wales Element Glastir contract will be eligible to apply for a capital grant for energy efficiency improvements, rainwater collection, woodchip production, better nutrient management and renewable heat technologies to meet the demands of the farm business. Renewable electricity generation is now unlikely to be supported by the scheme since Feed In Tariffs (FiTs) were introduced (see 6.4). This will be the Agricultural Carbon Reduction and Efficiency Scheme (ACRES). Support will be available for up to 40% of eligible expenditure depending on item. Grants will be paid out in the range £3,000 minimum to £50,000 maximum per All-Wales Element Glastir contract. Details will be available with the Glastir application pack.
6.3	Why is the funding available through ACRES element restricted to energy generation for the farm business excluding the farmhouse and also	The funding is made available through the <u>farm modernisation programme</u> which imposes the restriction to the farm business. The inability to sell surplus energy to

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	<p>any opportunity to diversify through selling surplus energy produced?</p>	<p>the grid is governed by <u>competition law</u> because there are established businesses marketing energy in this way and subsidised farm energy production through grant aid is deemed to be unfair. There have been many protestations to the Commission from Member States on this issue given that surplus energy production on farms is inevitable and the Commission are listening but any change to the regulations is unlikely before the end of this RDP programming period (2013).</p> <p>This element of the scheme is likely to change towards the main focus on energy efficiency rather than energy generation (see 6.4).</p>
<p>6.4</p>	<p>What is the Feed-In Tariff Scheme (FITS)?</p>	<p>This is a UK scheme which will be launched in April 2010 and enable farmers to diversify into renewable energy production with a ready customer (National Grid). They will be paid for each kilowatt of energy produced. This will be financially advantageous to farmers compared to Glastir grant for renewable energy production, given the restriction on end use. Consequently the Glastir grant is likely to focus more on energy, water and nutrient efficiency improvements on farms rather than energy generation.</p>

7 GLASTIR – COMMON LAND ELEMENT		
7.1	How significant is common land management in Glastir?	Management of common land is very important as it extends to 1500 registered commons, 175,000 ha land which is 8% of total land area in Wales.
7.2	Will Common Land be eligible for the new scheme?	There will be a stand-alone common land element to Glastir. This will require collaboration between 80% of active graziers to manage the common in a prescribed way. The Targeted Element will also include aspects of commons management.
7.3	What land categories will be eligible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land legally registered as common land under the Commons Registration Act 1965. • Land in multi-grazing occupation, not registered under the Commons Registration Act 1965 that has the upland or lowland vegetation types found on registered common land such as heath, blanket bog, upland grassland, semi-natural rough grazing. • Inclusion of these areas will be determined on a case-by-case basis following technical assessment by WAG.
7.4	What will be the basis of the agreement with commoners?	WAG will have a contract with the Grazing Associations [GAs]. ESA and some of the TG agreements had this structure which has worked well. There are provisions being made through Department Rural Affairs to assist with the establishment of Associations where none exist at present and the introduction of an administrative structure to assist the day to day management of GAs.
7.5	What is the difference between a 'grazing association' and a 'commoners association'?	A 'grazing association' is a generic term to include commoners association; non-common land grazing associations e.g. M.O.D

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		land.
7.6	Can I apply for Glastir Commons Element in the expectation that a Grazing Association will be established?	Where a Grazing Association has not been established in time for a Glastir contract, a Lead Grazer, nominated by the group, may apply on its behalf. The Grazing Association must be established by the time the Glastir contract becomes active.
7.7	What if the 20% of commoners who do not sign-up then ignore the management prescription?	From experiences of the existing ESA/TG schemes, the onus will fall on the GAs to manage the activities of the Commons under Glastir. This will include confirmation that 80% of active graziers are included in their bid but the GA will hold responsibility for 100% of the activities on the Common. This is an EU requirement. Ideally we would like to have taken 100% of graziers and rights but knowledge of the DEFRA scheme has found this doesn't work so WAG have had to find a compromise which gives us sufficient control of the area to justify future audit requirements [EU support 80% inclusion].
7.8	What is the definition of an 'active grazer'?	An active grazer includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commoner currently exercising rights of common; • Commoner who is not exercising rights of common because has agreed to withdraw stock under a management agreement; • Commoner who has recently ceased to exercise rights of common (e.g. because of control measures during FMD) but retains an interest in the management of the common.
7.9	Will sole graziers be eligible?	Yes, sole graziers do not need to register separately but will need to indicate on the Glastir Application (2010) that he/she has sole grazer rights to a common. A Glastir Common Land Application pack will subsequently be sent to the sole grazer.
7.10	What are the common land prescriptions?	This element is not points based. There will be a choice between

