

**WELSH LAMB & BEEF PRODUCERS LTD's
FARM ASSURED WELSH LIVESTOCK SCHEME**

Producer Manual



Published by

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd



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Introduction and Scheme Details:

Farm Assured Welsh Livestock (FAWL) is a division of Welsh Lamb & Beef Producers Ltd, an agricultural co-operative society run by and for the benefit of farmers. The FAWL Beef & Lamb Assurance Scheme (FAWL Scheme) has been set up to reassure consumers about the high standard of animal health & welfare, food safety and environmental controls on Welsh farms: it aims to build lasting consumer confidence in our farms and in our meat. It is a policy of FAWL that all farms ensure the health and welfare of stock based on five basic needs (a) freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition; (b) appropriate comfort and shelter; (c) the prevention, or rapid diagnosis and treatment, of injury, disease or infestation; (d) freedom from fear; (e) freedom to display most normal patterns of behaviour. An assured farm must also have regard for protection of the environment and comply with relevant legislation.

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd (QWFC), a company operating to standards recognised throughout Europe, European Standard ISO17065 will monitor the FAWL Scheme and inspect farms. QWFC will issue certificates of compliance to those producers that comply with the Scheme Standards.

This manual contains information that you need to read before you decide to join the Scheme or to maintain your membership including information on how we conduct assessment visits and, most importantly, the Scheme Standards. Please be sure to read the standards in full before you make your application for certification or before you have your next assessment.

Assessments

We check whether or not farms are complying with the Scheme Standards by a system of farm assessments that are undertaken by one of our nominated assessors or assessment body. An initial farm assessment is required before membership is confirmed and re-visits then carried out at least every 18 months to assess continuing compliance with the Scheme Standards: our assessor will contact you when your farm assessment is due to arrange a mutually convenient date for the visit. If you are unable to agree an appointment by the date the assessment is due, your certification may be held back or have to be withdrawn pending the assessment. In some circumstances, we may need to re-visit your farm to verify that corrective action necessary following the initial visit have been attended to. A number of members have to be selected for random assessment every year which are carried out in addition to routine surveillance visits. An average assessment visit should normally take around 2 hours to complete, assuming there are no complications.

Please try and prepare for the visit so that the assessment can be carried out as effectively as possible. If the assessor is unable to complete the process in one visit because some records may not have been immediately available or some facilities may not be to hand, it may be necessary to call again and, unfortunately, we will need to pass on the extra cost.

The assessor will need to:

- (a) talk to the person responsible for stock
 - (b) review farms records such as movement and medicine records
 - (c) have access to handling and storage facilities and farm buildings
 - (d) see a sample of stock. Please make sure that the assessor sees all the different species of animals farmed: if you only have sheep on the farm at the time of assessment but sometimes buy in store cattle to finish, you will be certified only for sheep. If you wish to increase or change the scope of your certification to include another species, notify us and we will arrange for an assessment.
- Check your documents carefully to make sure that you have the cover you need.**

If any items are found during assessment to not comply with the Scheme Standards, they will be recorded by the assessor on the “Non-Conformance Form” which you will be asked to agree and sign. This form is to provide information only and is not indicative of whether certification will be awarded or refused.

The “Non-Conformance Form” plus a full assessor’s report will be forwarded to QWFC for consideration: QWFC will write to you within 14 days to notify you of the results of the assessment. If any non-conformances require verification, you will be sent a “Corrective Action Required” form which will need to be completed and returned to QWFC. This form will explain what is required of you and the date by which you need to complete any action. You may only need to write to us to confirm that you have attended to the issues and provide, where required, documented or other evidence. In other circumstances, re-assessment may be necessary which may incur a fee; you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed. Fees are not refundable.

If you have no non-conformances or have attended to any matters raised by our assessor, you will be eligible to join or be re-confirmed as a member of the FAWL scheme. You will be permitted to use the appropriate Scheme mark and QWFC logo on products, literature, stationery, and advertising. For full details on the use of the Scheme marks and QWFC logo, please see the leaflet “Conditions Governing the Use of Certification Marks” which you can find on the website www.fawl.co.uk or request on 01970 636688.

If you are unable to verify conformance by the due date, you must contact us immediately so that we can discuss the matter with you. Certification may not be granted or be withdrawn if corrective action is not completed on time. Once QWFC have verified that the required action has been completed, your certification will be confirmed.

If you are unable to attend to the work requested by the due date, certification of current members will have to be suspended and you cannot sell your stock as ‘farm assured’. You will also have to be suspended if your subscription payment is overdue. You will be notified of the suspension and informed of what must be done in order to regain certification. For example, you may need to attend to non-conformances found at assessment and once the required verification is carried out you will once again be ‘farm assured’. However, any residency periods for stock must be calculated from the date the certification was re-instated. Permanent withdrawal of certification will follow suspension and means that your certification is cancelled: you will have to re-apply to join the scheme from the start and you cannot sell your stock as ‘farm assured’. Your QWFC Farm Assurance Certificate of Conformity and any scheme marks must be returned to QWFC and you must

cease forthwith to make any claims that you are certified under the FAWL Scheme by QWFC. In cases of serious breaches of the standard or operating procedures, or if a member has been abusive towards any person who is part of the process of farm assurance, or if the member is bringing the Scheme into disrepute certification, can be withdrawn at our absolute discretion. In such circumstances, you may have to wait for a designated period of time before you can re-apply.

If you wish to appeal against any decision on certification, please write to us at QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB within 14 days of receiving notice of the decision. Please give your reasons why you believe the decision to be wrong. If we are unable to resolve this issue, a tribunal appointed by QWFC will consider the appeal: you will be entitled to make representations to that tribunal. Full details of the QWFC Appeals Procedure can be requested by ringing 01970 636688.

Any complaint regarding the operation of the Certification system by QWFC should be forwarded to QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB; we will investigate every one and inform you in writing of our response.

You must inform us of any change in your circumstance, for example a change in a farm's partners or the purchase of new land. Certificates are not transferable and a change of ownership requires a new application. If you do not inform us of all your holdings, it could lead to your stock being rejected by an abattoir. In certain situations, failure to notify us of a change of circumstance may result in your certification being withdrawn until an assessment and follow up procedures can be completed.

It is a condition of certification that you inform us immediately if you are subject to any legal action concerning food safety, animal welfare or environmental issue. This will include investigation by, prosecution by or the issue of a statutory notice from a statutory body. Failure to immediately notify us of such action being taken may result in your certification being withdrawn. Conviction resulting from such action may also result in your certification status being withdrawn.

