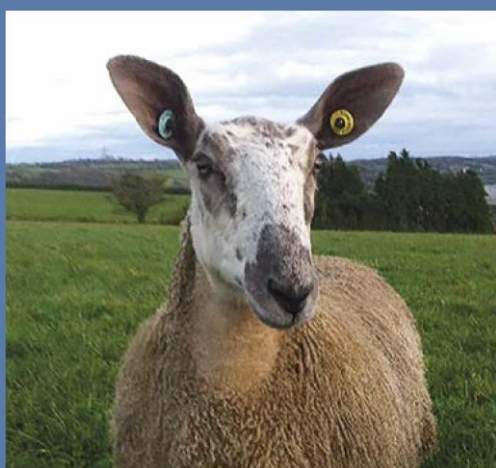




Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government



# CPH and Livestock Movements Updated Guidance

June 2021





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# 1.0 Introduction

This guidance booklet outlines the new CPH business rules that were introduced in 2016 and continue to be rolled out to all agricultural holdings in Wales.

Alongside the introduction of the new CPH business rules, the Welsh Government launched a new online system (Manage My CPH) to enable livestock keepers for the first time to manage their CPH using their RPW Online account.

Further information on the CPH project (including a detailed Frequently Asked Questions document) can be found on the Welsh Government website: [www.gov.wales/cphproject](http://www.gov.wales/cphproject)

## 2.0 Background

### 2.1 What is a CPH/holding number?

A CPH number is a unique geographical reference for your farm or group of land parcels. The CPH is made up of a nine-digit number. The first two digits relate to the county, the next three relate to the parish and the last four identify the holding.

County	Parish	Holding
12	345	0001

The CPH number is the basis of all livestock movement reporting regimes in Wales. If you keep one or more of the following species: cattle (including bison and buffalo), deer, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry (more than 50 birds), the place where you keep them must be registered as a holding with the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA).

A CPH number is not the same as the Customer Reference Number<sup>1</sup> (CRN) business identifier, which is used by Rural Payments Wales (RPW).

### 2.2 What is a holding?

- A holding is any establishment/structure, or in the case of free-range farming, any environment, in which animals are held, reared or handled on a permanent or temporary basis, except veterinary practices or clinics.
- It may be a farm, or other premises such as a market, lairage, abattoir or showground. Some keepers may have more than one holding and some holdings may be used by more than one keeper.

### 2.3 CPH and livestock movement reporting

When livestock move between holdings their keepers must report the movement to the central database (using for example – BCMS for cattle movements, EIDCymru for sheep movements or BPEX<sup>1</sup> for pig movements) within three days of the movement using the CPH number.

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex A – glossary



## 3.0 What are the main changes to the CPH business rules?

1	Introduction of a 10 mile distance rule for all livestock movements
2	Introduction of a new process for registering temporary land associations (TLA) and temporary CPHs (tCPH).
3	Keepers acquiring land for livestock on a <b>permanent</b> or <b>temporary</b> basis must notify RPW <b>in advance</b> of moving livestock onto the holding in order for the CPH to be updated or for a new CPH/tCPH to be allocated.
4	<a href="#">Manage My CPH</a> is an electronic register of all CPH's in Wales. It is accessed via RPW Online and allows keepers to view and maintain the land included in their CPH, and create/close a CPH online.

### 3.1 10 mile distance rule

The new rules involve the introduction of a 10 mile distance rule for movement of all livestock species.

Livestock keepers will be able to move livestock between blocks of land registered under the same CPH number within a 10 mile radius, without the need to report those movements and without standstill periods. Keepers must register all the land used within a 10 mile radius before any movements take place. This includes land used on a permanent or temporary basis.