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		imposition of a closed period of 3 consecutive months between 1 November and 31 March OR habitat management (supported by a list of prescriptions including sward height targeting). In addition there is a list of additional requirements applicable to all Common Land brought into the scheme.
7.11	Will the GA be penalised if the '20%' refuse to comply with the management of the common?	<p>GAs will have to shoulder the responsibilities of possible transgressions by 20% of right holders who may lay outside the Association. However evidence from areas such as Ireland Moor in Radnorshire have developed their own self policing policies which appear to be very effective and to an extent we have to build on this.</p> <p>The question of trespassers will also be an issue for the GAs to manage. Given the very significant problems of trespassers and poor co-operation on some commons it is unlikely that 'Glastir Commons' will not be workable everywhere. The Common Land Development Officers will be looking at the range of issues pertaining to commons.</p>
7.12	My grazing association only represents part of the common which has always been considered a separate (sub)common. Can the sub-common apply separately?	Where there is a multiplicity of Grazing Associations within a single Common area, this needs to be rationalised by the applicants. WAG need to deal with a common as one area to be represented by a single Association unless there are physical boundaries which justify dealing with the Common area differently. Cases have been mentioned where five GAs exist in one CL number and that situation is not workable for us.
7.13	Would grazed MOD land (e.g. Epynt) be eligible?	MOD land such as Epynt is not registered as Common Land under the Commons Registration Act 1965. We have developed

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		the definition where we hope to capture Crown/ National Trust land which have the three vegetation types [as advised by CCW] as registered commons and allow applications from others to be determined on a case by case basis.
7.14	Do you foresee the Commons Scheme being fraught with problems?	Unfortunately Commons are particularly complex and whatever solutions we introduce are not considered perfect. Currently we have not bottomed out all the issues for the Common Land Element although we hope to have resolution soon. Not yet in a position to provide the full prescription detail at this point in time.
7.15	What help will be available to commoners?	18 Common Land Development Officers will be appointed in Wales to work with Grazier Assoc. and Commons Assoc. and to help with Group establishment.
7.16	Will farmers currently in receipt of Common Land apportionment for Tir Mynydd be able to use their apportionment in the new Scheme?	This is yet to be established but as each common will be mapped for Glastir, a different area may be used for payment purposes.
7.17	When will the Common Land Scheme open to applications?	The 2011 SAF will be first opportunity to apply to this part of Glastir. Contracts will go live in 2012.

8 WOODLANDS		
	Question	Answer
8.1	Will Glastir allow me easier access to the Better Woodland Wales (BWW) scheme?	<p>Glastir and BWW are not linked. If you wish to enter BWW then you need to make a separate application to Forestry Commission Wales (FCW). BWW includes grants to management planners who are professional foresters – they handle the application process on behalf of the customer.</p> <p>FCW are developing a small-scale capital grant scheme called First Steps. This will provide customers of Glastir an alternative scheme to BWW for support for some areas of woodland work.</p>
8.2	Will the Better Woodlands for Wales scheme continue?	<p>Yes, although we are working with Forestry Commission Wales to develop a simpler way for farmers to access grants for woodland management. This includes the development of a new small scale capital grant scheme called <i>First Steps</i>. It is planned that FCW will open this scheme in 2010.</p> <p>FCW have also simplified the BWW application process for smaller woodland areas, and in doing so have developed BWW Smallwoods.</p> <p>They are continuing to examine all the business rules to identify efficiencies.</p>
8.3	Will the Improve Land Premium (ILP) Scheme continue?	<p>Yes. ILP is claimed on the SAF and provides annual payments to landowners, which compensate them for planting new, stock excluded woodland on agriculturally improved grassland under</p>

