

Policies to encourage trees on farms in the UK and Ireland:

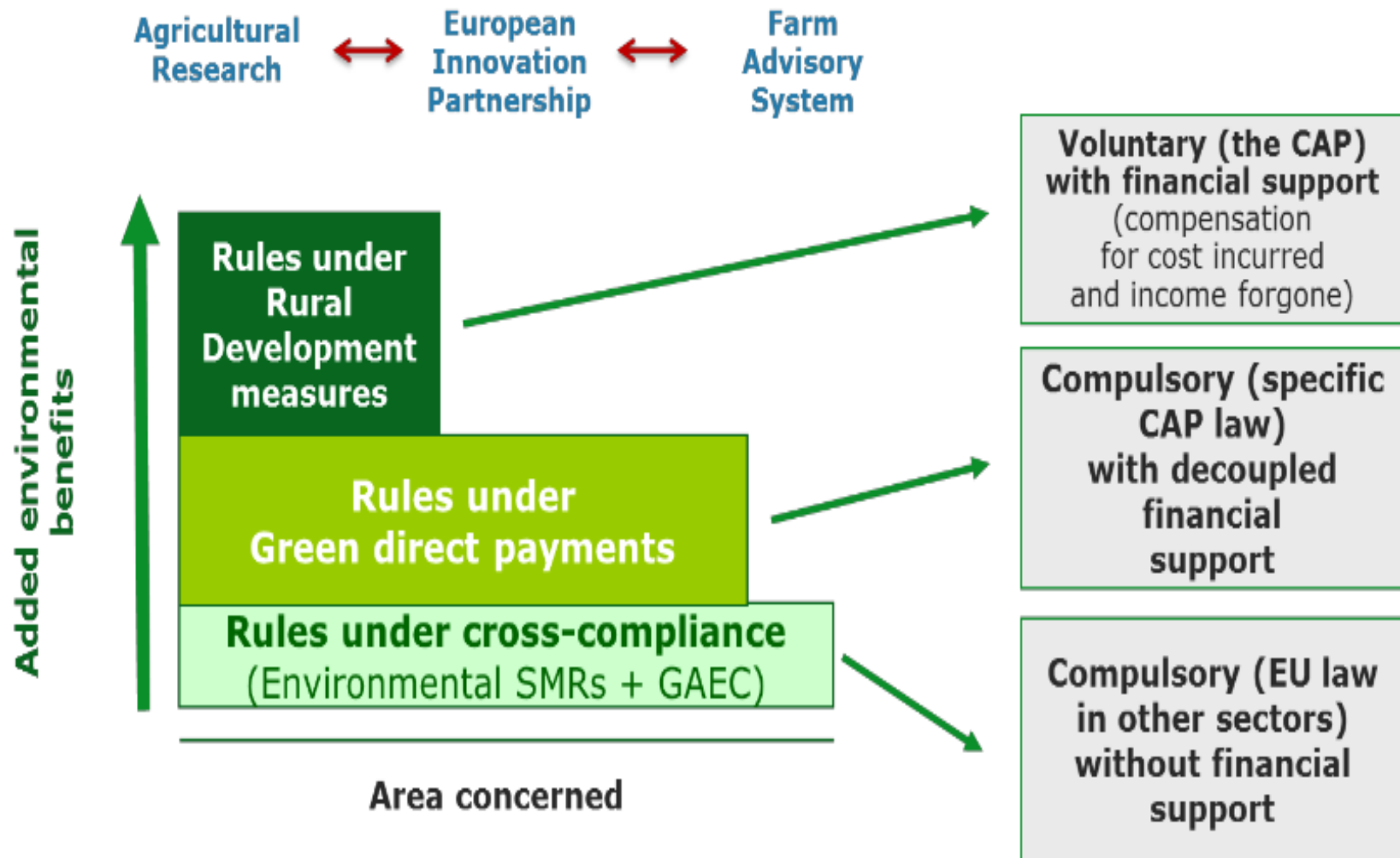
June 2017 update



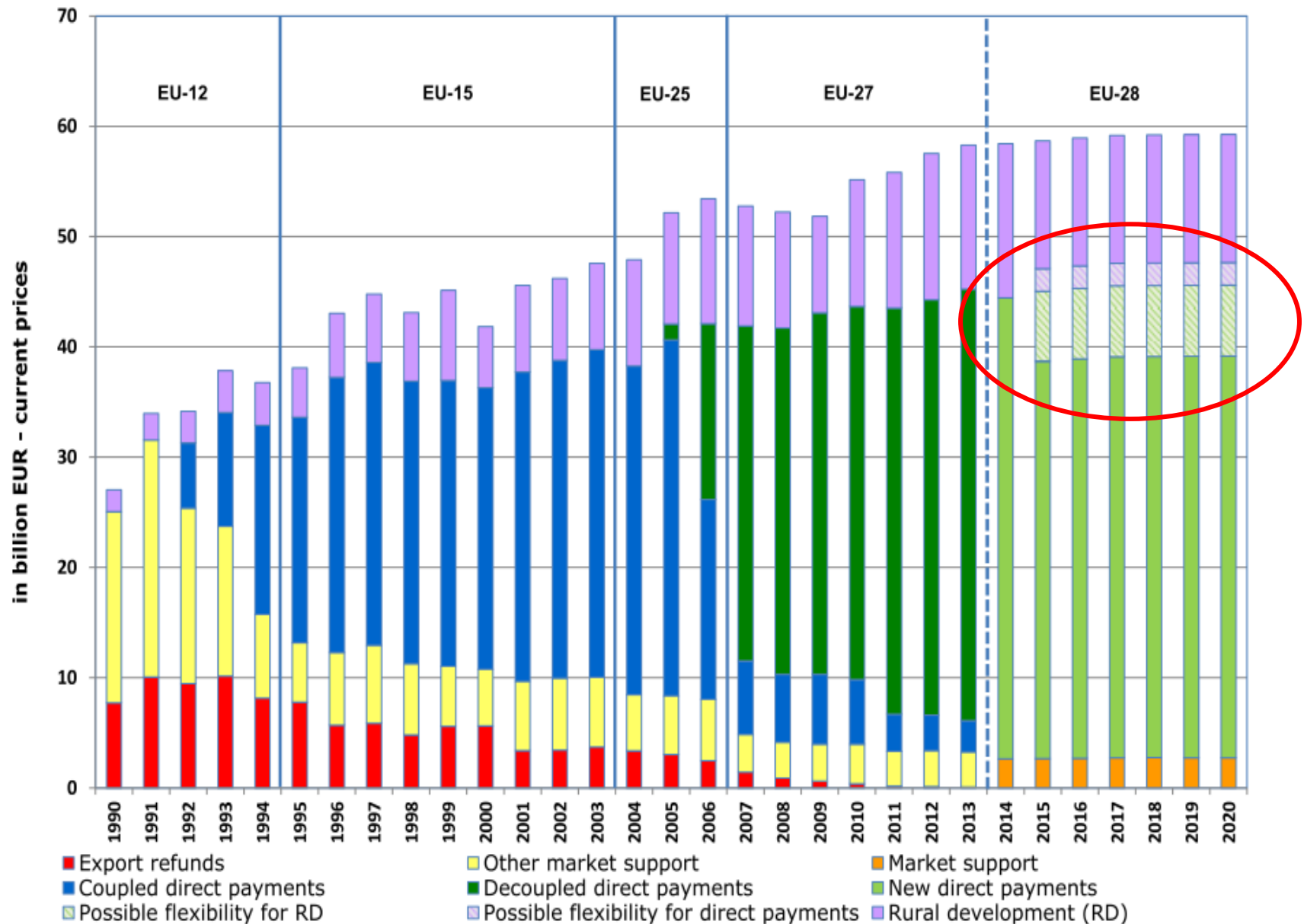
Cross-compliance, Pillar I and Pillar II

