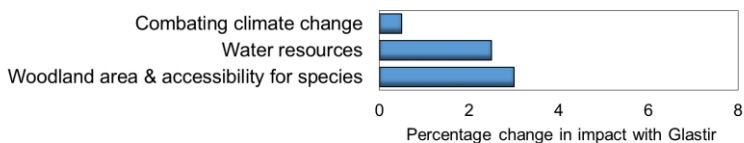


Glastir impacts

The Glastir Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (GMEP) provides a robust, comprehensive programme to establish a baseline against which future assessments of Glastir can be made. GMEP has used methods from past surveys so results can be evaluated within a longer term perspective and national trends also reported. The use of models and farmer surveys provides early indicators of the likely direction, magnitude and timing of future outcomes and are presented here. The results indicate variable changes in farmer behaviour and modest benefits to those natural resources for which models are available. Opportunities to improve these outcomes include simplification of the woodland scheme, better targeting of other scheme offerings, and consistent support through time across all schemes to allow for lags in ecological responses.

Glastir impacts modelled for national outcomes:



Glastir impacts by farmers taking actions for:

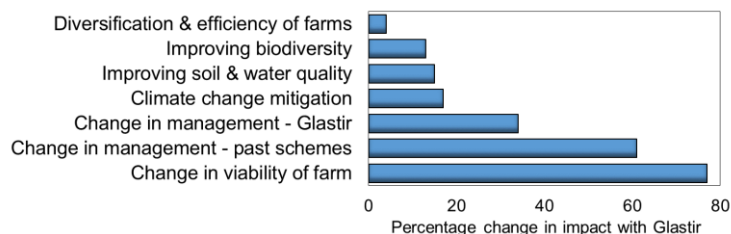


Figure Explanation: Early indications of Glastir impacts were captured by a mix of the GMEP Farmer Practice Survey to assess self-reported changes in farmer behaviour, and GMEP modelling of four Glastir outcomes at the national scale. (Note: Only three outcomes are shown because modelling to assess benefits for biodiversity cannot be scaled to national impact, although results suggested that for 75% of the 26 species explored benefits to habitat suitability would be delivered).

Characteristics and resilience of land in the Glastir scheme

Documenting the differences in the type and condition of land in Glastir compared to all of Wales is essential for benchmarking future changes resulting from the scheme. Field survey and earth observation techniques have been used to capture these differences. The results show land in the scheme is more heavily dominated by semi-natural habitat than Wales as a whole, but there is little difference in overall condition and habitat diversity. Habitats in the scheme are generally better connected with the exception of woodlands. These landscape characteristics are thought to underpin ecosystem resilience and these results suggest land in the Glastir scheme may be more resilient to disturbance and stresses.

Characteristics of land related to resilience:

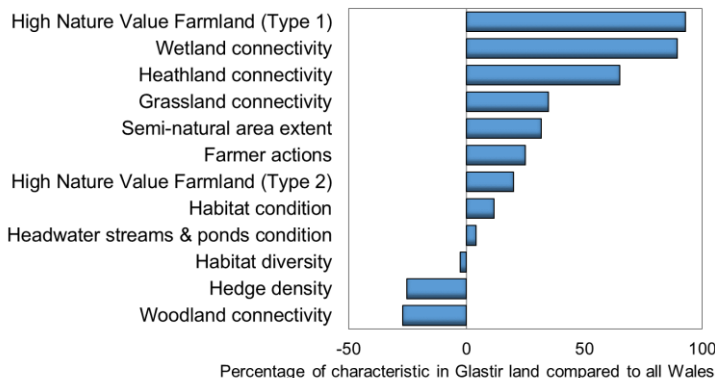


Figure Explanation: Comparison of land in Glastir compared to land across all Wales for metrics related to resilience. Positive values indicate land in Glastir may be more resilient than land across all Wales. Negative values indicate land in scheme may be less resilient compared to all Wales. Future assessments will determine whether Glastir management further improves these landscape and farm system properties.

National trends

GMEP sampling strategy and methods have built on past surveys which allow long and short term trends to be assessed for a range of indicators for each Glastir Outcome. The indicators selected were considered the most relevant and appropriate for Glastir reporting by the GMEP Steering Group. Overall the evidence from over fifty indicators suggests Glastir will maintain the many improvements delivered from past schemes for people and nature. The report found there are two to three times more indicators improving (26-30%) than declining (8-14%) in the short and long term, with the remaining 60% showing no change.