It is a condition of your certification that you record any complaints received from your customers including the condition of stock or environmental concerns. This record and actions taken will form part of the QWFC assessment.

Further Information

For a copy of the Scheme Regulations in full and other details on the operation of the FAWL Scheme and the QWFC Certification Procedure, please visit our website www.fawl.co.uk or contact us directly on 01970 636688.

Statement of Policy

QWFC undertake to administer the FAWL Scheme and its certification facilities effectively and efficiently at all times. However, we cannot be held responsible for any losses that arise from, including without limitation, any industrial action or the failure of any machine, data, processing system, transmission link or any other event outside our reasonable control.

The Scheme Standards may change over time, for example in response to new or amended legislation. You will be informed of any changes to the Scheme Standards and the timeframe for their implementation, and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to the Scheme Standards and relevant legislation to retain assured status. The Scheme Standards and the Scheme Regulations are in addition to any statutory requirements. Nothing in the Scheme Standards or Scheme Regulations shall be deemed to provide any exemption from the legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the FAWL Scheme at all times. Under no circumstances shall FAWL, QWFC, their employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which you may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by FAWL, QWFC, their employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with the FAWL Scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arise as a result of finally and judicially determined gross negligence or wilful default of such persons.

The FAWL Scheme reserves the right to alter the Scheme Standards and operating procedures where, at its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so. The Scheme Standards, Scheme Regulations and Producer Manual represent the entire understanding between you and FAWL and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any other statement (written or oral) in applying to be certified to the Scheme Standards.

Section 1: Food Safety

The safety of the food we eat is of paramount importance and it is the responsibility of all those who produce, prepare and market food to guarantee the integrity of their role in the food chain. To that end, FAWL members need to ensure that they comply with the following food safety related standards. **Rows marked with the letter 'C' refer to standards that apply to cattle, while 'S' refer to sheep standards; CS applies to both. Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right**

			Requirement	Guidance Note
				Rationale
1. Livestock Movements and Traceability <i>To ensure that all livestock that are destined for human consumption can be traced back through the production chain.</i>				
Cattle Tagging and Passports	1a Key	Cattle (C)	All calves must be double tagged and passport applications made within the deadline imposed by BCMS. Passports must be kept in a safe and secure place. Deadlines:- Dairy calves – 1 st tag within 36 hours, 2 nd within 20 days Beef calves - Both tags within 20 days. Passport applications – Within 27 days of birth.	Refer to the BCMS Cattle Keepers Handbook for deadlines and full details of keeper's obligation.
				<i>To ensure the identity of each bovine animal born in Wales.</i>
Cattle Herd Register	1b Key	C	Cattle births, movements and deaths must be recorded and registered with BCMS in accordance with current EU, UK and Welsh legislation. An on farm herd register must be kept as required by current EU, UK and Welsh legislation.	Refer to the BCMS Cattle Keepers Handbook for deadlines and full details of keeper's obligation. It is recommended to use a suitable record book such as the Welsh Government's (WG) Cattle Herd Register or computer software package
				<i>To enable traceability of each bovine animal through the farm production system.</i>
Sheep Tagging and Identification.	1c Key	S	All sheep born on a holding must be identified in accordance with EU, UK and Welsh legislation. Lambs must be identified by tagging (or other approved means) before they move off the holding of birth or before they reach 6 month of age (if intensively managed) or 9 months (if extensively managed).	Statutory requirement - Refer to the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2009. Refer also to Guidance for Keepers – Rules for Identifying Sheep & Goats January 2010 published by the WG
				<i>To facilitate a system of tracing sheep back to their farm of birth</i>
Sheep Flock Record	1d Key	S	An on farm flock register must be kept as required by current EU, UK and Welsh legislation. An inventory of sheep on holdings as at the 1st January must be made each year. All details of identifications, deaths and movements must be recorded: Identification – Within 36 hours of identification of the lamb (as in 1c above) Deaths – Within 36 hours of the discovery of the death. The record must include method of disposal of carcass and relevant identification details. Movements – Within 36 hours of the movement (or 48 hours if via a Central Point of Recording): details must include date, number and identity of sheep, source and destination.	Refer to the WG publication – Guidance for Keepers – Rules for Identifying Sheep & Goats January 2010 (Section Four) It is recommended to use a suitable record book such as the WG Sheep and Goat Record Book or computer software package
				<i>To ensure traceability of all sheep through the farm production system.</i>

Sheep Movement Licences	1e Key	S	Movement documents must be used to declare to the local authority all sheep movements onto and off the holding within three days of movement. These must include individual identity numbers where relevant.	
				<i>To enable traceability of all sheep movements.</i>
Bought in livestock	1f	CS	All livestock must spend a minimum period prior to slaughter on a farm that is registered under a recognised farm assurance scheme. That period may be shared between more than one assured farm. The minimum periods are: - Beef 90 days and Sheep 60 days.	It is advisable to buy only from Farm Assured holdings.
				<i>To maintain consumer confidence it is important that non assured animals cannot be brought in one day and sold as Farm Assured the next.</i>
Store sales	1g	CS	Documentation supplied with store and breeding livestock that are sold to another producer must include evidence of FAWL certification and details of any medicines or medicated feeds administered for which the statutory withdrawal period has not yet expired.	Refer to Food Standards Agency Wales – Food Chain Information Requirement.
				<i>Risk that the finisher might send animals for slaughter unaware that any withdrawal period still applies.</i>
2. Safe Use of Medicines <i>To ensure responsible, judicious and appropriate use of medicines so that food safety is not compromised.</i>				
Controlled medicines	2a Key	CS	Medicines that are controlled by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) must be sourced only from authorised suppliers. Products in category POM-V may only be sourced from a vet or a pharmacist and category POM-VPS may also be sourced from a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP). All containers must carry a prescription label from the supplier that identifies the farm where it is to be used.	A SQP is trained and registered and usually operates from an agricultural supplies premises.
				<i>To enable the monitoring of the supply and use of all controlled products. Risk of medicines being used inappropriately or illegally.</i>
Inappropriate or illegal use of medicines	2b Key	CS	It is an offence to use or be in possession of unauthorised products unless legally prescribed by a vet.	<i>Risk of inappropriate or illegal medicine contaminating meat products.</i>
Withdrawal periods	2c Key	CS	All livestock producers must demonstrate that a procedure is in place to ensure that no animals that have had a medicine treatment can be sent to the abattoir before the statutory withdrawal period for the medicine has expired.	Refer to Food Standards Agency Wales – Food Chain Information Requirement.
				<i>Risk of traces of medicines being present in meat products</i>
Identity of treated animals	2d Key	CS	All treated animals must be clearly identifiable for the duration of the statutory withdrawal period of the medicine administered. The number treated and means of identification must be recorded.	A system of batch colour marking, individual tag recording or other clear means of identification needs to be operated
				<i>Risk of animal being slaughtered in error before end of withdrawal period.</i>
Broken needle policy	2e Key	CS	There must be an effective procedure for locating and dealing with hypodermic needles that have broken off during treatment of an animal.	See FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) – Section 5(b)
				<i>Risk of sharp object being found in meat.</i>