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		Forestry Commission Wales' Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW) scheme.
8.4	Will the BWW budget remain the same after introduction of Glastir?	Yes
8.5	If BWW is continuing, why are there trees and woodlands in Glastir?	Trees and woodlands are important land uses, which can help customers deliver many of the outcomes that Glastir seeks to deliver. Customers need to be able to access support for creation of woodland easily with the minimum of red tape. To do this woodland options have been built into Glastir, in addition to the BWW scheme which will operate in parallel. This is a step towards providing an integrated land management scheme providing customers with a single application point for support for all land management activities.
8.6	What tree and woodland options are included in Glastir?	<p>There are a number of tree and very small woodland prescriptions included in the All Wales Element, for example, protection of veteran trees, planting of trees to enhance streamside areas and links between existing areas of woodland.</p> <p>In the Targeted Element, for example, larger areas of woodland creation are included to deliver water quality and quantity improvements and for other climate change outcomes such as carbon capture. Prescriptions will be carefully developed to ensure that new woodland is of value to customers in a range of ways.</p>
8.7	I am a woodland only owner, can I apply to enter Glastir?	No, but you can still apply to Forestry Commission Wales' BWW scheme. (see Q8.2 above)
8.8	A large proportion of my farm is woodland, how will this affect my	Provided you achieve an average of 28 points per hectare of land, including that covered by woodland, your application will be

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	application to get into Glastir?	valid.
8.9	I am already in the BWW scheme, can I apply to enter Glastir?	Yes, provided you achieve an average of 28 points per hectare of land, including that covered by woodland, your application will be valid. Wouldn't this be double funding?
8.10	Will Forestry Commission Wales (FCW) be helping to deliver the Glastir scheme?	FCW have been working with the Glastir Development Team in developing the prescriptions and verifiable standards. They are also available to provide technical support and, where required, training to Project Officers and Inspectors on the woodland prescriptions and standards
8.11	What are Forestry Commission Wales regulatory functions?	FCW will continue to regulate felling through felling licences and woodland creation using Environmental Impact Assessments. We will work with the Glastir Delivery Teams to ensure that they are aware of these regulations and ensure that customers make the necessary applications when required.
8.12	Who's paying for the tree and woodland support?	Support for all of the woodland operations is included in the RDP 2007-14.
8.13	How does Forestry Commission Wales function within DRA?	Forestry and woodlands are a devolved power and therefore policy and delivery is now part of the WAG. Forestry Commission Wales is the WAG dept for forestry and it is charged with a number of functions including the development of the Wales Woodland Strategy – <i>Woodlands for Wales</i> . FCW manages the Assembly Government's Woodland Estate in Wales, enforcing forestry regulations and delivery of woodland grants through the BWW scheme. On woodland grants, FCW has worked very closely with DRA for a number of years and woodland grants are part of the Wales RDP.
8.14	Would parcels that have previously been coded as BWI (ungrazed woodland) be eligible for Glastir	Yes, if there is an appropriate prescription in the targeted element and it is deemed appropriate by the project officer.

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	payment?	
8.15	Would the total field size be eligible if the field parcel is 5ha and comprises 4.60 (GR2), 0.20 (BW1), 0.10 (ZZ98) and 0.10 (ZZ96)?	No; ZZ96 and 98 are temporary inelligible and would only be eligible if there were prescriptions specific to these features.