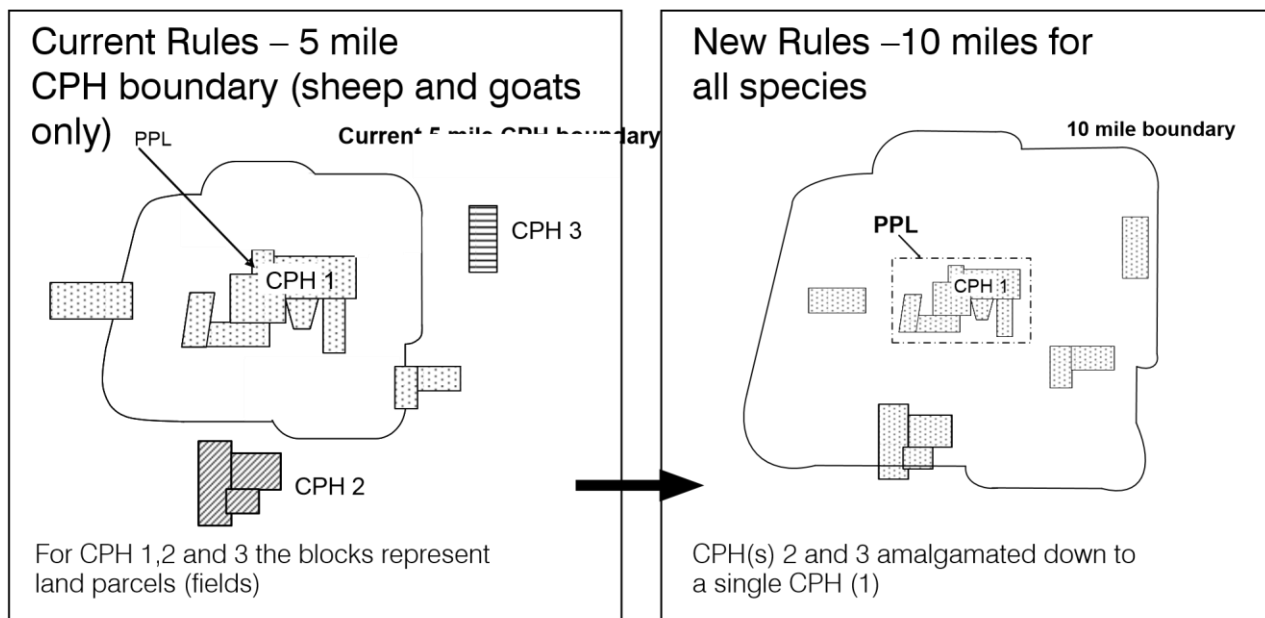
The 10 mile distance is measured from the external boundary of the Primary Production Location<sup>2</sup> (PPL) and replaces the five mile rule that previously applied to sheep and goat holdings.

The 10 mile rule may also extend beyond the England/Wales border (please see section 5.0 which provides more information on cross border holdings).



1.0 Diagram illustrating the current five mile rule (applicable to sheep and goats only) and the new 10 mile rule (not to scale).

<sup>2</sup> See Annex A – glossary



### 3.2 Land over 10 miles

When land extends beyond 10 miles from the external boundary of the PPL, an additional CPH number must be allocated for that land.

What does this mean?

- Holdings identified with a different CPH number must report movements between holdings to the central species database (i.e. BCMS, EIDCymru or BPEX<sup>3</sup>). This would also require:
  - Separate holding registers
  - Separate flock/herd marks and identification tags
  - Adhering to standstill rules,
  - Pre-Movement TB testing for cattle movements between two different CPHs.

### 3.3 Options

#### A. CPH Merge

Keepers have the option of merging CPHs if they operate multiple permanent CPHs within 10 miles of the PPL. The eligibility criteria for merging CPHs are as follows:

- All land used within 10 miles under a single CPH number must be registered using Manage My CPH on RPW Online or by contacting the RPW Customer Contact Centre.
- Land must be available on a permanent basis i.e. 365 days or more.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex A – glossary

## What does a merge mean?

- Merged parcels of land within 10 miles of the PPL will be considered as one holding and have one CPH number.
- Keepers will be able to move animals between blocks of land under the same CPH number within 10 miles of the PPL without having to report and record those movements and standstill periods will not apply.
- Movements of livestock onto the holding from another CPH **must** still be reported and standstill **will apply** to all parcels of land within the holding.
- In the event of a TB breakdown on any part of a merged holding, any movement restrictions and associated TB testing requirements will apply to all parcels of land within the CPH i.e. they are treated as one unit.
- Movement of cattle **between** the land parcels within a CPH will not require a Pre-Movement TB Test, but movement on or off the CPH would require a Pre-Movement TB test.
- If keepers choose to merge permanent CPHs, the herd/flock number for the closed holding number (as a result of the merger) will no longer be eligible for use.
- Holding registers must be updated once the CPHs have merged. Keepers may want to start a new/replacement register for the retained CPH.
- You may be required to contact BCMS to update the location of your cattle in your CTS records.