3. Livestock Diets <i>To ensure that all livestock are fed only good wholesome diets appropriate for ruminant nutrition.</i>				
Permitted Ingredients	3a Key	CS	Diets must not contain ingredients that are prohibited under UK and EU law to be fed to ruminants. The inclusion of a licensed feed additive or medication must be in accordance with the relevant UK and EU legislation. The use of antimicrobial and anabolic agents, (including hormones) for growth promotion are banned under EU legislation.	No animal products or by-products may be fed (with the exception of fish oils and milk products.) If medicated feeds are fed, FAWL standards 2c and 2d will apply. <i>Risk of unforeseen disease entering the food chain through inappropriate feeds being used.</i>
Compound and Blended Feed Supplier	3b Key	CS	Compound or blended feeds must be sourced only from a merchant or manufacturer that is certified with an AIC Feed Assurance Scheme such as UFAS or a scheme that has agreed equivalent standard.	This should include minerals, feed blocks, supplements and milk replacers. <i>To ensure that all products contain only authorised ingredients.</i>
Other feed sources	3c Key	CS	All other feed materials sourced from off the farm must either be from a UFAS/ FEMAS registered feed merchant, a TASCC registered grain merchant or another assured farm or if from a non-assured source must be covered by an acceptable warranty declaration.	See FSMR Section (6) for an acceptable warranty declaration format. <i>To ensure that all products contain only authorised ingredients and will leave no undesired traces in meat or meat products.</i>
Home Mixing	3d Key	CS	All home mixers of feedstuffs must be registered with the relevant authority. Home mixing must be conducted in accordance with the Industry Code of Practice for On-Farm Feeding.(www.redtractor.org.uk)	Local Authority Trading Standards registration unless the mixing incorporates POM-VPS defined products that require Veterinary Medicines Directorate registration.
Pesticide Applications	3e Key	CS	When applying crop protection chemicals to crops or forage that will be fed to livestock, it must be done in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the statutory conditions prescribed for each product. The statutory records must be kept for each application.	Ref: - Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products <i>To control the risk of pesticide residues in home grown animal feeds.</i>
Feed records	3f Key	CS	The quantities and the constituent ingredients of all feedstuffs, whether home mixed or brought in, must be documented and the details kept for at least two years from the last date of feeding the product. If feed has to be sent for analysis to confirm its suitability as animal feed, a record of the result of that analysis must be maintained.	Retain copies of manufacturers' labels and delivery documents. Retain home-mix day sheets. <i>To enable identification of animals having consumed particular feed products that might, at a later date, be suspected of causing health problems.</i>
Feed Storage	3g Key	CS	All feed must be stored, handled and managed in a manner that keeps it clean, uncontaminated and in good physical condition. There must be a policy for maintaining the cleanliness of all feed storage areas and handling equipment.	Refer to the Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding. www.redtractor.org.uk See 9n also. <i>To ensure integrity of all feeds fed to livestock and hence the safety of meat & meat products sold.</i>
4. Access by Livestock to Potentially Toxic Products <i>To protect livestock, and hence the food we eat, from a build up of potentially harmful toxins.</i>				
Storage of paints, preservatives and chemicals	4a	CS	Paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds must be stored away from animals and feedstuffs.	<i>Risk of access to and ingestion of toxins that may persist in meat or meat products. Be especially aware of lead-based paint if using second-hand products</i>
Use of paints and preservatives	4b	CS	Paints and preservatives that may be toxic must not be used in and around livestock housing and other areas where livestock have access.	
Storage of treated seeds	4c	CS	Treated seeds should be stored safely and away from animals and feedstuffs	

5. Use and Storage of Manures and Slurries <i>To protect livestock, and hence the food we eat, from infection by potentially harmful pathogens.</i>				
Application to grazing land	5a Key	CS	Livestock must not be permitted to graze land on which manure or slurry has been applied until an appropriate period has passed. There must be sufficient new growth to enable uncontaminated grazing.	See 9b and Appendix 7. See also ADAS Managing Livestock Manures Booklet 2 <i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by grazing animals, especially by young stock that are more susceptible. It's also necessary to consider consumers' perception and maintain their confidence in Welsh farm produce.</i>
Manure Storage Sites	5b	CS	A risk assessment must be carried out before storing manures on sites that are accessible to livestock. This is especially relevant if poultry manures are stored on the farm.	Field stores should be fenced from grazing animals. It is especially important to deny young stock access to field manure stores. See 9a <i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by animals. Consumer perception and confidence are important</i>
Sewage Sludge	5c	CS	Sewage sludge may only be applied to farm land if all aspects of the Code of Practice for the Agricultural Use of Sewage Sludge are complied with.	Refer to ADAS Safe sludge matrix
Abattoir Waste	5d	CS Key	It is prohibited to apply abattoir waste to land other than where Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) have agreed that it is safe to do so.	
6. Livestock Cleanliness for Slaughter <i>To enable a clean and hygienic slaughter without risk of contamination of meat from soiled coats.</i>				
Out wintered stock	6a	CS	Livestock that are kept outdoors must be given access to a clean, dry and sheltered lying area at all times. They must be presented for slaughter in a clean condition.	Dirty animals may not be accepted for slaughter. <i>Risk of carcass contamination from soiled hides or fleeces.</i>
Indoor finishing	6b	CS	Livestock that are finished indoors must have access to a clean, dry lying area at all times. They must be presented for slaughter in a clean condition.	Dirty animals may not be accepted for slaughter. <i>Risk of carcass contamination.</i>
Previous standards 7a; 8g and 16f transferred to standard 21a. Numbering system retained for continuity				

Section 2: Animal Health and Welfare

Farmed animals that are (1) well fed and watered (2) comfortable and protected from extreme weather (3) healthy and protected from disease and injury (4) content in their environment (5) able to behave in a natural manner - **will deliver the best possible economic returns to the producer.** It is the responsibility of all cattle and sheep producers registered with FAWL to ensure that the conditions in which livestock are kept maintain them in a fit, healthy and stress free condition. By complying with the following health and welfare related standards, that obligation will have been met. **Rows marked with the letter 'C' refer to standards that apply to cattle, while 'S' refer to sheep standards; CS applies to both. Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right.**