9 ORGANIC FARMING		
	Question	Answer
9.1	I would like to convert to organic. Is there any financial support available prior to Glastir commencing?	<p>£2.8m has been allocated over 2010-12 to support those farmers wishing to convert their whole farm to organic in this period. This will only be available on land not currently under conversion and is conditional on receipt of a formal offer of an agreement.</p> <p>Support will be offered for the 2 year conversion period only and details of the 2010 application period will be announced shortly.</p>
9.2	You have said that the Organic Farming scheme (OFS) will become part of Glastir. How is this going to work?	There will be an organic conversion fund within Glastir. Anyone who joins the All Wales Element of Glastir will be able to apply to the conversion fund for support during conversion.
9.3	What about maintenance payments?	Farmers whose whole farm has current organic certification will only have to score 50% of the points that a conventional farm would have to score to enter Glastir. Thus half the payment that they will receive through Glastir will be in support of the maintenance of their organic status. This discount will continue for as long as they remain in Glastir. The same rules will apply to farmers who convert their whole farm once they have entered Glastir.
9.4	<p>I am currently in the OFS and my agreement ends after the Glastir scheme opens. Can I join the scheme?</p> <p>Should all organic land be in conversion to qualify for 50% points discount?</p>	Current OFS agreement holders can join the scheme without the discount at the earliest opportunity. To receive the 50% discount, their <u>whole</u> farm must be certified at or before their entry into Glastir. To avoid dual funding, current OFS agreement holders who want to receive the 50% discount must end their OFS agreement before entering Glastir.

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9.5	Why are we only supporting organic conversion and not maintenance as per previous schemes?	Those who convert fully in interim period will be eligible to join Glastir in 2012 and receive a 50% discounted points threshold to support maintenance of their organic status.
9.6	How will WAG prioritise applications for organic conversion?	Details will be released nearer to the application window
9.7	If I start converting now am I guaranteed to get support?	No, Support will only be given to farmers who wait until they have received a formal offer of an organic conversion agreement from WAG before converting.
9.8	How long will new OFS agreements offered under the 2009 application window run for?	Any new OFS agreements signed as part of the 2009/2010 round will be for 5 years with a pull-out clause in 2013
9.9		
9.10	Will there be separate prescriptions for organic farmers?	A separate element of Glastir is being developed for farmers wishing to convert to organic farming.

10 GLASTIR APPLICATIONS AND ELLIGIBILITY		
	Question	Answer
10.1	When will farmers receive a Glastir information pack?	Initial information is being provided via a series of WAG meetings and WAG presentations at stakeholder and partner organisations' meetings. Gwlad has also provided information. A booklet explaining Glastir is being issued with the SAF 2010 forms to all SAF customers and Agri-environment farmers with existing live agreements who do not submit a SAF.
10.2	How will farmers apply for the new scheme?	They must provide an expression of interest on the 2010 Single Application Form (SAF). Those expressing interest will receive an application form for the All Wales Element in September.
10.3	How many applications are needed for the scheme to succeed?	There is no target number, the decision to apply to Glastir is a business decision for farmers. Success will be measured in terms of environmental outcomes. Any underspend will be fully utilised elsewhere in the Rural Development Plan
10.4	Will they receive a map of their holding?	They will receive a map for all land indicated on the 2010 SAF as being within their management control in 2012 within their Glastir Application pack.
10.5	When will Glastir be introduced?	<p>We have listened carefully to the concerns of farmers and others and have decided not to introduce the new scheme in 2010, but to delay introduction until 2012 so that farmers have time to plan ahead. We will be inviting applications in 2010, with supply contracts becoming active from 1 January 2012.</p> <p>There will also be a transitional period for those currently in Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal which will ensure that income levels are maintained until 2014. This is to ensure sufficient time to adapt</p>

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		business plans and avoid sudden changes.
10.6	Is 2010 the only opportunity to enter Glastir?	There will be an annual opportunity on the SAF subject to budgetary provision.
10.7	What are the minimum area entry requirements for Glastir and will this change?	The minimum requirement is 3 hectares.
10.8	Is there an upper limit on the amount of land that can be entered into Glastir scheme?	No, Glastir is a whole farm scheme; the points based entry is designed not to disadvantage small or larger farms.
10.9	What is a supply contract?	We have deliberately used the term 'supply contract' to describe the agreement that WAG and farmers will sign under Glastir. This reflects the purpose of an agri-environment scheme – to enable WAG to buy environmental goods and services from farmers that are not supplied through normal market mechanisms. WAG is therefore the customer and the farmer is the supplier. The contract that will be put in place for Glastir will reflect this relationship.
10.10	Will the new supplier contracts be whole farm agreements?	Yes, for all the land for which the applicant has overall management responsibility and control.
10.11	Does the farmer have to sign the contract on the day of the 1 to 1 consultation?	Yes
10.12	What is the scheme year for Glastir?	The Glastir scheme year follows the calendar year 1 st Jan to 31 st Dec.