Gerry Lawson (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Edinburgh), Eugene Curran (Forest Service, Skibbereen), Jim McAdam (Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute, Belfast), Mike Strachan (Forestry Commission, Perth), Tim Pagella (University of Wales, Bangor), Jo Smith (Organic Research Centre, Newbury)

Flexibility in CAP Components (1)



Flexibility in CAP components (2)



Flexibility in CAP Components (3)

Pillar I “Targeted support for farmers“ ... first 3 mandatory.

1. basic payment per hectare (*with level “harmonised according to national or regional economic or administrative criteria and subject to an ‘internal’ convergence process”*);
2. **‘greening’ component, as support to offset the cost of providing environmental public goods not remunerated by the market (30% of MS budget);**
3. additional payment for five years for young farmers;
4. *payment whereby farmers are granted additional support for the first hectares of farmland (“redistributive payment” - only BE, BG, DE, FR, HR, LT, PL, RO);*
5. *additional income support in areas with specific natural constraints (only Denmark?);*
6. *coupled support for production, granted in respect of certain areas or types of farming for economic and/or social reasons (“voluntary coupled support” . only UKS and IE in British Isles);*
7. *simplified system for small farmers, with payments of up to EUR 1,250.*

Pillar II .. “Rural Development “
 Cofinancing, with multiannual national or regional programming (118 areas in total) based on a European ‘menu of measures’.
 Considerable flexibility

PILLAR I	TARGETED ACTION	PILLAR II*
Green payment	ENVIRONMENT	Agri-environment-climate Organic, Natura 2000
Top-up payment	YOUNG FARMER	Business development grants Higher investment aid
Top-up payment	AREAS WITH NATURAL CONSTRAINTS	Area payments
Alternative simplified scheme	SMALL FARMER	Business development grants
Improved legal framework	PRODUCER COOPERATION	Aid for setting up producer groups Cooperation and short supply chain

*Only main measures that target the specific issue under Pillar 2 are mentioned.

Flexibility in “Greening”

Agroforestry hectares count an Ecological Focus Area (EFA) but only areas declared as new agroforestry in Pillar II. the other “Tree” Landscape Features are more important.

[illegible]

DETAIL - Pillar I - reduction in BPS based on tree numbers

[Commission Delegated Regulation 640/2014](#) (supplementing and interpreting Regulation 1306/2013) devotes its Chapter II to “**Agricultural parcels with landscape features and trees**”. There are two Articles in the Chapter:

Article 9 “Determination of areas where the agricultural parcel contains landscape features and trees”:

1. Where certain landscape features, in particular **hedges**, ditches and walls, are traditionally part of good agriculture cropping or utilisation practices on agricultural area in certain regions, **Member States may decide that the corresponding area shall be considered part of the eligible area** of an agricultural parcel within the meaning of Article 67(4)(a) of [Regulation \(EU\) No 1306/2013](#) provided that it does not exceed a total width to be determined by the Member State concerned.
2. **Any landscape features subject to the requirements and standards listed in Annex II** to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 which form part of the total area of an agricultural parcel **shall be considered part of the eligible area** of that agricultural parcel.
3. An agricultural parcel that contains **scattered trees** shall be considered as eligible area provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - a. **agricultural activities can be carried out in a similar way** as on parcels without trees in the same area; and
 - b. the **number of trees per hectare** does not exceed a maximum density..... “The maximum density... **shall be defined by Member States** and notified on the basis of traditional cropping practices, natural conditions and environmental reasons. **It shall not exceed 100 trees per hectare**”. (EURAF has [asked](#) for the following clarification “**farmers can plant more than 100 seedlings/ha under sub-measure 8.2, but they must regularly thin, prune or pollard to ensure that there are never more than 100 trees/ha with a crown diameter exceeding 4m**”)
4. This paragraph shall not apply to **scattered fruit trees** which yield repeated harvests, to **scattered trees which**

DETAIL - Pillar I - pro-rata reduction in BPS based on (e.g.) crown density

Commission Delegated Regulation [640/2014](#). **Article 10** (supplementing and interpreting Regulation 1306/2013)

Article 10, Pro-rata system for permanent grassland containing landscape features and trees.

Note: if selected by MS this is an alternative to Article 9 - but is only applicable to trees on permanent grassland.

- 1. As regards permanent grassland with **scattered ineligible features, such as landscape features and trees**, Member States may decide to apply a pro-rata system to determine the eligible area within the reference parcel. The pro-rata system shall consist of different categories of homogeneous land cover types for which a fixed reduction coefficient based on the percentage of ineligible area is applied. The category representing the lowest percentage of ineligible area shall not exceed 10 % of ineligible area and no reduction coefficient shall apply to that category.*
- 2. Any landscape features subject to the requirements and standards listed in Annex II to [Regulation \(EU\) No 1306/2013](#) which form part of the total area of an agricultural parcel shall be considered part of the eligible area.*
- 3. This Article shall not apply to permanent grassland containing fruit trees which yield repeated harvests.*

Tree information is held in the LPIS polygons, polylines or polydots

Images are increasingly available with pixel resolution less than 1m.

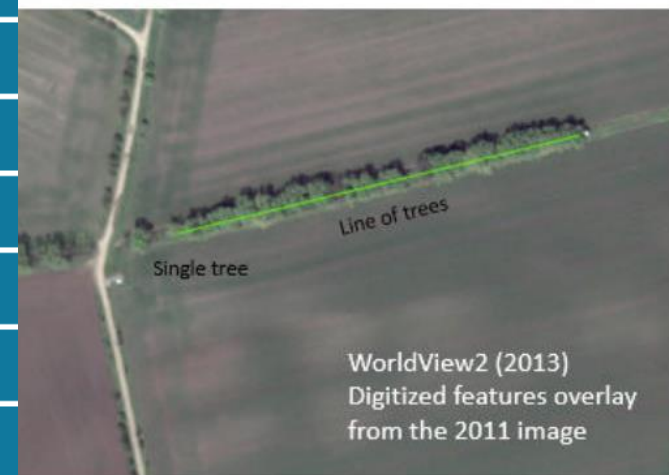
National/regional LPIS systems are expected to make images available to farmers at 1:5000 resolution (i.e pixel size is 0.5m).