			Requirement	Guidance notes <i>Rationale</i>
8. Stockmanship; To ensure that all stockmen are competent, aware of their obligations and care for livestock under their control.				
Welsh Codes of recommendations	8a Key	CS	All farmed livestock must be reared and managed in accordance with the Welsh Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Cattle and/or Sheep and The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulation 2007	All farm personnel with responsibilities for livestock must be aware of their obligations. <i>Minimum legal requirement.</i>
Health and Welfare Plan	8b Key	CS	A comprehensive health and welfare plan must be drawn up for all livestock enterprises and reviewed at least once per year. The plan will need to include a review of routine procedures such as parasite control & vaccination policy; results of any relevant testing (e.g. post-mortem, livestock feed analysis, faecal egg count etc) a review of regularly occurring problems and targets for the following year.	It is recommended that a vet be consulted when drawing up and reviewing the plan. See FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) Section (7) for pro forma health plan document. A comprehensive plan may be drawn up on-line by using the WLBP website health plan tool. http://wlbp.healthplan.co.uk
Competence of Stockmen	8c Key	CS	All farm personnel with responsibilities for livestock must be competent in all the tasks they are required and permitted to undertake, and must have all the relevant statutory qualifications.	Inexperienced personnel should always be supervised or trained by a competent operator. <i>To ensure there is no unnecessary suffering caused to livestock through inexperience or errors of judgement.</i>
Training Records	8d	CS	Details of all qualifications and training undertaken by farm personnel must be recorded. This record must include all on-farm training undertaken.	Example of a training record can be found in FSMR Section (2) <i>To facilitate the development of a training programme and improve overall ability of farm personnel</i>
Regular checks of livestock	8e Key	CS	All livestock must be inspected by a competent stockperson at regular intervals that are appropriate and in accordance with the Welfare Codes.	In general a daily inspection when animals are outside and twice daily when indoors. <i>To ensure there is no prolonged suffering by livestock through illness, injury or stress.</i>
Veterinary Practice	8f Key	CS	The herd or flock must be under the routine care of a named veterinary surgeon or practice.	An annual visit by the vet is recommended that can include a review and update the health and welfare plan. <i>To ensure there is adequate knowledge by the vet of the holding before any diagnosis is made or medicines are prescribed.</i>

9. Farm Biosecurity <i>To minimise the likelihood of introducing or spreading disease.</i>					
Farm Biosecurity Plan	9a Key	CS	A Farm Biosecurity Plan must be documented and reviewed annually. It needs to refer to all aspects of the standard included in Section (7) of the FAWL Scheme Management Record Book	A Pro-forma Bio-security Plan can be found in the FSMR Section (7)	
				<i>To develop and demonstrate an awareness of the importance of protecting the health status of the farm</i>	
Storage of manures and wastes	9b	CS	A risk assessment must be carried out before allowing livestock access to areas where there are stored manures or off-farm wastes. This is especially relevant for poultry manures stored on the farm.	Field stores should be fenced from grazing animals. It is especially important to deny young stock access to field manure stores.	
				<i>Risk of spread of disease.</i>	
Use of manures	9c Key	CS	Livestock must not be permitted to graze land on which manure or slurry has been applied until an appropriate period of at least 4 weeks has passed. There must be sufficient new growth to enable uncontaminated grazing. Following an application of poultry manure to grazing land, livestock must be excluded for at least a month or six months for young stock. Spreading equipment, including that used by contractors must be cleansed before leaving the farm	Compost FYM before spreading for at least one month or 6 months if FYM is brought in. Ref: - ADAS Managing Livestock Manures. Booklet 2	
				<i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by grazing animals. This is especially relevant for young stock that are more susceptible.</i>	<i>Risk of pathogens being spread between farms by contaminated equipment</i>
Brought in replacements and stores	9d	CS	Care must be taken when bringing in replacement breeding stock and store animals to ensure they are healthy and unlikely to be carriers of disease. All livestock brought in from a non-farm assured source must undergo the minimum retention period before being sold as farm assured (FAWL) stock. Sheep – 60 days Cattle – 90 days	Buy only from farm assured producers. Check the medical history with the vendor before considering subsequent treatments. Quarantine animals for an appropriate period before introducing them to other animals on the farm.	
				<i>Risk of bringing in disease to which the resident stock have no resistance.</i>	
Tack animals	9e	CS	Care must be taken when accepting tack animals from another farm onto a holding or when a farm's animals are returning home from tack to ensure they are healthy and do not come into contact with resident livestock of the same species.	A record should be kept of all tack animals brought onto or moved off the farm. Quarantine animals for an appropriate period before introducing them to other animals on the farm.	
				<i>Risk of bringing in disease to which the resident stock have no resistance.</i>	
Bull Hire or purchase	9f	C	Care must be taken when hiring or buying a bull to ensure he is healthy and not carrying a disease that might be transmitted to the resident herd.	Possible diseases that could be introduced are TB, IBR and Leptospirosis.	
				<i>Risk of introducing a contagious or sexually transmitted disease to the resident herd.</i>	
Ram purchase or loan	9g	S	Care must be taken when buying rams or taking on loan to ensure they are healthy and not carrying a disease or ectoparasites such as sheep scab that could be transmitted to the resident flock.	<i>Risk of introducing contagious disease or ectoparasites to the resident flock.</i>	
Isolation facility	9h	CS	Appropriate provision must be made available for any animal that might require isolation or segregation from other animals due to illness, injury or quarantine.	A pen should preferably have a separate airspace, but, in any case should not allow physical contact with fit animals.	
				<i>To minimise spread of disease or to enable sick or injured animals to recover in quiet and comfort.</i>	