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<p>10.13</p>	<p>What is the duration of a Supplier contract and what period will it cover?</p> <p>Is there a minimum limit for contracts?</p>	<p>The first supplier contracts will be activated on 1st January 2012 and run for 5 years.</p> <p>Limit of what?</p>
<p>10.14</p>	<p>Can farmers apply to join using short term grazing lets?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>10.15</p>	<p>How do current non-SAF claimants apply to Glastir?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'new' farmer with no Customer Reference Number (CRN) or integrated Administration Control System (IACS) registered land must request a CRN application and submit a Customer Details Wales (CDW) form and a Field Maintenance (FM) form. A Land Schedule will be issued to the farmer who can then express interest in Glastir on the SAF. • Existing farmer with no SAF or agri-env agreement must submit the FM form to receive the land schedule which then enables an expression of interest in Glastir on the SAF. • Existing farmer with no SAF but has agri-env agreement will be issued with 2010 SAF with land details preprinted. He/she can then express interest in Glastir on SAF
<p>10.16</p>	<p>Do farmers need to register their land in order to be eligible to apply?</p>	<p>Yes. Land needs to be registered on the Welsh Assembly Government's Land Parcel Identification System.</p>
<p>10.17</p>	<p>Do applicants for Glastir need to</p>	<p>Only if they are new customers to Rural Payments Wales. Farmers</p>

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	register for a Single Application Form (SAF)?	who already submit a SAF will receive one automatically.
10.18	Is Cross Compliance and GAEC applicable to the new scheme?	Yes.
10.19	Will applicants receive assistance in completing the application form?	In the period between now and the first application window we will be engaging with farmers to explain the scheme, the application process and the timeline for application.
10.20	Will there be capital works grant available for both levels of the scheme?	Not for All Wales Element. Yes for ACRES (renewables). Yes for the Targeted Element.
10.21	Will farmers be able to apply for Glastir using land on which their tenants are claiming Single Payment?	No; dual claims will not be allowed by the Commission. Glastir and the Single Payment Scheme will have to be claimed by the same claimant for any given area of the same land.
10.22	Will WAG provide a proforma that satisfies the requirement for '5 year management' agreement between landlord and tenant?	Applicants will be provided with clear guidance on the level of information required to provide the necessary evidence regarding 5-year management control.
10.23	Will the 5 year agreement have to be signed when the 1 to 1 consultation takes place?	Yes, this information must be available before the Glastir contract between WAG and the farmer is signed.
10.24	How sure are you that you will be able to put this scheme in place by 2012?	We are confident that we have done everything possible to ensure that we deliver on the due date. In addition, the Welsh Assembly Government's Rural Payments Division, working with stakeholders, has a good track record when it comes to implementing change (for example the CAP Reform changes in 2005) and intend to

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		<p>repeat this again for the implementation of the new scheme. Delivery of the programme will mean working closely with stakeholders to ensure that the scheme is efficiently administered and that everything possible is done to ensure that it delivers on the due date.</p> <p>We recognise that in the past some agri-environment payments have been delayed. The new scheme is designed to be simpler to administer and this should enable us to make a greater percentage of payments on time.</p>
10.25	Will new entrants who start farming after 2010 be able to apply to Glastir?	Subject to budgetary provision, we expect their to be further annual Glastir Application periods .
10.26	Where do I find further information on Glastir?	All the information that is currently available to farmers is available on the website.

Indemnities		
10.27	My tenancy agreement is for less than 5 years, will my landlord be required to indemnify my Glastir contract?	We will allow the landlord/landowner to indemnify the entire Glastir contract if the tenancy is for a period greater than 1 year and less than 5 years. It is likely that landlords will be required to confirm they are aware and approve application into Glastir at application stage. The landlord will also need to countersign the tenant's Glastir contract as the contract will be transferred to them when the land is taken back. The landlord will be responsible for the full contract from this point.
10.28	Where part of my land is rented for less than 5 years, will I be able to bring this land into Glastir?	We may allow the landlord/landowner to indemnify part of the Glastir contract if the tenancy is for less than 5 years, however, due to the complexity caused by the points being calculated over 5 years, we are considering whether part of a