## B. Temporary Land Association (TLA) – Land used for 364 days or less

Keepers occupying any short term or temporary land (e.g. summer grazing/winter tack) for livestock within 10 miles of the PPL have the option of associating these land parcels to the permanent CPH or continue to report and record movements to and from the temporary land.

The eligibility criteria for Temporary Land Associations are as follows:

- Livestock keepers must register all short term or temporary land used within 10 miles of the PPL under a CPH number using Manage My CPH on RPW Online, or by contacting the RPW Customer Contact Centre.
- TLAs can be established for a maximum of 364 days, after which they will expire. Keepers will have the option of requesting an annually recurring TLA (rTLA) for the same dates each year.
- Keepers will be required to provide the tenure start and end dates of the TLAs.
- Keepers must declare whether they are under a TB restriction when adding additional land by ticking the TB declaration. This will automatically refer the request to APHA for consideration. **If keepers become subject to a TB restriction with an existing TLA or rTLA arrangement in place they must inform RPW through the Customer Contact Centre.**
- Keepers must satisfy the **sole occupancy criteria**, and livestock cannot mix freely with other keepers' livestock (this includes not being able to share the same housing or yard).
- The TLA/rTLA should not be used until RPW have confirmed the land has been validated for us. This confirmation is usually sent through RPWOnline messages.

## How will Temporary Land Associations (TLA) work?

- Temporary parcels of land registered as a TLA, and located within 10 miles of the PPL will be included as one holding and will share the CPH number with the PPL.
- Keepers will be able to move animals between blocks of land under the same CPH number without having to report and record those movements and standstill rules will not apply.
- Movements of livestock onto the holding from another CPH **must** be reported and standstill rules will apply to all parcels of land under the CPH number.
- In the event of a TB breakdown on any part of a merged holding, any movement restrictions and associated TB testing requirements will apply to all parcels of land within the CPH i.e. they are treated as one unit.
- Movement of cattle between the land parcels within the CPH would not require a Pre-Movement TB Test, but movement of cattle on or off the CPH would require a Pre-Movement TB Test.
- Once the TLA has expired, the temporary parcels of land will no longer form part of the CPH for movement reporting and standstill purposes. Keepers will have an option to automatically renew the TLA for the same dates each year (rTLA).

## C. Temporary CPH (tCPH) Allocation

Keepers occupying land for livestock purposes within or outside the 10 mile distance rule on a short term or temporary basis (e.g. summer grazing/winter tack) can apply for a tCPH. Alternatively, where this land is within 10 miles of the PPL, keepers have the option to associate the land with the permanent CPH as a TLA (see 3.3B above).

The eligibility criteria for tCPHs are as follows:

- Livestock keepers must register all land used on a temporary basis using Manage My CPH on RPW Online, or by contacting the RPW Customer Contact Centre.
- tCPHs can be established for a maximum of 364 days after which they will expire.
- tCPHs can be issued to land within or over the 10 mile distance.
- Keepers will be required to provide the tenure start and end dates of the temporary land.
- Keepers must satisfy the sole occupancy criteria and livestock cannot mix freely with other keepers' livestock (this includes not being able to share the same housing or yard).

## How will tCPHs work?

- All moves between holdings identified with a different CPH number, including temporary CPHs, must be recorded in the:
  - holding register
  - reported to the central species database.
- This includes:
  - Adhering to standstill rules



- Movement of cattle between a CPH and tCPH require a Pre-Movement TB Test – Separate holding registers.
- A tCPH will share herd/flock marks with your permanent CPH number. Animals born or needing replacement tags on the tCPH land must be identified with the ID tags ordered against the permanent CPH.
- RPW will write to keepers 30 days before the planned end date of a tCPH. After this date, the tCPH must not be used for reporting livestock movements.

## 4.0 Common land

### 4.1 Adding Common Land to a CPH

All holdings with access to Common land and have allocated registered rights can use the Common for livestock grazing.

Common land links previously allowed animal movements on to Common Land, subject to certain conditions, without the need for licencing/movement recording. **Common Land Links are no longer compatible with the new CPH rules.** Livestock keepers must enter the land they use for keeping livestock, including Common Land, into Manage My CPH.

Under the new rules movement reporting, standstill and individual species requirements are all dependant on whether the Common is contiguous or not to the Primary Production Location (PPL). Common Land must be included within a CPH before livestock is moved to the Common Land.