Fallen Stock Management	9i	CS	Fallen stock must be disposed of safely and in accordance with current legislation. Records of deaths and disposals must be kept.	The Animal By-products Legislation provides the statutory requirement.
Cleanliness and disinfection	9j	CS	Livestock housing and feed storage areas must be maintained in a clean condition. All livestock management equipment must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.	After cleaning, use approved disinfectant or lime.
				<i>Risk of build up of pathogens in buildings and on lambing and calving equipment.</i>
Vehicle cleanliness	9k Key	CS	Vehicles used to transport animals must be cleaned and disinfected regularly and in accordance with the current legislation.	The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) order 2003.
				<i>Risk of spreading infectious disease through contaminated vehicles.</i>
Visitor Hygiene	9l	CS	Disinfection facilities must be available on farm for all visitors and their vehicles that will have access to the livestock areas.	A footbath or wheel bath in a suitable position at the entrance to the livestock area.
				<i>Risk of introducing infectious material on visitors' boots or the wheels of their vehicles.</i>
Pest/Vermin Control	9m Key	CS	There must be a pest and vermin control policy that is effective in preventing contamination of all livestock feeds and feeding areas, especially from the excrement of mammals, birds and insects.	The policy should be documented and implemented appropriately. See FSMR Section (4)
				<i>Risk of disease such as Toxoplasmosis.</i>
Dog and Cat Worming	9n	CS	All farm dogs and cats must be wormed routinely according to veterinary advice and the treatment recorded.	The animal medicine book should be used to record treatment.
				<i>Risk of Hydatid disease in particular</i>
Feed Storage	9o Key	CS	Feed must be stored in a manner that prevents access by birds and mammals.	<i>Risk of livestock contracting disease such as toxoplasmosis, salmonella or TB through contamination of feed in store.</i>
<i>The following three standards are recommendations only:</i>				
Proximity of neighbouring livestock	9p	CS	There should be an awareness of the health status of livestock on all neighbouring farms	Move livestock away from boundaries where there is a perceived problem. Double fence if persistent problem.
				<i>Risk of livestock infection through fencing, or drinking from a water course that has been infected on an upstream farm</i>
Unexplained deaths and abortions	9q	CS	Unexplained deaths or abortions should be diagnosed by a vet and appropriate action taken.	<i>Risk of further loss if no action taken.</i>

Trough Feeding of Cattle	9r	C	The design and use of feed troughs for cattle should be such that it minimises the risk of badgers having access.	Feed troughs on 80cm legs are recommended. Feed blocks should also be placed out of reach of badgers.
				<i>Risk of TB contamination of troughs from infected badgers.</i>
10. Housing and Handling <i>To provide a clean, comfortable and stress free environment for all housed livestock.</i>				
Livestock Housing	10a Key	CS	Livestock housing must be well constructed and maintained in a good state of repair.	Housing should be checked regularly to ensure there are no sharp objects or edges, broken flooring or inspection covers. Ref:-Welsh Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock
				<i>Risk of injury to housed or yarded livestock.</i>
Loose Housing	10b	CS	All loose housed livestock must have sufficient space to allow freedom of movement and to display normal behaviour patterns.	See Appendix 1 for appropriate stocking densities.
				<i>Risk of incurring high stress levels in housed livestock with all its associated problems.</i>
Slatted Yards	10c	C	Cows in late pregnancy or lactating cattle must have access to a dry non slatted area. Young animals must have access to a non-slatted area.	<i>Comfort provision for the more susceptible livestock groups.</i>
Livestock bedding	10d Key	CS	All loose housed livestock must be provided with a sufficient dry lying area with suitable bedding material supplied where appropriate that is not toxic, will not injure stock and is able to keep stock clean and dry.	<i>Risk of dirty animals with high stress levels. Risk of ruminants contracting disease/illness from the use of inappropriate bedding. Risk to the safety of the food supply chain.</i>
Bull Housing	10e	C	Where separate housing for stock bulls is provided, it must be suitable for its purpose and be situated so that it allows regular social contact with other bovines.	<i>Cattle are herd animals and can become distressed if kept permanently isolated.</i>
Cubicle Housing	10f	C	Cubicles must be of the right design for the size and breed of cattle, they must be in good repair and there must be sufficient cubicle numbers for all the cattle to lie down at once.	Mats or bedding material should be provided to prevent sores or swollen hocks occurring.
				<i>Risk of dirty animals, high stress levels, illness and disease.</i>
Calf Housing	10g	CS	Special provision must be made for the housing of young calves. Individual pens must allow visual contact with others and must not be used after the age of eight weeks.	The environment should be clean, comfortable and allow natural behaviour. Muzzling and tethering are not permitted.
				<i>Young animals that have been weaned at an unnatural age have a high susceptibility to stress.</i>

Water supply	10h Key	CS	Water tanks must be well positioned, maintained in good working order and filled with clean water. All livestock that are outside must also have a good supply of fresh water available at all times.	Tanks should be cleaned out regularly. Stock access to streams must be avoided where possible and then only using stock access points as per the Code of Good Agricultural Practice (CoGAP) <i>Risk of low water intake leading to poor performance.</i>
Lighting	10i	CS	Livestock must not be housed in dim or dark conditions during daylight hours. Adequate lighting must be available for night time inspection.	Torch or headlight beams for night time inspection are acceptable for outlying buildings without mains electricity. <i>The housing of animals in the dark for long periods is unnatural and leads to high stress levels.</i>
Electrical installations	10j	CS	All mains electrical installations and temporary extension leads must be inaccessible to livestock, protected and properly earthed.	<i>Risk of death to livestock through chewing of live cables.</i>
Ventilation	10k	CS	Livestock buildings must have adequate ventilation to prevent build up of humidity and condensation and to avoid draughts at floor level.	<i>Risk of respiratory disease, especially in young animals.</i>
Social Grouping	10l	C	Housed cattle must be kept in appropriate groups so that there is no bullying or fighting.	Horned cattle should be kept separate if aggressive. <i>Risk of injury through fighting and poor performance from those prevented from full access to feed.</i>
Cattle handling facilities	10m Key	C	Cattle handling facilities must be available that are commensurate with the scale and type of production unit. Gates, races and crushes must be well maintained and capable of providing restraint to individual cattle with minimum stress and risk of injury to animals and staff.	A well designed system will make routine handling of cattle a more acceptable operation for all concerned. <i>Risk of high stress levels and injury to both cattle and operators.</i>
Sheep handling facilities	10n Key	S	Sheep handling facilities must be available, either on a permanent site or mobile, that are in good repair and fit for their purpose.	A well designed system will make routine handling of sheep more efficient and stress free. <i>Good facilities enable routine care to be undertaken more efficiently and effectively</i>
Treatment of animals	10o Key	CS	Those persons responsible for keeping livestock must demonstrate an acceptable level of empathy and consideration for their care and welfare	<i>No farmed animals should be allowed to suffer unnecessarily from pain or stress.</i>
Housing of Farm Dogs	10p		Farm dogs must be housed in a clean and comfortable environment. If chained or confined they must be exercised daily.	<i>This is a basic animal welfare issue.</i>
11. Feeding <i>To ensure an appropriate and well balanced diet that meets the animal's natural needs.</i>				
Animal nutrition	11a Key	CS	The daily diet of all classes of livestock must be adequate to achieve appropriate body condition and high health status.	<i>Risk of poor performance and high stress levels from undernourished or over-fat animals.</i>
Forage in diet	11b	CS	The daily diet of all ruminants must contain adequate forage or roughage to enable the proper functioning of the rumen.	<i>Risk of problems such as acidosis.</i>
Feeding in pregnancy	11c Key	CS	During the later stages of pregnancy and after giving birth, cows and ewes must be fed and managed appropriately.	<i>Risk of twin lamb disease, milk fever, dystocia and other nutrition related problems.</i>