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		Glastir contract can be indemnified. We will not allow an area of land to be indemnified if it fails to meet the minimum eligibility criteria of 3ha. This area would not be included within the Glastir contract.
10.29	How will unwritten tenancies be treated? Could evidence of payment of rent provide sufficient evidence of occupation? The TFA is happy to help provide further suggestions on how the problem can be solved if this is not sufficient.	At this stage we can only advise that farmers without written agreements consider acquiring them to offer some legal basis to their agreement. Although we cannot confirm how unwritten agreements will be treated in regard to Glastir, it would ultimately pose legality / control questions.
10.30	A Farm business Tenancy may be for 8 years but have a break clause at 4 years. This would not meet the 5 year agreement necessary for Glastir as the tenancy can be ended at the break clause.	Landlord would need to sign an indemnity.
10.31	Some F.B.T agreements allow the landlord to remove land from the tenancy at any time and for any purpose e.g. National Trust. Would this be acceptable for Glastir?	This has yet to be clarified.
10.32	As break clauses in F.B.T's are common and Landlords reserve the right to remove land from F.B.T agreements, do we know how WAG will view these clauses in respect of Glastir?	See 10:31 above.

11 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS		
	Question	Answer
11.1	I'm in Tir Gofal (TG) or Tir Cynnal (TC) what options are available to me?	You will be able to join Glastir by selecting options which are additional to the options you are delivering under your current agreement.
11.2	Does this include TG or TC agreements that would naturally end before Dec 2013?	Yes
11.3	I extended my TG/TC agreement to 2013 and want to join Glastir; are there any restrictions?	Yes, you will not be able to access the ACRES capital grant, the Targeted Element or the Common Land Element of Glastir.
11.4	Can I end my TG or TC agreement without penalty and join Glastir instead?	Yes for TC.
11.5	Is it true that some TG agreements do not finish until 2014?	Yes, a small number of agreements approved in 2009 will finish in 2014.
11.6	Will I be able to undertake further capital grants work under my current TG agreement?	Existing capital grants that form part of the current TG agreements will be honoured. No new capital grants work will be agreed to under the extension agreement.
11.7	How do I know whether or not my TG or TC agreements has been extended?	<p>If you accepted an offer of a Tir Cynnal or Tir Gofal extension under the transitional arrangements, you have been informed by Rural Payments Wales during early February, in writing, of the extension</p> <p>For those who either failed to respond or declined the offer, agreements will end at either the five year break stage, the end of the ten year commitment, if the 5 year break stage has passed, or by 31 December 2013 if this is sooner</p>
11.8	What happens to Tir Mynydd payments?	The last Tir Mynydd payments will be made in March 2011.

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		After this date the scheme will close.
11.9	What if farmers have a 5 year review due – will capital grant works be allowed up until the 10th year?	Only those where we have made a commitment during the review process to date.
11.10	Why did you extend TG agreements but not allowing new applicants to join?	We have already invested considerable sums of money into delivering environmental benefits on these farms. Wherever possible the environmental benefits already delivered through considerable investment both by government and farmers in previous schemes need to be maintained.
11.11	I intend to enter Glastir in 2012 and accepted the offer to enter into a new Transitional Tir Cynnal/Tir Gofal arrangement; will I still be paid for Glastir in 2012 and receive payment for my Transitional Tir Cynnal or Tir Gofal agreement?	Yes. Provided you are eligible to join Glastir and have chosen additional options to those within your Transitional TG or TC agreement, you will receive a payment for both Glastir and Transitional TC or TG. Participation in both Transitional Tir Cynnal /Tir Gofal and Glastir during the transitional period is subject to approval from the European Commission.
11.12	My Tir Cynnal agreement 10 year end date is in 2016 (or after end 2013) why was I offered an agreement with an end date of 2013?	With the introduction of Glastir, as part of the transitional arrangements, you had the opportunity to opt to take up the offer of an extension to your existing Tir Cynnal commitment which would then expire on 31 December 2013. If you did not take up this opportunity, you will have received formal notification of the termination of your current Tir Cynnal agreement in accordance with paragraph 2 of your Tir Cynnal Terms and Conditions via the offer letter. Your Tir Cynnal agreement will therefore end on the fifth anniversary of your existing agreement.
11.13	I chose to accept the Transitional Tir	No. You may still apply for Glastir but in order to qualify