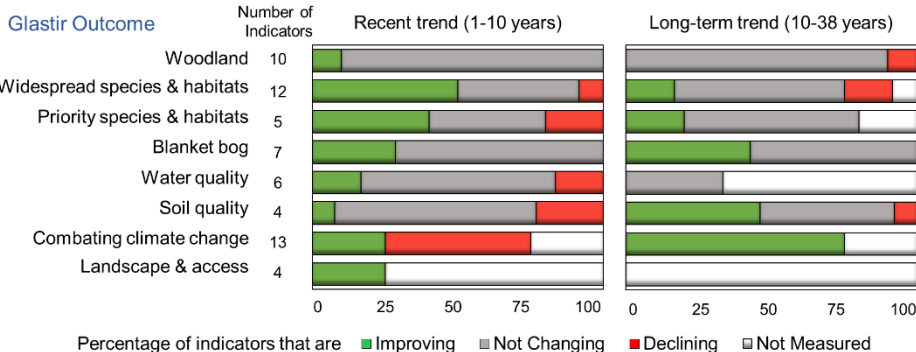


Figure Explanation: Comparison of recent and long-term trends for Glastir outcomes using agreed high level GMEP indicators. Results are shown as the percent of indicators for each outcome that show statistically significant improvement, decline or no change. For some trends, not all indicators have been measured in the past, but GMEP has now provided a baseline to enable future reporting. Priority species & habitats and blanket bog are reported separately due to interest surrounding these results, particularly the impact of blanket bog restoration projects.

Effeithiau Glastir

Mae Rhaglen Monitro a Gwerthuso Glastir (RhMGG) yn rhaglen gadarn a chynhwysfawr er mwyn creu llinell sylfaen ar gyfer cynnal asesiadau Glastir yn y dyfodol. Mae RhMGG hefyd wedi defnyddio dulliau o arolygon yn y gorffennol er mwyn gallu gwerthuso canlyniadau gyda golwg ar y tymor hwy ac adrodd ar dueddiadau cenedlaethol hefyd. Mae'r defnydd o fodelau ac arolygon ffermwyr yn darparu dangosyddion cynnar o'r cyfeiriad tebygol yn y dyfodol a maint ac amseriad y canlyniadau a chânt eu cyflwyno yma. Mae'r canlyniadau'n dangos newidiadau amrywiol mewn ymddygiad ffermwr a'r manteision i adnoddau naturiol hynny y mae modelau ar gael ar eu cyfer. Ymysg y cyfleoedd i wella'r canlyniadau hyn mae symleiddio'r cynllun coetir, targedu'r hyn a gynigir gan gynlluniau eraill mewn ffordd well, a chymorth cyson dros amser ar draws yr holl gynlluniau i ganiatáu ar gyfer oedi mewn ymatebion ecolegol.

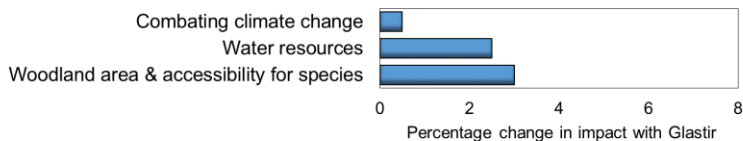
Nodweddion a chydnerthedd tir sy'n rhan o'r cynllun Glastir

Mae dogfennu'r gwahaniaethau mewn math a chyflwr y tir sy'n rhan o Glastir o gymharu â Chymru gyfan yn hanfodol ar gyfer meincodi newidiadau yn y dyfodol o ganlyniad i'r cynllun. Defnyddiwyd technegau arolygu maes ac arsylwi'r ddaear i gofnodi'r gwahaniaethau hyn. Mae'r tir sy'n rhan o'r cynllun yn cynnwys llawer mwy o gynefin lled-naturiol na Chymru gyfan, ond nid oes unrhyw wahaniaeth yng nghyflwr cyffredinol ac amrywiaeth y cynefinoedd. Yn gyffredinol, mae cynefinoedd sy'n rhan o'r cynllun wedi'u cysylltu'n well ac eithrio coetiroedd. Credir bod y nodweddion tirwedd hyn yn sail i gydnerthedd ecosystemau ac mae'r canlyniadau hyn yn awgrymu y gall tir sy'n rhan o'r cynllun Glastir fod yn fwy abl i wrthsefyll aflonyddwch a straen.