### 4.2 Identifying the Primary Production Location

The identification of the Primary Production Location (PPL) is an important part of the CPH mapping process, it will form the basis of whether the Common Land is contiguous or not and how to report the movements of the animals to and from the Common Land.

The identification of the PPL **must** be reflective of the actual use of the holding and **not** located for the maintaining contiguous access to the Common Land.

The Primary Production Location (PPL) must be identified using the following rules:

- The PPL is the location of the livestock buildings/milking parlour/main handling facilities for animal health and welfare purposes
- If no buildings/housing is present (i.e. in the case of an extensive holding), the PPL would be the gathering location
- Location of the greatest proportion of owned land/long term let
- In the minority of cases, where the keeper occupies no enclosed land, only Common grazing rights, the PPL is the correspondence address

The PPL **must not be** moved once a transition to Manage My CPH has been completed unless there has been a significant change in the use of the holding. Keepers must provide evidence of these changes to RPW for the holding to be reviewed.

### 4.3 Common Land Contiguous to the PPL

A livestock keeper is considered contiguous where the land within the Primary Production Location is contiguous i.e. shares a direct boundary to the Common Land. This will be automatically populated once the Point of Origin has been selected online via Manage My CPH.

Primary Production Locations may be split by roads or rivers which will prevent the holding being mapped initially as contiguous to the Common Land. Where this is the case it can be reviewed by RPW. Land may be linked where it is clear that the track, road, tunnel, river or any other feature is the only barrier preventing the land from being contiguous.

#### 4.4 Common Land Not Contiguous to the PPL

Non-contiguous keepers have no direct boundary to the Common Land and their PPL. Their land is not adjacent to the common in any way and under normal management would have to transport/walk animals to, and from the Common. Any situation where the keeper would have to transport/walk the animals to the Common Land **cannot** be considered to be contiguous.

Where animals are led through land which is not controlled by the livestock keeper to access the Common then it cannot be deemed to be contiguous, even if the land is not used for the purposes of agriculture (e.g. forestry).

In these circumstances a species specific Commons CPH number must be assigned to the keeper and movement reporting is required, please see below for species specific information.

Common land which is not contiguous with the PPL **cannot** be merged into one CPH.

Further information on TB testing and common land can be found at the following link:

[www.gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/disease/bovinetuberculosis/cattlecontrols/pre-movement-testing/?lang=en](http://www.gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/ahw/disease/bovinetuberculosis/cattlecontrols/pre-movement-testing/?lang=en)



## 4.5 Species Specific Movement Information

Sheep/ Goats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Movements to and from <b>contiguous</b> Common Land with the same CPH number will not require movement reporting as it is considered part of the main holding.</li> <li>• Movements to and from <b>non-contiguous</b> Common Land will require movement reporting against a sheep specific CPH number assigned by RPW (00/000/xxxx). Keepers must send RPW an online message or telephone the customer contact centre with details of the non-contiguous common for the grazing to be registered with RPW. A separate Commons CPH number will be required for each non-contiguous Common.</li> <li>• Movements must be recorded in the flock record and reported via EIDCymru or a movement licence/document (AML1). All animals must be tagged before moving to the Common Land.</li> <li>• Animals returning from both contiguous and non-contiguous Common Land will trigger a standstill on all movements to anywhere else other than back to the Common Land. Movements to and from the Common Land must go via the keepers CPH.</li> </ul>
Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• All cattle moving to and from <b>all</b> Common Land will require a valid Pre-Movement Test. Cattle keepers who graze on Common Land are required to contact APHA in advance of any movements to discuss the TB testing requirements. All known cattle keepers will be referred to APHA if adding Common Land to their CPH.</li> <li>• Movements to and from <b>contiguous</b> Common Land within the same CPH number will not require movement reporting as it is considered part of the main holding.</li> <li>• Movements to and from <b>non-contiguous</b> Common Land will require movement reporting against a cattle specific CPH number assigned by RPW (00/000/xxxx), recorded in the holding register and reported to BCMS. A separate Commons CPH number will be required for each non-contiguous Common.</li> <li>• Animals returning from both contiguous and non-contiguous Common Land will trigger a standstill on all movements to anywhere else other than back to the Common Land. Movements to and from the Common Land must go via the keeper's CPH.</li> <li>• In the event of a TB breakdown on any part of a holding, including contiguous Common Land, any movement restrictions and associated TB testing requirements will apply to all land within the CPH. APHA will instigate Common Land TB breakdown assessments as normal.</li> <li>• For open gate scenarios, movement of cattle within the holding (to common land) would not automatically require a Pre-Movement TB test. However, keepers must contact APHA to obtain a licence to exempt Pre-Movement Testing. Instead herds will be subject to 6 monthly TB testing as per the existing policy.</li> <li>• For cases where common land is separated by a closed gate, as per the existing policy, keepers are able to opt for either Pre-Movement Testing or 6</li> </ul>

	monthly testing. If in doubt, and to discuss individual circumstances, keepers should contact APHA (see contact details at Annex B).
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#### 4.6 Sole Grazed and enclosed common Land