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	Cynnal/Tir Gofal agreement that ends on 31 December 2013; does that prevent me from entering Glastir?	you must undertake additional options to your Transitional Tir Cynnal or Tir Gofal agreements. Participation in Transitional Tir Cynnal /Tir Gofal and Glastir during the transitional period is subject to approval from the European Commission.
11.14	I don't know when my break clause date is?	The break clause date is contained in your Tir Cynnal offer letter that was sent to you with the offer of an agreement. Front Office staff can view the break clause date via the Tir Cynnal Agreement, under the Agreement Details tab.
11.15	I did not accept the offer to join transitional Tir Cynnal will I get paid beyond my break clause date?	No. If you declined or did not respond to the offer to join Transitional Tir Cynnal you will not receive a payment beyond your five years unless you join Glastir
11.16	The letter stated that some of the clauses within the enclosed Scheme Rules differ from those within your current Tir Cynnal terms and conditions – what are the differences?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All scheme rules must be read. • It is important to note that Transitional Tir Cynnal contains the same land management conditions and payments as contained within the existing Tir Cynnal scheme. • Commitments under Transitional Tir Cynnal will start on 01-01-2010 and end on 31-12-2013 • Dual use of land will be phased out by the end of 2013, this may affect Transitional Tir Cynnal at an earlier date . <p>For those whose 'Related Application' on their TC agreement on CAPIT is IACS 2005 or IACS 2006 (this is shown on the Agreement Details Tab) the additional</p>

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		<p>clauses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beneficiaries must comply with the requirements of cross compliance. • Transferring/selling land (page 6 of agreement)
11.17	If I did not accept the transitional arrangement, when will I receive my final payment under Tir Cynnal?	This will depend upon the break clause per individual farmer but it will be related to your five year break clause. There will be no remaining TG or TC agreements (with very few exceptions) after 31/12/2013.
11.18	When am I likely to receive my first payment under Glastir?	Claims for payment will be made on the 2012 SAF. We are aiming to make an advance payment at the end of the summer subject to all claims having been successfully checked including cross checks and administrative checks. The balance payments will be released by end of December 2012 subject to full validation.
11.19	Do the transitional arrangements affect my current OFS agreement?	No
11.20	I accepted the transitional Tir Cynnal offer do I now have to enter Glastir?	No, entry into Glastir is optional.
11.21	I accepted the transitional Tir Cynnal offer, can I bring in additional land at my original 5 year break date?	No, the new commitment will run from 01-01-2010 to 31-12-2013 and will be based on the land in your original Tir Cynnal agreement.
11.22	I accepted the transitional Tir Cynnal offer	No, the new commitment will run from 01-01-2010 to 31-

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	and can I dispose of land at my original 5 year break date?	12-2013 and will be based on the land in your original Tir Cynnal agreement.
11.23	The transitional offer letter stated "...However if any of the land within your agreement is currently claimed by another farmer, and the European Commission impose a financial penalty for this practice, we may have to review the position in respect to this land, at an earlier date." Will the financial penalty be applied to the farmer?	No. The financial penalty will not be applied to the farmer. The financial penalty will be against Welsh Assembly Government but we are forewarning farmers that the land will be removed from their agreement in the future if this was necessary.
11.24	Why were several letters sent regarding the transitional arrangements?	We received several queries concerning the current practice of dual use of land by different farmers, and the possible consequences of accepting a transitional Tir Cynnal commitment. The deadline for responding to the Tir Cynnal Transitional offer letters was therefore extended to 30 th November 2009 in order to give more time to those farmers affected by the dual use of land issue.
11.25	Where can I get more information about the dual use of land issue?	Articles have been published in Gwlad magazine. Furthermore, all farmers have been written to explaining the dual use of land issue.
11.26	What if I have changed my mind but already submitted my acceptance form?	You should have written in to your local divisional office and advised them that you had changed your mind. No further changes can now be accepted.
11.27	I am currently a Tir Cynnal agreement	There is no impact. The Tir Gofal application window is now