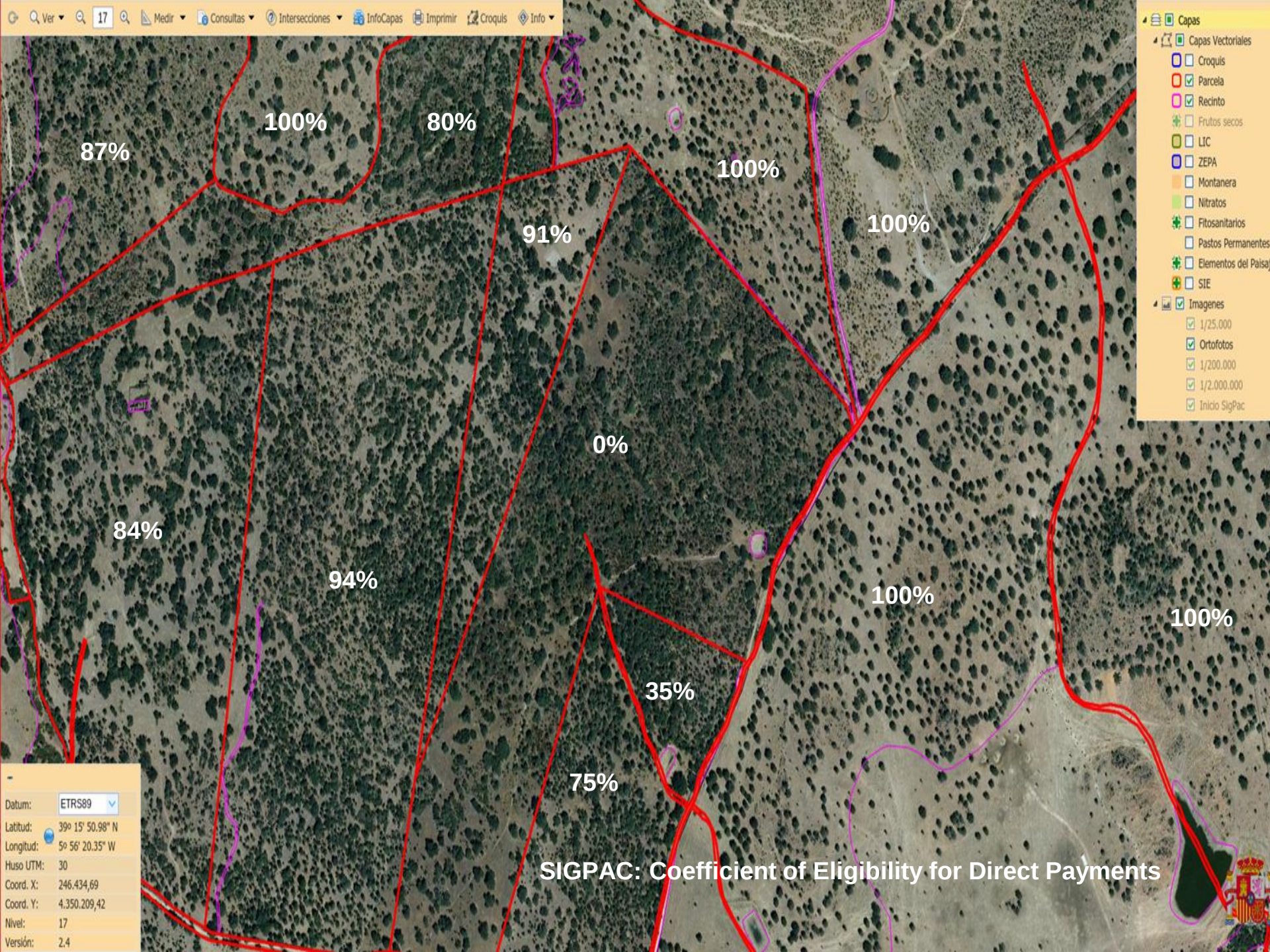
Most data is **publicly available** in Spain, France, Flanders, Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia .. and list is growing

LPIS data is very difficult to obtain in the UK - even for research purposes.

In Spain NDVI (to distinguish bare ground), DTMs (to eliminate steep slopes) and LIDAR (to distinguish tree from shrub cover) are used to establish eligibility for Direct Payments. The “SIGPAC Viewer” is **fully public** (next slide).