Sole grazed and enclosed common land within 10 miles of the PPL is eligible for merging with the holding. Please refer to section 3.3A for information on merging CPHs.

This is subject to the livestock keeper declaring that:

- The section of common land is enclosed by a stock proof boundary which has been in place for 10 years or more, or there is a valid Section 38 (or equivalent) consent in place.
- The enclosed element of the common has only **one** registered grazier or where there is more than one grazier the declaring keeper is the only grazier that has, or has attempted to, turn out on the enclosed section in the last 10 years.
- The use of the enclosed section of common land remains subject to the number of registered rights on that section.
- The remaining portion of the common outside the identified boundary must be capable of accommodating the remaining registered rights for the common as a whole, with specific reference to environment damage from grazing.
- The keeper will be responsible for notifying RPW of any changes in circumstances especially if another grazier turns out or attempts to turn out on the enclosed section.
- The enclosed section will be treated as any other section of land within the CPH business rules for livestock movement reporting to include the definition of 'sole occupancy'.

Where sole-grazed Commons are known to RPW they are available to the keeper to be selected in the same way as a regular land parcel. Where the sole-grazed Common is not known to RPW evidence must be provided to RPW to allow it to be considered for inclusion. For further detailed guidance please see [CPH Common Land Guidance New Rules March 2020](#)



## 5.0 Cross Border Holdings

A separate but similar project is being undertaken in England to rationalise CPH numbers. The Welsh Government and Defra have identified a more pragmatic approach to cross border livestock movement reporting, and it has been agreed that the 10 mile rule can extend beyond the England/Wales border.

This means that English land within 10 miles can be merged into a Welsh CPH (and vice versa) to form a single CPH for livestock movement and reporting purposes. Livestock movements within a single, merged CPH do not have to be recorded or reported.

The cross border CPH will provide cross border keepers with parity in terms of movement reporting requirements compared with keepers whose holding does not span the border.

To claim Basic Payment Scheme and land based Rural Development Schemes, keepers with land in both countries will need to continue submitting a Single Application Farm (SAF) to Rural Payments Wales for the Welsh land and the equivalent form to the Rural Payments Agency in England for the English land, regardless of whether there is a single CPH for livestock movement purposes.

## 6.0 Animal Health Restrictions: Bovine TB

Holdings currently under bovine TB restrictions may not have the flexibility to split and/or merge CPHs in the first instance (until the holding becomes Officially TB Free (OTF)), and any decisions will be subject to approval by the APHA case vet.

If keepers opt to merge holdings within 10 miles of the PPL, TB testing will be synchronised as far as possible across all land parcels included in the merge.

If keepers either opt to split holdings, or are split due to the 10 mile distance rule, TB testing and any breakdowns will be managed by APHA independently, unless there is an epidemiological link between the premises.

Keepers taking on temporary land either as a TLA/rTLA or a tCPH have a duty to ensure RPW are informed if they are under TB restriction or become subject to a TB restriction whilst an existing TLA/rTLA arrangement is in place, failure to do so is a breach of their duties under [The Tuberculosis \(Wales\) Order 2010](#)

Cattle keepers should be aware of new rules under the Tuberculosis (Wales) Order 2010 (as amended), which mean that animals moved under license onto restricted holdings, if subsequently slaughtered because of TB, will be subject to a 50% reduction in compensation. Further information can be found at the following link:

[www.gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/160229-tb-order-changes-en.pdf](http://www.gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/160229-tb-order-changes-en.pdf)

## 7.0 Future land changes/Manage My CPH online

Keepers taking on land for livestock purposes on a **permanent or temporary** basis must notify RPW in advance of moving livestock onto the land in order for the CPH to be updated or for a new CPH / tCPH to be allocated. Alternatively, if the land you own, rent or have responsibility for is within 10 miles of the PPL, you have the option to associate the land with the permanent CPH as a TLA (Temporary Land Association). Movement reporting and standstill will not apply.