New born calves/lambs	11d Key	CS	Newborn calves and lambs must receive an adequate intake of colostrum within 6 hours and 1 hour of birth respectively, whether from their dam or another source.	<i>Risk of joint ill, watery mouth or other infection resulting from poor resistance due to low antibody intake.</i>
12. Medicines and Treatments <i>To ensure correct and best possible treatments are provided for all farmed livestock.</i>				
Sick or injured animals (1)	12a Key	CS	Animals suffering ill health or injury must receive immediate attention. A veterinary surgeon must be called if necessary.	<i>Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent both unnecessary suffering and spread of infectious disease.</i>
Sick or injured animals (2)	12b Key	CS	Animals, that are so incapacitated through disease or injury that treatment is not possible, must be treated compassionately and if necessary humanely slaughtered on farm	It would be normal for a veterinary surgeon to be involved in such cases. <i>This is a basic animal welfare issue.</i>
Appropriate treatments	12c Key	CS	Medicines and veterinary treatments must be used or carried out only when necessary for treatment or preventative purposes.	<i>Antibiotic and wormer resistance can develop through inappropriate and unnecessary treatments.</i>
Purchase record	12d Key	CS	A complete purchase record must be kept for all veterinary medicines bought including (a) Name of medicine (b) Date purchased (c) Quantity purchased (d) Details of supplier (e) Batch Number	A WLBP Medicine Book is available on request or on-line <i>To enable stock control of purchase and usage.</i>
Treatment record	12e Key	CS	A complete treatment record must be kept for all veterinary medicines administered to livestock including (a) Name of medicine (b) Date administered (c) Identity of animal group treated (d) Number treated (e) Total quantity of medicine administered (f) Date treatment finished (g) Date withdrawal period ended (h) Name of person who administered the medicine. Recommended (i) Reason for treatment	A WLBP Medicine Book is available on request or on-line <i>To enable the monitoring of all livestock treatments. To enable a retrospective review of routine procedures and to identify recurring problems.</i>
'Use By' dates	12f	CS	Medicines must not be used once their 'use by' dates have expired. They must be disposed of appropriately.	<i>The safety and efficacy of out of date medicines may be affected.</i>
Medicine Storage	12g	CS	Medicines (including medicated feeds) must be stored according to manufacturers' instructions and in a secure place.	<i>To prevent deterioration of products through improper storage and to protect from theft and from children.</i>
Storage & disposal of used medicinal products	12h		Empty medicine containers, used needles & sharp instruments must be safely disposed of in a sharps box and in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. There needs to be a policy on the storage and disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste that is being implemented	See FSMR section (5)(a) for policy on the storage and disposal of used medicinal products
13. Routine Management Issues <i>Neglect of routine procedures can cause unnecessary stress and pain for animals.</i>				
Unplanned Mating	13a	CS	Entire male cattle and sheep must be separated from young females before they become sexually active.	<i>Risk of unplanned mating and pregnancies.</i>
Difficult calf or lamb births.	13b	CS	Care must be taken when selecting a sire to minimise the likelihood of subsequent calving/lambing problems. This is especially relevant for heifers and ewe lambs/yearlings.	Issues such as breed, size, previous records and EBV for calving difficulty should be taken into account. <i>Risk of difficult calving/lambing resulting in Caesareans or deaths.</i>

Out-wintering - shelter	13c	CS	Animals that are kept outdoors in winter must have access to clean lying area that is sheltered from the prevailing winds.	This provision should be appropriate to the hardiness of the breed. Risk of causing unnecessary discomfort and suffering.
Outdoor calving/lambing	13d	CS	Outdoor calving/lambing must not take place in exposed and isolated situations without appropriate protection.	This provision should be appropriate to the hardiness of the breed. <i>Risk of losses through hypothermia and inadequate surveillance.</i>
Surgical operation	13e	CS	Routine surgical operations to livestock, such as castration, disbudding and tail docking, must be carried out in accordance with current legislation and the Welsh Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep.	See Appendix 2 for legal requirements for common surgical operations <i>Risk of causing unnecessary pain and suffering.</i>
Dehorning	13f	CS	Dehorning must only be carried out when necessary, in accordance with the legal requirement and with the use of anaesthetic.	See Appendix 2 It is strongly recommended that calves are disbudded at the appropriate age. <i>Risk of causing unnecessary pain and suffering.</i>
Artificial rearing	13g	CS	Calves and lambs that have been removed from their dams before the normal weaning age must be reared according to current legislative requirements with regard to diet, housing, penning, lighting and transportation.	See Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock.
14. Transport of Livestock <i>To minimise the stress and opportunity for injury that is posed by transporting livestock.</i>				
Transport legislation	14a Key	CS	All animals must be transported according to current legislation and be accompanied by correct movement or delivery documentation.	Drivers must hold the correct statutory licence for the vehicle used and a certificate of competence to carry livestock. See 9c.
Contracted hauliers	14b	CS	Livestock hauliers contracted by the producer must be approved participants in the ABM Livestock Transport Scheme or an approved equivalent.	<i>To ensure safe and legitimate transport of livestock.</i>
Loading livestock	14c	CS	The loading of livestock must be done calmly, in a way that minimises stress and risk of injury to both animals and operators. The loading facility must be safe and appropriate	A well planned loading facility will make loading of livestock a more acceptable operation for all concerned. <i>Risk of injury to livestock or operators.</i>
Vehicle bedding	14d	CS	The floor of the vehicle must be covered in a suitable bedding material where necessary.	See Appendix 3
Farm vehicles	14e Key	CS	Farm vehicles used for transporting livestock must be suitable for the species being carried, constructed in accordance with current legislation and maintained in good, serviceable condition. For journeys over 50km, the steepness of internal and external ramps must be such that welfare is not compromised. On level ground, the length of loading ramps for cattle and sheep must be 2.2 times as long as the height of the vehicle floor off the ground, or 3 times in the case of calves.	A suitable vehicle must have adequate headroom, non-slip floors, no projections, adequate ventilation and the ability to inspect animals from the outside. <i>To ensure the safe and humane carriage of livestock.</i>
Stocking density	14f	CS	Animals must be transported in a vehicle at the correct stocking density. Partitions must be provided where animals of different social groups are to be transported or where fewer animals need to be compressed to protect them from sudden vehicle movements.	Current legislation provides for vehicle stocking requirements – see Appendix 4

				<i>Risk of death or injury from overcrowding or from having insufficient numbers in compartment.</i>
Casualty animals	14g Key	CS	Animals that are unfit for transport due to disease, injury or close to calving or lambing must not be carried. If injured during transport they must be delivered to the closest suitable place for unloading or slaughter.	If in doubt, it is recommended that veterinary advice is sought before transporting animals that are unwell. See Defra guidance on the transport of casualty animals.
				<i>A basic animal welfare issue.</i>

Section 3: Protection of the Environment.