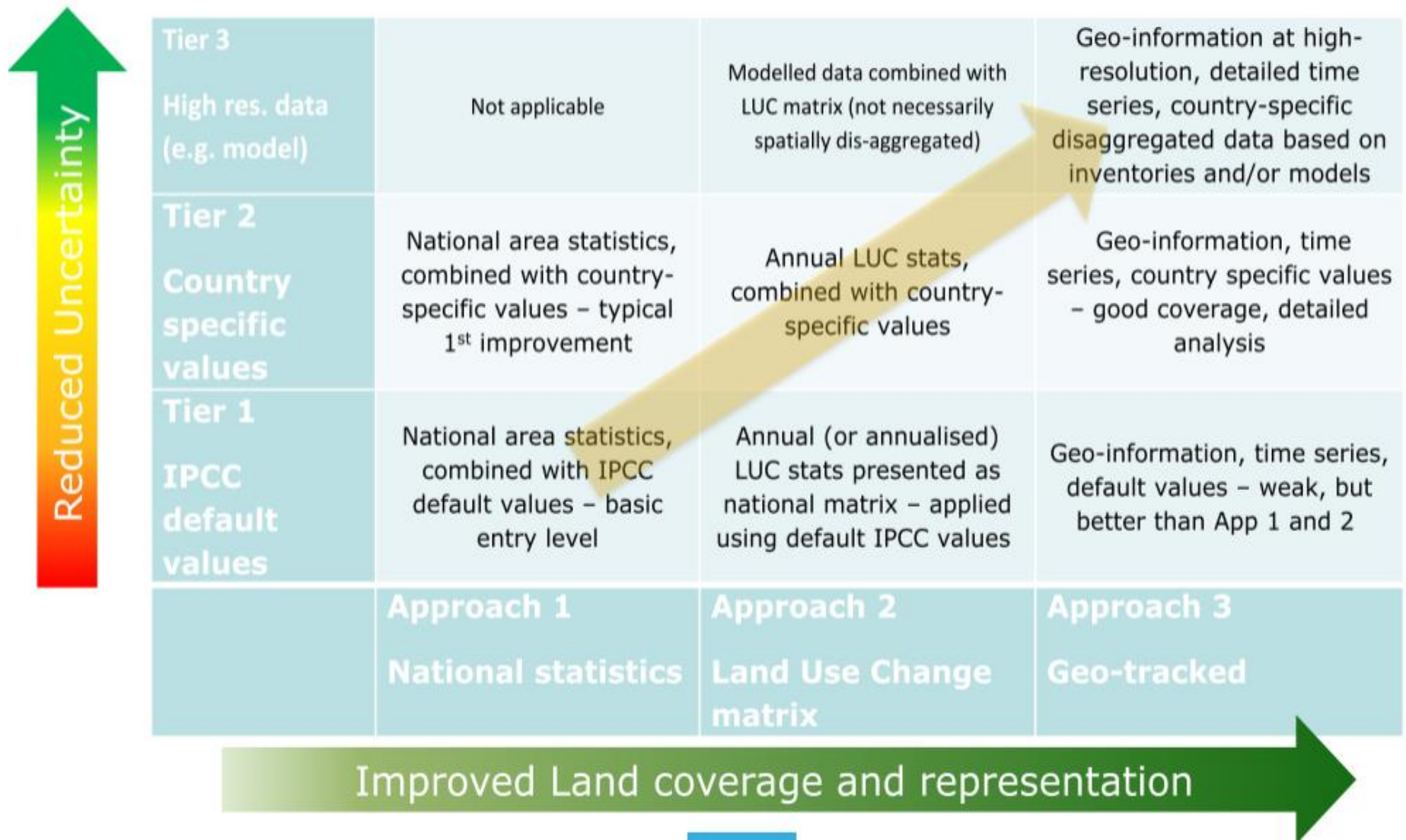
GeoEye-1 (0.46m)	😊
GeoEye-2 (0.34m)	😊
WorldView-1 (0.46m)	😊
WorldView-2 (0.46m)	😊
WorldView-3 (0.31m)	😊
Pleiades-1A (0.5m)	😊
Pleiades-1B (0.5m)	😊
KOMPSAT-3A (0.55m)	
KOMPSAT-3 (0.7m)	
QuickBird (0.65m)	
Gaofen-2 (0.8m)	
TripleSat (0.8m)	
IKONOS (0.82m)	
SkySat-1 (0.9m)	
SkySat-2 (0.9m)	





The Climate Angle - LPIS data is also used for LULUCF Reporting by EU MS

Improving the accuracy and robustness of estimates

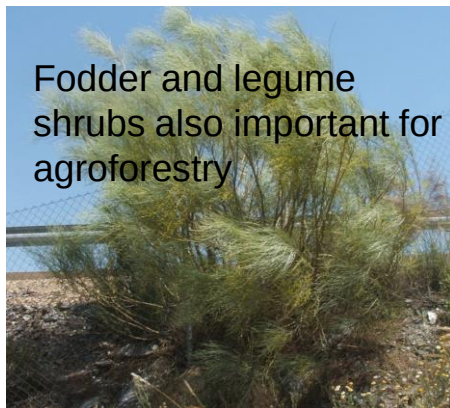


Flexibility in forest definitions (UNFCCC)

Forest thresholds are defined by Member States in the “LULUCF Decision” (Annex V Decision 529/2015/EU)

Only 6 EU Member States use the FAO minimum area, crown cover and tree height criteria in their UNFCCC/ LULUCF accounting.

8 EU Member States think that “trees” need only be 2-3 m high.



Member state	Crown cover (%)	Minimum area (ha)	Height (m)	Minimal width (m)
Croatia, Poland	10	0.1	2	10m for Poland
Bulgaria, Germany	10	0.1	5	
Romania, (Southern) Finland	10	0.25	5	20
Italy, Luxembourg	10	0.5	5	
Denmark, (Northern) Finland, France, Sweden	10	0.5	5	20 (10m for Sweden)
Portugal	10	1	5	20
Ireland, Latvia	20	0.1	5	20
United Kingdom	20	0.1	2	20
Slovakia	20	0.3	5	
Belgium, Netherlands	20	0.5	5	30m for Netherlands
Spain	20	1	3	25
Greece	25	0.3	2	
Lithuania	30	0.1	5	10
Slovenia	30	0.25	2	
Czech Republic, Estonia	30	0.5	2	20m for Czech Republic
Hungary	30	0.5	5	10
Austria	30	0.05	2	10

Evolution of Pillar II support for AF in 2014-20 compared with 2007-13

Regulation 1698/2005 (“RDR Basic Act” for CAP 2007-13)

Article 44 “**First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land**” Support ... to farmers to create agroforestry systems combining **extensive** agriculture and forestry systems. Support shall cover the **establishment costs**. Agroforestry systems refer to land use systems in which **trees** are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land (*but Pillar I, Single Farm Payments were limited to <50 trees/ha in Working Document [Agri/2254/2003](#)*)

Regulation 1305/2013 (“RDR Basic Act” CAP 2014-2020)

Article 23. “**Establishment of Agroforestry**”. “Land use systems in which **trees** are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land”. (*where minimum and maximum tree densities are set by MS*)

Article 21. “**Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests**”. Para (1)(b) “Establishment of agroforestry systems”.

Article 24. “**Prevention and restoration of damage to forests from forest fires and natural disasters and catastrophic events**”. Para (1)(b) : “Local small scale prevention activities against fire and other natural hazards **including the use of grazing animals**”.

Uptake of AF in the 118 Pillar II “regions” of the EU

Measure 8.2 is now activated in 35 regions

France (15 of 27 old “régions”: Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Guadeloupe, Guyane, Haute-Normandie, Île-de-France, Limousin, Lorraine, Martinique, Midi-Pyrénées, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Pays de la Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Rhône-Alpes)

Spain (6 of 17 regiones: Andalucía, Asturias, Extremadura, Galicia, País Vasco, Comunidad Valenciana)

Italy (5 of 21 regions: Basilicata, Marche, Puglia, Umbria, Veneto)

Portugal (3 of 3 regions: Continente, Azores, Madeira)

United Kingdom (3 of 4 “regions”: Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales)

Belgium (1 of 2 regions: Flanders)

Hungary (single RDP for whole MS)

Greece (single RDP for whole MS)

Forestry is not part of the CAP in Ireland. New agroforestry is supported in a separate regulation but the land is classified as “forest” (afforestation). Direct payments are protected for 15 yrs.