Livestock keepers should use their RPW Online account to access the 'Manage My CPH' service, which enables keepers to add or remove land parcels to their CPH on a permanent or temporary basis, as well as creating new or closing CPHs.

Further information can be found at [www.gov.wales/rpwnonline](http://www.gov.wales/rpwnonline) or by calling the RPW Customer Contact Centre on 0300 062 5004.



## 8.0 Summary

### Merge and TLA

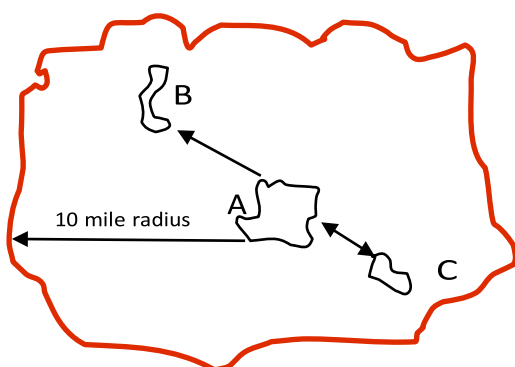
	Eligible within 10 miles?	Eligible over 10 miles?	Report livestock moves between merged / TLA locations	Separate records between merged / TLA locations	Separate tags required for merged / TLA locations (different flock / herd marks)	Bovine TB Pre movement testing required between merged / TLA locations	Observe standstill between merged / TLA locations
Locations subject to CPH Merge	Y	N/A	N	N	N	N	N
Locations subject to tLA	Y	N/A	N	N	N	N	N

## CPH Split and tCPH

	Eligible within 10 miles?	Eligible over 10 miles?	Report livestock moves between CPHs	Separate records between CPHs	Separate tags required for different CPHs (different flock / herd marks)	Bovine TB Pre movement testing required between CPHs	Observe standstill between locations
Locations subject to CPH Split	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Locations subject to tCPH	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

## 9.0 Case Studies (please note diagrams not to scale)

### Example 1: All holdings or premises lie within a 10 mile radius

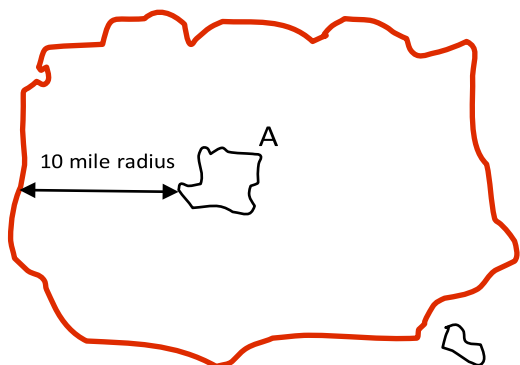


- Holding A is the primary production location (PPL).
- Holding B and C are within a 10 mile radius of the PPL.

#### Options

1. If the land at B and C are used permanently (365 days or more), the keeper can choose to either merge B and C into CPH A or maintain separate CPHs for the locations.
2. If the land at B and C are used temporarily (364 days or less), the keeper can choose to either associate location B and C temporarily (TLA) to A or apply for a tCPH for locations B and C (independently).

### Example 2: Land outside the 10 mile boundary

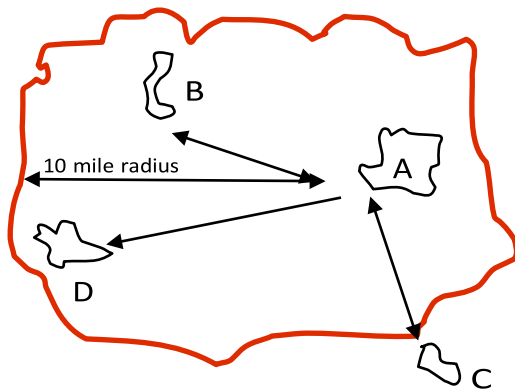


- Holding A is the primary production location (PPL).
- The boundary of holding B is over 10 miles from holding A.

#### Options

1. If the land at B is used permanently (365 days or more), a new CPH will be B allocated for B.
2. If the land at B is used temporarily (364 days or less), a tCPH will need to be allocated for B.