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	holder who is waiting to join Tir Gofal. How does the Transitional Tir Cynnal arrangement affect my ability to join Tir Gofal?	closed. For pending applications accepting or declining the TC transitional offer did not affect ability to join Tir Gofal. If these farmers for some reason do not sign up to TG, and failed to respond to the offer of a transitional TC agreement, their TC agreement will end at the 5 year break clause.
11.28	I was not sent a letter about the extension.	TG Agreement holders with September, October, November and December anniversary dates were not written to. We managed these customers separately.
11.29	In the letter it stated that: If during further validation it is established that you do not have full management control of the land as outlined within the enclosed article, we will need to review your eligibility for the scheme which could result in the closure of your commitment and recoveries of payments made. How does this affect me?	This is only an issue if there are two farmers claiming on the same land and one of those farmers wants to enter the land into Glastir in 2012. In this case we would need to establish who has full management control of the land and only one farmer would be eligible. If we establish that you do not have full management control we may have to terminate your agreement and we may need to recover any previous payment made.
11.30	Customer A has a Tir Cynnal agreement and an OFS2 agreement on his land. Customer B has a Tir Cynnal agreement and also claims SPS on the same land. However, customer A has also put customer B's land under his OFS2 agreement, therefore customer B's land is being claimed on for TC, SPS and OFS by two different customers. They both returned their transitional	The Tir Cynnal agreement can continue to be claimed and customer A can continue to claim an OFS2 agreement at the same time until 2013. However, this practice will not be accepted for OFCS, to be introduced in 2010, and Glastir from 2012. Under these schemes, farmers must be the sole claimant, and have full management responsibility and control of the land, for the duration of the commitment. This phased approach is designed to help the industry make business decisions to align working practices and tenant/landlord arrangement with EU requirements. This phasing out period may need to

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	<p>acceptances.</p> <p>If the TC agreement runs from 01 Jan 2010 to 31 December 2013 will the fact that the customer A has an OFS2 agreement on the land at the same time until May 2013 satisfy the TC dual land use issue?</p>	<p>be brought forward should EC action be taken before 2012.</p>
11.31	<p>Can I have a Targeted Element contract in addition to my extended TG/TC agreement?</p>	<p>TG/TC customers will not be able to hold a Targeted Element contract at the same time as a TG or TC agreement. They are able to apply in advance for the Targeted Element, which would start after their TG/TC commitments have expired. For instance, if they hold a transition agreement which expires on 31 Dec 2013, they can apply for a Targeted Element contract that would start on 1 Jan 2014.</p>

12 MONITORING GLASTIR, BREACHES AND PENALTIES		
12.1	How will you monitor the scheme?	Farms will be inspected using established selection and inspection procedures.
12.2	Who will be policing the scheme?	Rural Inspectorate Wales (RIW) will inspect farms on the same basis as current agri-environment inspections. The EU are likely to audit a selection of farms on occasions also.
12.3	If there is a Cross compliance breach found on a Glastir inspection, would it affect the SPS claim.	Yes. Cross compliance penalties identified during a Glastir inspection will impact on SPS and vice versa. Glastir Scheme breaches do not carry across to SPS.

13 MISCELLANEOUS		
13.1	Will you be supporting access on farms?	Under the targeted scheme there are likely to be capital grants available (subject to certain conditions) to support the development of educational access on appropriate farms. This is meant to help with the provision of toilets, hand washing facilities, basic car parking and, in some case, classroom facilities.
13.2	Is it permissible to have a motocross track on a holding covered by a Glastir Contract?	Glastir will be compatible with diversification enterprises. Areas used for motorsport may be excluded from Glastir but motorsport on a farm would not preclude allowing the rest of the land on that farm into Glastir. Each site will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. All land entered into Glastir must be managed to cross compliance standards.
13.3	How will you establish an environmental baseline to monitor and evaluate Glastir overtime?	Ongoing work on Tir Gofal evaluation is also enabling the establishment of baseline measures for Glastir. It is an RDP 2007-13 requirement to evaluate programme measures.