Pillar II 2013-2020 Measure 8.2: Budget & Planned Areas

Country	Region	Area (ha)	Amount (€)	Cost/ha
Italy (5)	Basilicata	50	826488	16,530
	Marche	437	2000000	4,577
	Puglia	500	5000000	10,000
	Umbria	200	1000000	5,000
	Veneto	77	231911	3,012
	TOTAL	1264	9058399	7,166
France (15)	Auvergne	100	793650	7,937
	Bass Normandie	not specified	200000	
	Guadeloupe	30	363353	12,112
	Guyane	500	870000	1,740
	Haute Normandie	not specified	700000	
	Ile de France	500	800000	1,600
	Limousin	500	400000	800
	Martinique	10	117648	11,765
	Midi Pyrenees	1000	754717	755
	Rhone Alpes	420	573 333	1 365
	Lorraine	600	1 358 570	2 264
	Nord Pas de Cal	1000	754717	755
	Pays de Loire	400	1000000	2,500
	Picardie	350	666667	1,905
	Poitou Charentes	230	133333	580
	TOTAL	5640	7554085	1,339

Country	Region	Area (ha)	Amount (€)	Cost/ha
Spain (6)	Andalucia	48800	26000000	533
	Asturias	1200	18333333	15,278
	Extremadura	6894	43813392	6,355
	Galicia	852	764000	897
	Pais Vasco	539	1418000	2,631
	Comunidad Va	985	1300000	1,320
	TOTAL	59270	91628725	1,546
UK (3)	Wales	147	491800	3,346
	Scotland	300	1200000	4,000
	N Ireland	52	121951	2,345
	TOTAL	499	1813751	3,635
Portugal (3)	Continente	2372	2585951	1,090
	Açores	70	941176	13,445
	Madeira	200	900000	4,500
	TOTAL	2642	4427127	1,676
Belgium (1)	Flanders	150	500000	3,333
Hungary	National	1800	7272000	4,040
Greece	National	2000	21367521	10,684
ALL	Grand Total	73265	143621608	1,960

Around 74,000 ha at a cost of €143.6 M

See datafile (and possible updates) [here](#)

BPS eligibility of scattered trees & EFA Hedges - England

EFA hedges

A hedge can only be used as part of an ecological focus area if it is growing on or next to arable land which forms part of the holding. In accordance with cross compliance rules, it must have:

- a continuous length of at least 20 metres, or is part of any such length or
- a continuous length of less than 20 metres where it meets (at an intersection or junction) another hedgerow at each end

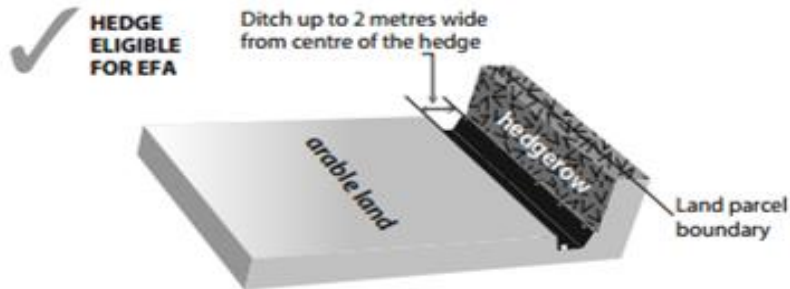
These hedges can be any width, or any height. They must be maintained for the whole scheme year (in line with cross compliance rules). ~~however newly planted hedges can count for EFA if they are in the ground when a BPS application is made.~~

Hedges can include gaps. There is no limit on how many gaps a hedge can have – as long as each individual gap is not more than 20 metres.

Hedges not protected under cross compliance which are wider than 2 metres from the centre are not eligible. This applies for BPS and greening.

To count as an EFA, a hedge:

- must be on arable land or next to arable land along its longest edge (it's ok if there is an eligible feature in between, for example a ditch that is up to 2 metres wide from the centre of a hedge)



- ✓ ditch is on eligible land and not large enough to be ineligible
- ✓ hedgerow is adjacent to arable land

- must be at a farmer's disposal
- doesn't have to contain trees, but any trees that are in it do form part of the hedge
- is eligible if it's on a bank

Trees are eligible if they are:

- a) individual trees scattered within an agricultural parcel;
- b) lines of trees (of a maximum of two trees wide) on an agricultural parcel;
- c) groups of trees on an agricultural parcel; and

- i) the area underneath the canopy is used for agricultural activity (**this condition is met where it is suitable for cultivation or grazing of livestock**);
- ii) more than **50% of the area** underneath the tree canopy is covered by grasses, other herbaceous forage or arable land.

BPS eligibility of parcels with scattered trees - Scotland

Scotland - exclusion details are given in a BPS [Technical Assessment](#)

The Scottish Cross Compliance [Guidelines](#) say “**Trees' means trees with a crown diameter greater than four metres**”

Example nine

In this example the feature is trees. The area of ineligibility is defined by the parcel boundary, which is also a TOID, and a percentage ineligible can be determined.

Assess percentage ineligible:

- less or more than 50 per cent - $(1/2)?$ = less
- less or more than 25 per cent - $(1/4)?$ = less
- less or more than 10 per cent - $(1/10)?$ = more

In this example the dense impenetrable trees, with no available grazing understory, was assessed as being 20 per cent ineligible as the remainder was assessed as open grazed woodland.

Parcels of grazed woodland with less than 100 trees per hectare **are eligible** under the Basic Payment Scheme. Parcels of grazed woodland with more than 100 trees per hectare may also be considered eligible if you can demonstrate that:

- there has been a history of **acceptable grazing practice** (for example, through previous grazing practice, previous scheme applications, or the presence of trees with features caused by browsing – such as basal swelling), and
- **grazing is not damaging the ecological value of the site**, for example, by significantly reducing the number of existing tree seedlings and saplings or by reducing the occurrence of grazing sensitive plants such as bramble.



BPS eligibility of parcels with scattered trees - Wales

The following are eligible for BPS since they are GAEC 7 landscape features - see [Single Application Rules](#)

Hedges, stone walls, stone faced banks, earth banks, slate fences, some of which are used as traditional field boundaries, but that may not always be the case: **Hedges include any hedge up to a maximum width of 10 metres;**

Ponds: up to 0.1 hectares, naturally occurring or created under a Rural Development scheme, ditches, field margins, buffer strips and scheduled ancient monuments

Trees (protected by Tree Preservation Orders)

If a **group/line of trees** in a field has any remnants of an earth bank, hedge, wall etc, it can be considered a GAEC landscape feature protected by cross compliance and be eligible for BPS

Groups of trees (three or more trees growing very close together and creating a canopy of branches that form an area of cover above the ground equal to or over 100m² (0.01ha). These are **ineligible for BPS** along with **large individual trees** with a canopy area more than 100m².

Parcels with **more than 100 trees/ha are ineligible.**

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 that the grasses or other herbaceous forage remain predominant (q.v) as well as land which can be grazed and which forms part of established local practices where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant in grazing areas”.*

From 2015 Wales considers permanent grassland to include all native dwarf shrubs in the Ericacea (heather) family and the species *Ulex galli* (western gorse) and/or native species from the Juncacea (rushes) and cyperacea (sedges) families.