It is the responsibility of all land managers in Wales to ensure that the farm environment, the **water (W), soil (S) and air (A)** are not impaired or polluted by the farming practice. Care must also be taken of the natural habitat areas and there must be an awareness of the efficiencies of the farm output with regard to carbon emissions. **Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right.**

15.			Requirement	Guidance Notes Rationale	COGAP Ref.
General appearance	15a Key		The farm environs must be maintained to a reasonable standard of tidiness and cleanliness.	Farms in membership of the FAWL scheme need to be seen to be tidy and clean <i>To present a positive image of the scheme and Welsh farming to customers, consumers and the general public</i>	
Access to Codes of Good Agricultural Practice.	15b		All land managers in Wales must have access to and abide by the current Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air as published by the Welsh Government.	The reference numbers in the adjacent column indicate the relevant paragraphs for each standard.	
Competence of personnel	15c Key		All farm staff and contractors must be aware of the potential for pollution and have a good understanding of all the relevant management plans.	Ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel and keep training records. <i>An inexperienced or unqualified operator could inadvertently initiate a pollution incident.</i>	2.2.4
16. Management plans or policies					
Soil Management Policy	16a Key	WS	FAWL members must demonstrate an awareness of the threats of soil compaction, soil erosion or run-off problems and be able to explain a policy of how to minimise that risk.	Cross compliance requirement <i>Risk of soil run-off entering watercourses or roads.</i>	2.2.1

Manure Management Plan	16b Key	WSA	FAWL members must minimise the risk of pollution from manure, slurry, other organic matter or pathogens. All farms must have and implement a Manure Management Plan. Manure/Slurry storage facilities must be adequate and fields must be suitable for manure/slurry applications. A documented Farm Manure Management Plan (FMMP) will demonstrate a commitment to minimising the risk of pollution and complying with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.	A colour coded farm map is recommended. Refer to FAWL Scheme Management Record Book (FSMR) section (8) <i>The FMMP will be used to demonstrate the farmer's awareness and knowledge of the issues for environmental safety and to instruct and inform farm staff and contractors.</i>	2.2.1
Nutrient management policy	16c	WS	FAWL members must demonstrate an awareness of the conditions and limitations for the application of fertilisers and lime. All fertiliser and manure applications to land should be made in accordance with a policy that aims to minimise the over-use and loss of highly concentrated and soluble artificial fertilisers. The development and use of a Nutrient Management Plan can demonstrate a commitment to making the most efficient use of fertilisers and minimise the risk of pollution from the over application of nutrients.	<i>To limit the risk of nitrate leaching.</i> <i>To prevent the accumulation of phosphorus in the soil.</i> <i>To reduce the risk of nitrous oxide being lost to the atmosphere.</i>	2.2.1
Crop protection	16d	WSA	Where Plant Protection Products (PPP) are used, a crop protection plan must be documented. A record must be kept of all applications of PPP to crops and grassland.	PPP include pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and molluscicides (e.g. slug pellets). See FSMR section (9)	2.2.1
Accident and emergency	16e	WSA	A documented risk assessment and action plan must be prepared and made available to all farm staff. This must include all relevant phone numbers in case of emergency.	Refer to FSMR Section (1) <i>In the event of an accident or potential pollution incident, a speedy and correct response can help to contain the situation.</i>	2.2.3
Inorganic waste disposal	16f		There must be a documented policy for disposal of non-bio-degradable waste.	See FSMR Section (10)	7.2
17. Storage facilities To minimise the risk of environmental pollution through inadequate and insecure storage of potential pollutants.					
Slurry, dirty water, silage effluent	17a Key	WA	All liquid organic farm materials must be contained in purpose built impermeable stores of sufficient capacity and durability to minimise any threat to the environment and enable compliance with the farm manure management plan. Such stores must be sited at least 10 metres from any ditch, land drain or watercourse unless Natural Resources Wales has agreed otherwise, in writing.	See 16b. <i>To prevent environmental pollution through unsecure storage.</i>	3.1.3 3.2.2 3.2.4
Solid manures	17b	WSA	Permanent manure stores must have an impermeable base and a means to collect or contain run off. Temporary field stores must be re-sited every year. All stores must be sited at least 10 metres from any ditch, land drain or watercourse.	See 16b. <i>To prevent environmental pollution through insecure storage. Continued use of the same field site will increase the risk of effluent leaching to water.</i>	3.2.4