**Example 3: Holding grazing livestock on land that lies both within and outside the 10 mile boundary**



- Holding A is the primary production location (PPL).
- The boundaries of both holdings B and D are within 10 miles of the boundary of the PPL.
- Holding C lies outside 10 miles.

**Options**

**Land at B and D** – The keeper can choose the following options:

1. If permanent- merge B & D into A and operate A/B/D under 1 CPH.
2. If temporary- associate B & D into A and operate A/B/D under 1 CPH- TLA.
3. Opt for separate CPHs for A, B and D.
4. Merge B into A and operate D as a separate CPH (depending on tenure type) or vice versa.

**Land at C**

1. If the land at C is used permanently (365 days or more), a new CPH will be allocated for C.
2. If the land at C is used temporarily (364 days or less), a tCPH will need to be allocated for C.



## Annex A – Glossary

APHA	<p>The Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) is an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs, and also works on behalf of the Welsh Government.</p> <p>APHA is responsible for identifying and controlling endemic and exotic diseases and pests in animals, plants and bees, and surveillance of new and emerging pests and diseases.</p>
BCMS	The British Cattle Movement Service maintains an online database of all bovine animals in Great Britain called the Cattle Tracing System (CTS).
BPEX	The British Pig Executive maintains the electronic Pig movement database for Wales/England, known as the e-AML2 service.
Contiguous	<p>Contiguous land is determined by assessing directly adjoining parcels on the Welsh Government Land Parcel identification system (LPIS), which incorporates permanent features such as water courses.</p> <p>In circumstances where the other holding(s)/fragmented land contains parcels that fall outside the 10 mile distance but the shortest distance between that holding and the reference holding is within the specified distance (i.e. a contiguous block), all parcels within the other holding will be eligible to be merged into the CPH that forms the group of holdings.</p> <p>Contiguous common land shares a common boundary.</p>
Customer Reference Number (CRN)	A unique business identifier allocated to RPW customers. This begins with “A” followed by 7 digits (e.g. A0012345).
EIDCymru	EIDCymru is the electronic sheep and goat reporting system for Wales
Primary production location (PPL)	<p>The PPL is the main location of the CPH number. The external boundary of the PPL is the location from where each holding and/or fragmented land parcel(s) within the group is measured. Common land cannot be considered part of the PPL. Criteria (in order of priority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PPL is the location of the livestock buildings/milking parlour/ main handling facilities for animal health and welfare/husbandry purposes. In the majority of cases this will be the same as the correspondence address.</li> <li>• If no buildings/housing are present (i.e. in the case of an extensive holding), the PPL would be the gathering location.</li> <li>• In the minority of cases, where the keeper occupies no enclosed land, only common grazing rights, the PPL is the correspondence address.</li> <li>• Location of the greatest proportion of owned land/long term let.</li> </ul> <p>This rule will be used consistently in order to determine if land can be merged or associated into the CPH number.</p>

<p>Single Application Form (SAF)</p>	<p>The application form submitted annually on the 15 May for an allocation of Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) Entitlements or to claim payment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Payment Scheme (Greening and Young Farmer Payment)</li> <li>• Glastir Organic</li> <li>• Glastir Entry and Glastir Advanced</li> <li>• Glastir Woodland Creation Premium</li> <li>• Glastir Woodland Creation Maintenance</li> <li>• Glastir Woodland Management</li> <li>• Improved Land Premium.</li> </ul>
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## Annex B – Useful contacts

	Tel	Email
Welsh Government	CPH customer contact 0300 062 5004	<a href="#">RPWOnline Sign in</a>
Farm Liaison Service	Follow the enclosed link: <a href="http://www.gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/farming/farmliaisonservice/farm-liaison-staff-contactdetails/?lang=en">www.gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/farming/farmliaisonservice/farm-liaison-staff-contactdetails/?lang=en</a>	<a href="mailto:farmliaisonservice@gov.wales">farmliaisonservice@gov.wales</a>
APHA	Customer registration team: 0300 303 8268	<a href="mailto:apha.cymruwales@apha.gov.uk">apha.cymruwales@apha.gov.uk</a>
BCMS	English: 0345 050 1234 Welsh: 0345 050 3456	<a href="mailto:bcmsctsonline@rpa.gov.uk">bcmsctsonline@rpa.gov.uk</a>
EIDCymru	01970 636959	<a href="mailto:contact@eidcymru.org">contact@eidcymru.org</a>
BPEX	0844 335 8400	

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.

This document is also available in Welsh.