See the Woodland trust [“keep trees on farms campaign”](#)

BPS eligibility of parcels with scattered trees - Ireland

Hedges, short rotation coppice, groups of trees (smaller than 0.3ha) and **afforestation** are considered as Landscape Features and Ecological Focus areas in “Greening” Regulations and in BPS rules.

The agricultural activity must be the predominant activity on the area. Where non-agricultural activities also occur, that area shall be considered to be used predominantly for agricultural activities provided that the **agricultural activities can be exercised without being significantly hampered by the intensity, nature, duration and timing of the non-agricultural activities.**

Rules summarised [here](#)

EFA Conversion and Weighting Factors			
Features	Conversion Factor	Weighting Factor (if both factors are applied)	Ecological Focus Area
Hedges / Trees in a Line	5	2	1 linear m = 10 m ²
Drains	3	2	1 linear m = 6 m ²
Buffer Strips	6	1.5	1 linear m = 9 m ²
Land Lying Fallow	Not applicable	1	1ha
Catch crops	Not applicable	0.3	0.3ha
Nitrogen fixing crops	Not applicable	0.7	0.7ha
Short rotation coppice	Not applicable	0.3	0.3ha
Group of Trees /Field copses	Not applicable	1.5	1.0 m ² = 1.5 m ²
SPS Eligible Forestry	Not applicable	1	1 ha

BPS eligibility of parcels with scattered trees - Northern Ireland

Rules for 2012 (referring to SFP) have been found, nothing more recent...

The following are **not eligible** for SFP:

- Christmas trees.
- Woodland which is not grazed.
- Woodland with **more than 50 trees** per hectare, but see exceptions opposite.
- Woodland planted under the terms of the Woodland Grant Scheme and Farm Woodland Premium Scheme or the Agri-environment Scheme option (provision of native trees/ungrazed grass margins planted with trees) will not constitute grazed woodland as the tree density is substantially more than 50 trees per hectare (but see exceptions opposite).

Grazed woodland or orchards with more than 50 trees per hectare **are eligible** if:

- There has been a **history of acceptable grazing practice** and there continues to be sufficient forage and evidence of acceptable grazing.
- **Grazing is not damaging the ecological value of the site**, for example, by significantly reducing the number of existing tree seedlings and saplings or by reducing the occurrence of grazing sensitive plants. Where the grazing is available right up to the tree trunks, no deduction is required. Reduction only needed if there is bare ground or mulch under the trees and consequently no grazing is available on these areas.
- Land that was eligible and on which SFP was paid in respect of **2008 scheme year** and is subsequently (after 31 December 2008) converted to forestry, set-aside or agri-environment schemes (payment for duration of scheme).
- Land **managed for agroforestry** where the planting has taken place in such a way that the area of the field is utilized for agricultural activity in the years of tree establishment.

Pillar II - UK & Ireland

Individual presenters: Ireland,
Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales,
England

Angela Leadsom (ex UK Environment Secretary) at Oxford Farming Conference made no mention of agroforestry but promised a bonfire of EU regulations on agriculture: *“no more 6ft EU billboards littering the landscape, no more existential debates to determine **what counts as a bush, a hedge, or a tree**; no more ridiculous, bureaucratic three-crop rule”*.

Submeasure 8.2 (agroforestry) is included in the Rural Development Programme (2014-2020) under Measure 8 (Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests).

Northern Ireland (1)

“Agroforestry will integrate trees with crops and/or livestock on the same plot of land”

AF is available as an option in the Environmental Farming Scheme (EFS), under Measure 10, “delivering benefits of carbon sequestration, biodiversity, soil and water quality”.

Costs are estimated for trees established at 400/hectare (5m x 5m spacing) and protecting with 1.5m tubular net-guard and stake.

Budget in the RDP is to plant 52ha at a cost of €121,951 (€2,345/ha) by 2020.

Agroforestry should not be established on Permanent Grassland Sensitive (PGS) fields, or on breeding wader sites.

Minimum area permitted is 0.1ha



Northern Ireland (2)

Species: oak, birch, alder, rowan, wild cherry, crab apple, scots pine, aspen, wych elm, willow, sycamore, ash (not at present) whitebeam, apple, walnut, other species where appropriately justified.

Where **fruit trees** are planted, they must be combined with forest tree species and the forest species should be in majority (more than 50%).

AFBI recommends that trees are initially planted at **400 stems/ha**, with first thinning when pasture forage levels are reducing, second thinning at years 15-20, to leave a final stocking of 120-150 /ha

After planting keep a 1m diameter weed-free zone around each tree. Plant a **mixture of species** - for example it is desirable to use at least 3 species, with no species exceeding 70% of the mix.

Prune bottom side branches from the trees during the first 5 years. Use wider net-guards for protection rather than rigid tree shelters.

In silvopastoral systems graze with sheep for the first 7 years at a stocking rate of **15 ewes/ha**. Once the tree guards are removed cattle should be introduced at a stocking of **5 cattle/ha**.

Uptake: Tranche 1 - **32 applicants on 32.5 ha** (64%.of total)

All are farmers with a wide variety of situations and objectives.



Silvopasture at Loughgall. Ash trees are planted at 5 x 5m spacing into ryegrass which is fertilized at 160 kg N/ha and grazed from March to November

Ireland (1) - 195 ha of agroforestry planned at cost of €971k

Agro-Forestry (Grant and Premium Category 11)



Agroforestry is the practice of combining forestry and agriculture in a mutually beneficial way.

Tree species

Acceptable species include oak, sycamore and cherry but other species can also be considered on a case by case basis. Large plants (90 cm - 120 cm) should be used. Planting should be carried out using pit planting where possible.

Initial stocking rate should be between 400 and 1000 trees per hectare equally spaced out. Minimum plot size is 0.5 ha while minimum plot width is 20 metres.

Allowable agricultural activities

Grazing by sheep or young domestic stock is permitted during spring and summer for the first six to eight years. Trees must be

protected and tree shelters checked regularly. Once trees are of a sufficient size, tree shelters can then be replaced with plastic mesh and larger stock can be introduced.

Silage and hay production is also permitted. It is important that appropriate machinery is used when cutting silage and/or hay so as to ensure that the trees are not inadvertently damaged.

Ireland (2) - advice on agroforestry

Soils

Ideally, sites should contain free draining mineral soils and should have no requirement for additional drainage.

In general, sites suitable for agro-forestry should not require additional fertiliser for tree growth. However, additional nitrogen (up to 100kg/ha) may be required to promote grass growth for spring/summer grazing. This can be assessed on a site by site basis.

Grant aid

80% of eligible costs are covered. Land classified by the Department as 'unimproved/unenclosed' (i.e. GPC 1) will not be eligible for support under GPC11.

Grant rates and payment structure are paid on a fixed grant basis. Premiums will be paid for five years and will cover the cost of maintenance only.