Tueddiadau cenedlaethol

Mae strategaeth a dulliau samplu RhMGG wedi adeiladu ar arolygon blaenorol sy'n caniatáu i dueddiadau hirdymor a thymor byr gael eu hasesu ar gyfer ystod o ddangosyddion ar gyfer pob Canlyniad Glastir. Dewiswyd y dangosyddion hyn fel y rhai mwyaf perthnasol a phriodol ar gyfer adrodd ar Glastir gan Grŵp Llywio RhMGG. Ar y cyfan mae'r darlun yn un o sefydlogrwydd gyda pheth gwelliant, er bod rhai meysydd sy'n dal i beri pryder. Canfu'r adroddiad fod dwy neu dair gwaith yn fwy o ddangosyddion yn gwella (26-30%) nag yn dirywio (8-14%) yn y tymor byr a'r tymor hir, gyda'r 60% sy'n weddill yn dangos dim newid.

Glastir impacts modelled for national outcomes:



Glastir impacts by farmers taking actions for:

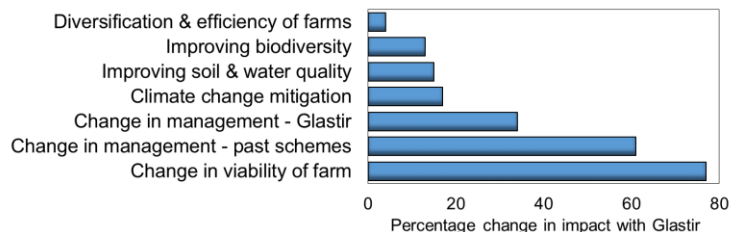


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Characteristics of land related to resilience:

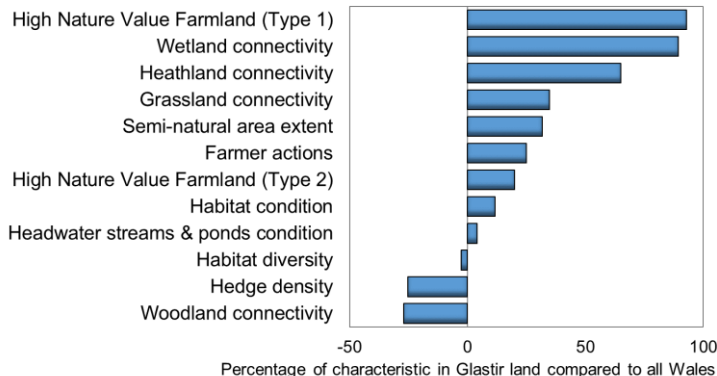


Figure Explanation: Comparison of land in Glastir compared to land across all Wales for metrics related to resilience. Positive values indicate land in Glastir may be more resilient than land across all Wales. Negative values indicate land in scheme may be less resilient compared to all Wales. Future assessments will determine whether Glastir management further improves these landscape and farm system properties.

Glastir Outcome

Number of Indicators

Recent trend (1-10 years)

Long-term trend (10-38 years)

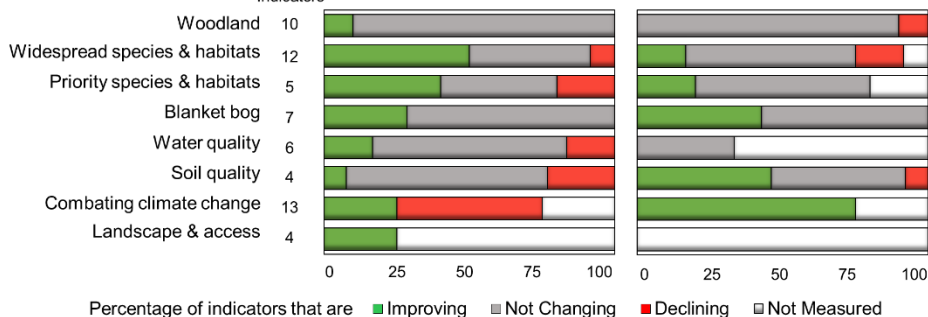


Figure Explanation: Comparison of recent and long-term trends for Glastir outcomes using agreed high level GMEP indicators. Results are shown as the percent of indicators for each outcome that show statistically significant improvement, decline or no change. For some trends, not all indicators have been measured in the past, but GMEP has now provided a baseline to enable future reporting. Priority species & habitats and blanket bog are reported separately due to interest surrounding these results, particularly the impact of blanket bog restoration projects.