The maximum grant and premium rates are detailed below. The afforestation grant is a fixed grant to cover the costs incurred in the establishment of a forest and paid exclusive of VAT. It is paid in two instalments as outlined below. An additional allowance for fencing (to the maximum rates detailed below) is payable with the First Grant instalment.

Please note that agro-forestry must remain under forestry and therefore is subject to a re-planting obligation.

The grant application is made by the forest owner in association with a [Registered Forester](#) (PDF 54 KB). Valuable information on how to make a grant application, eligibility requirements, available options, etc. can be found in [this section](#).



Ireland (3) Agroforestry grant rates

Grant Rates (€/ha)

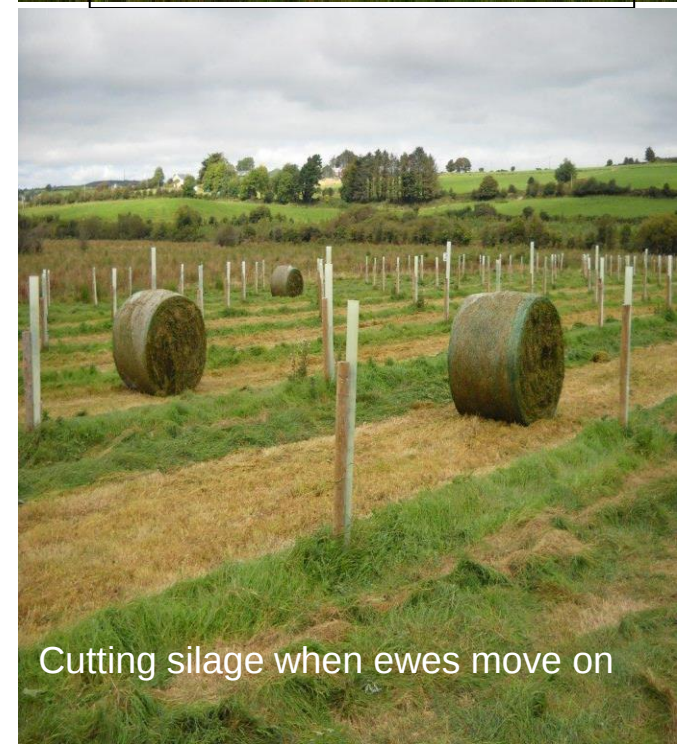
Grant/Premium Category (GPC)	1st Grant (€/ha)	2nd Grant (€/ha)	Additional Fencing Allocation (IS436)	Alternative Fencing Allocation (Non IS436)	Total Available Funding (€/ha)
GPC 11 – Agro-Forestry	2960	990	500	450	4450

Premium Rate (€/ha)

Grant/Premium Category (GPC)	Annual premium (€/ha)	Duration (years)
GPC 11 – Agro-Forestry	260	5



Ewes at Liscubba, Co Cork



Cutting silage when ewes move on

Ireland (4) Early AF Adopters

Alan Kingston's demonstration plot at Kilnaclasha,. Planted 2-14, 1.9 Hectares of agroforestry. Part of a larger plantation. Single tree plots 5x5 meter spacing silvopastoral). Rows at 6 x 1.5 meter spacing (silvopastoral. Rows at 8x 1.5 meter spacing (silvoarable).



Liam Beechinors demonstration plot, Liscubba (near Dunmanway) Planted in April of 2012, 1.89 hectares of silvopastoral, ash and oak, single tree at 5 x5 meter spacing. Sheep have grazed it, silage and hay cut



Christoph Eisele /Jaap agroforestry plots in Ballydehob. Using Paulownia and Dutch elm disease tolerant elms (Silvopastoral). New plantation planned for next 2016



Ireland (5) - Recent Developments

Mid Term Review

- Organic Farmers
- Funding levels.
- 15% Fruit/nut trees allowed
- Reforestation
- March 2017, 10 Applications (34 ha)
- Research

Scotland (1)

Sub-measure 8.2 (agroforestry) is included in the Rural Development Programme (2014-2020) under Measure 8 (Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests).

- Focus is mainly on **silvopastoral systems**.
- Budget in RDP is 300ha at a cost of €1,200,000 (€4,000 per ha).
- Minimum eligible area is 0.25ha
- Land must be **permanent pasture** (class 3.1 to 4.2 inclusive
- Land can only be used for grazing sheep and must be **available for grazing for 20 years**
- Species should be **productive broadleaf species** suitable for the site (e.g. oak, sycamore, cherry, beech)
- Must maintain the initial tree density** for 20 years and trees must be evenly distributed
- Rate per ha set to cover trees, stakes, protection, planning, site assessment, supervision, ground preparation, planting, beating up, weeding.



Agroforestry trial at Glensaugh

Planted Spring
1988

Planting density	Initial payment	Annual maintenance
400 trees/hectare	£3,600/hectare	£84/hectare/year
200 trees/hectare	£1,860/hectare	£48/hectare/year

Scotland (2)

Agroforestry

- 200 or 400 trees/ha
- £9/tree (incl protection) +21p/yr x 5yrs
- Permanent grassland class 3 – 4.2
- Sheep only
- Must prune trees
- Maintain for grazing for 20 years

Small or farm woodlands

- Min width of 15m
- Min area of 0.25ha – maximum of 5ha
- Max of 10ha/business
- Suitable species for the site
- Predicted min yield class potential
- 2500 trees/ha
- £2400 to plant + £400/yr x 5yrs
- Capital grants for fencing etc



Scotland (3)

Woodland Grazing

- Must have an approved Woodland Grazing plan (£1200)
- Native Woodlands or PAWS sites – NWSS
- £100/ha
- Support for water troughs, woodland management etc
- Support for deer control
- Min of 5ha

Woodland pasture

- Agri-environment climate scheme
- £100/tree
- Trees must be protected
- £7/m for post and rail

Woodlands for Water

- Increased grant support on planting costs of 10%
- Targeted at priority catchments and Rivers
- Objective to benefit flood management and water quality



Wales (1) - Overview

Submeasure 8.2 (agroforestry) is included in the Rural Development Programme (2014-2020) under Measure 8 (Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests).

Budget for SM8.2 in the RDP is for **147 ha** at cost of €491800 (€3346 per ha)

Another budget also available for small-scale tree planting which is not eligible for forestry support

“Agroforestry is a ‘win-win’ multifunctional land use providing strategic placement of small groupings of trees to deliver multiple benefits including for farm productivity, biosecurity, soil and water management and biodiversity”

Will allow the extension of initiatives such as that undertaken by the Pontbren farmers

Shelterbelts will be established with M8.1 to complement small-scale tree planting under SM8.1 and SM4.4 (“non productive investments”)

Wales (2) - Current Grants:

TABLE 1 WOODLAND CATEGORY, SPECIFICATIONS AND GRANT RATES FOR GLASTIR WOODLAND CREATION

Woodland Category	Glastir Capital Works No.	Specification	New planting payment £ per ha	Annual Maintenance payment £ per ha	Annual Premium Payment £ per ha
Enhanced Mixed Woodland	803	- Minimum of 5 major species (at least 10% of each) - Minimum of 25% broadleaves inclusive of woody shrub element - Maximum 10% woody shrub element - No more than 50% of a single species - Stocking density 2,500/ha	3,600	60 (Years 2-12)	350
Native Woodland - Carbon	802	- Native species mixture - Suitable provenance planting stock* - Maximum 20% woody shrubs allowed - Stocking density 2,500/ha It is a requirement you register your new planting scheme with the Woodland Carbon code.	4,500	60 (Years 2-12)	350
Native Woodland - Biodiversity	801	- Native species - mix should be site native and largely conform to Habit Action Plan types (for example upland oak, lowland mixed deciduous woods) however local conditions may necessitate some variation from these. - Suitable provenance planting stock* - Maximum 20% woody shrubs allowed - Clumped distribution of species with variable spacing - Stocking density 1,600/ha	3,000	60 (Years 2-12)	350
Agroforestry – scattered trees	804	80 trees per hectare - Not eligible for fencing grant - Not eligible for Premium payment	1,600	30 (Years 2-6)	N/A
Fencing	595	Post and wire fencing and stock netting	3.48/metre		

Wales (3): Current adoption

The current agroforestry scheme is limited to 80 scattered trees per ha on permanent grassland grazed at typical stocking levels.

Additional options may be introduced if the experience in developing agreements with this initial option is successful

Just over 1.5 ha of agroforestry was applied for in the first application window but NO APPLICATIONS in the second window!!

In the first and second windows 130 ha and 528ha of woodland creation were applied for, and unofficially the Welsh Government expects expect approximately half of this will be farm woodlands and shelterbelts.

England (1): Measure 8.2 not included in RDP, but...

€4,056 million of public money is available from 2014-2020 (€3 471 million from the EU budget)

The five biggest RDP measures in budgetary terms (public allocation) are:

€2,900m Measure 10: Agri-Environment Climate (Art 28) *“Tree planting around point sources could help capture ammonia aerosols, The planting of individual or small groups of trees for parkland, hedgerows, orchards, Riparian and floodplain woodland can protect river morphology and moderate stream temperatures.”*

€323m Measure 4: Productive and nonproductive investments

€218m Measure 8: Forestry (Art 22-26) (14m ha to be planted, 10.5m ha native, 3.5 non-native)

€174m Measure 19: Leader

€107m Measure 6: Farm and business development

.....

€27m Measure 15: Forest Environment and Climate services (Art 34) *“The distinct character of wood pasture and parkland sets them apart from the surrounding landscape, creating a recognisable sense of space and often providing public access. Carbon sequestration through forest and woodland management”*

In 2016, DEFRA carried out a review of evidence base for AF and how the sub-measure 8.2 might operate in practice within England. This has not yet been published - latest from Defra is that they will be sharing it with new ministers.

England (2): Countryside Stewardship

Countryside Stewardship is the principal means by which the Government aims to meet its manifesto commitments to spend £3 billion of CAP funding on protecting and improving the countryside and planting another 11 million trees by 2020.

The Scheme is jointly delivered by Natural England, Forestry Commission England and the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) on behalf of Defra.

There are three main elements within Countryside Stewardship:

Mid Tier: multi-year agreements for environmental improvements in the wider countryside, that include multi-year options and capital items;

Higher Tier: multi-year agreements for environmentally significant sites, commons and woodlands where more complex management requires support from Natural England or the Forestry Commission, that include multi-year options and capital items; and

Capital Grants: a range of 2 year grants specific to outcomes for hedgerows and boundaries, developing implementation plans, feasibility studies, woodland management plans, woodland creation (establishment), and tree health.

England (3): Tree and hedge options in Mid-Tier

Opt.	Option Name	Payment Rate Option
BE1	Protection of in-field trees on arable land	£420/ha
BE2	Protection of in-field trees on intensive grassland	£190/ha
BE3	Management of hedgerows	£8-16/100m
SW11	Riparian management strip	£440/ha
WD3	Woodland edges on arable land	£323/ha
WT1	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches in imp. grassland	£201/ha
WT2	Buffering in-field ponds and ditches on arable land	£501/ha

Opt.	Capital Item	Payment Rate
BN5	Hedgerow Laying	£9.40/m
BN6	Hedgerow Coppicing	£4/m
BN7	Hedgerow Gapping-up	£9.50/m
BN8	Hedgerow supplement – casting up	£3/m
BN10	Hedgerow Supplement – Top Binding and Staking	£3.40/m



England (4):Tree and hedge options in Higher-Tier

Option	Capital Item	Rate
TE1	Planting Standard Hedgerow Tree	£8.80/tree
TE2	Planting Standard Parkland Tree	£24.50/tree
TE3	Planting Fruit Trees	£22.50/tree
TE4	Supply and plant tree	£1.28/tree
TE5	Supplement for use of individual tree-shelters	£1.60/unit
TE6	Tree Guard (Tube and mesh)	£4/guard
TE7	Tree Guard (Wood post and rail)	£59.50/guard
TE8	Tree Guard (wood post and wire)	£84/guard
TE9	Parkland tree guard - welded steel	£170/tree
TE10	Coppicing Bank-side Trees	£52/tree
TE11	Tree surgery	£96.50/tree (when cutting limbs up to & including 20cm in diameter)
TE12	Stump grinding	£24/stump
TE13	Creation of dead wood habitat on trees	



Option	Name	Rate
BE4	Management of traditional orchards	£212/ha
BE5	Creation of traditional orchards	£281/ha
BE6	Veteran tree surgery	£221/tree
BE7	Supplement for restorative pruning of fruit trees	£62/tree
WD1	Woodland creation – maintenance payments	£200/ha
WD2	Woodland improvement	£100/ha

England (5) Other support for agroforestry

Woodland Trust - Trees for Farms

- Year 1 - 14,500 trees across 15 farms
- Year 2 - 10,900 trees across 18 farms
- Year 3 – 18,500 trees across 14 farms
- Year 4 (phase 7) 15,100 trees across 9 farms

Total farms engaged 56,
plus applications ongoing for phase 8



Political commitment to agroforestry in Europe

Stéphane Le Foll, (ex French Minister of Agriculture Food and Fisheries), at the May 2016 European Agroforestry Conference, Montpellier. *“France is committed to 50% of its farmers using agroforestry by 2025”*



Phil Hogan (EU Commissioner for Agriculture), in June 2017, hearing from the Spanish Minister of Agriculture and the Environment (**Isabel García Tejerina**) how important the dehesa silvopastoral system is in Spain, and the importance of maintaining full Pillar I payments.