Fuel oil	17c	W	Fuel oil storage tanks, with capacity exceeding 1500 litres, or the area surrounding them must have a leak proof bund capable of containing 10% more than the combined tank storage capacity and all hoses must be kept locked within the bunded area when not in use. Emergency facilities must be available to deal with accidental spillages such as a bucket of sand or absorbent granules or ideally an adequate bund.	Natural Resources Wales should be informed immediately of any fuel spillage. Bunds should have no drain holes. Double-skinned tanks are not SSAFO compliant without an additional bund <i>To contain any spillage arising from tank damage or inadvertently leaving the tap on.</i>	3.1.3
Plant Protection Products (PPP), chemicals, dips	17d Key	W	The storage of PPP and chemicals must comply with 'The Code of Practice for using Plant Protection Products' and sheep dip with the Groundwater Protection Code – Use and Disposal Of Sheep Dip Compounds. The store should be locked, bunded and clearly identified on the outside.	PPP include pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and molluscicides (e.g. slug pellets) <i>To protect against accidental spillage or damage to containers that might seep into the farm drains.</i>	3.1.6
Artificial fertilisers	17e Key	W	Artificial fertilisers must be stored in a responsible manner and kept in a secure environment with regular stock take undertaken. The store must be at least 10 metres from any watercourse or drain. Completion of the self-assessment check list in the FSMR (Section 11) is recommended	See Appendix 5 and FSMR Section (11) <i>Risk of theft of product. Bags stored outside could suffer rainwater ingress leading to run off of concentrated solution.</i>	3.1.7
Farm wastes	17f	W	Non bio-degradable farm waste must be stored in a designated site that contains it securely until it can be disposed of appropriately.	See 19a, 19c, 16f. <i>A waste product poses less environmental risk if contained in a designated site.</i>	7.1.1 and 7.2.2
Potential Pollutants	17g		Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	Potential pollutants include but are not limited to silage, silage effluent, slurry, digestate, sheep dip, fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products	
18. Application to land To minimise the risk of environmental pollution through excessive, untimely or wrongly targeted field inputs – see also Appendix 7					
Slurry, dirty water, silage effluent	18a Key	WSA	These must be applied to land in a manner that minimises the risk of water pollution, unacceptable odours or compaction to soil. Application must not be made within 10 metres of a water course or ditch and 50 metres of a borehole or well.	Slurry should only be applied when the crop or grass is actively growing or ploughed in within 24 hours to support a subsequent crop to minimise nutrient loss. Slurry injection will help if odours are likely to pose a problem. <i>Risk of excess nutrients leaching into drainage system or running off into water course.</i>	5.2.3 5.2.4

Solid manures	18b Key	WSA	Solid farmyard manures must be applied to land in a manner that minimises the risk of water pollution, unacceptable odours or compaction to soil. Application must not be made within 10 metres of a water course or ditch and 50 metres of a borehole or well.	Solid manure should be composted for an appropriate period before application to land to avoid ammonium losses and to reduce odour emissions.	5.2.3 5.2.4
				<i>Risk of excess nutrients leaching into drainage system or running off into water course.</i>	
Competent Operators	18c Key	WA	PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators. Competence is demonstrated by holding relevant NPTC certificates. All those applying PPP to land must be licensed to do so or be under the supervision of a licensed operator. Applications must be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the farm's crop protection policy. Application records must be kept.	Note: From the 26th Nov 2015, those with Grandfather Rights will no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. From this date it will be a legal requirement to hold a certificate of competence. Relevant NPTC certificates of competence are City & Guilds 'Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticide replacing Grandfather Rights' or 'Pesticide Application (PA) certificate'.	
				<i>To minimise the risk of pesticide poisoning causing damage to wildlife and human health and to conform with legal requirements</i>	
Artificial fertilisers	18d Key	WSA	Fertiliser and lime applications must be made at an appropriate time of year and the minimum rates necessary. All should be in accordance with the farm nutrient management policy. Application records must be kept.	Nitrogen fertiliser applications to grassland should not be made between 15 th September and 31 st January unless there is a specific crop requirement	5.2.3 5.2.5
				<i>Excessive nutrients will not be taken up by plants, will create unnatural environment for soil microflora and may result in leaching of excess nutrients into land drains and groundwater.</i>	
Organic wastes	18e	WSA	The application of organic waste such as sewage sludge to land must be done only with an exemption under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.	See 5c.	5.1.3 5.2.6
Plant Protection Products (PPP)	18f Key		All PPP must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution		
PPP Application Records	18g		Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years		

PPP application equipment including Crop Sprayers	18h	CS	Pesticide spraying equipment including knapsack or hand-held sprayers need to be checked regularly to ensure accurate and efficient application of pesticide. All pesticide application equipment (other than handheld or knapsack sprayers) must have been National Spraying Testing Scheme (NSTS) tested at least once before the 26th November 2016 and every 5 years subsequently (with the exception of granular applicators and boom sprayers less than 3m wide which must be tested every 6 years subsequently).	Sprayers must be properly maintained and records of maintenance & calibration kept for at least three years – See FSMR Section (12)	
				<i>To conform to legal requirements</i>	
19. Waste disposal To prevent the build up of unwanted waste materials that might become hazardous to the farm environment.					
Hazardous waste	19a Key		All hazardous waste must be disposed of within the Duty of Care guidelines under The Waste Controls Regulations 2009. (Query EPR 2010)	Examples of farm wastes that are classified as hazardous include waste oil, asbestos, lead acid batteries and agro-chemicals containing dangerous substances.	7.1.2
Plant Protection Products (PPP) and sheep dip	19b Key		Unused diluted PPP and dips may be applied to land only with the correct environmental permit/groundwater authorisation from Natural Resources Wales	<i>To control the on farm disposal of potentially toxic substances and to protect groundwater, private water supplies and watercourses.</i>	7.1.5 7.1.6 7.2.4
Plastic waste	19c Key		Plastic waste may only be disposed of via a licensed waste operator.	Consult the Agricultural Waste Plastics Collection and Recovery Programme. www.agwasteplastics.org.uk	7.2.2
Animal carcasses	19d Key		Animal carcasses must be disposed of as soon as possible through a licensed incinerator operator or rendering plant. Records of deaths and disposals must be kept.		7.1.8
				<i>See 9i</i>	
Waste exemption licences	19e		Low risk waste created on farms may be disposed of or stored on farm providing the correct exemptions have been obtained from Natural Resources Wales.	These might include the burning of hedge trimmings or the storage of old building materials.	7.2.3 7.1.4
Recommendation:					
Fly tipping	19f		All incidents of fly tipping on the farm should be reported immediately to the local authority or to Natural Resources Wales. They must be cleared up as soon as possible.		7.2
20. Sheep dipping/treatment To protect water from pollution – See also Appendix 6					
Dipping bath	20a	S	The bath must be sited at least 10metres from a ditch or watercourse, not have a drain hole and have a means to collect sheep drain-off. The bath must be covered when not in use.	The drain off area should be of sufficient capacity to allow sheep to remain there for 10 minutes.	3.2.5
				<i>An uncovered dipping bath is a hazard for small children.</i>	

Shower/ jetter	20b	S	A shower or jetter may be used in a field situation providing there is a good depth of freely drained soil, there is little slope and no drains or ditches within ten metres. These must not be used in or around farm yards, unless provision is made to contain and collect all spillages and drainage off sheep	It is important to choose the site carefully.	3.2.5
				<i>Risk of drain off from shower entering land drains or adjacent ditches.</i>	
Draining off pen	20c	S	Sheep should be allowed to drain off for at least ten minutes before being released from the pen.	<i>Risk of excess dip from fleeces entering environment.</i>	3.2.5
Timing of dipping	20d	S	Sheep should not be dipped if rain is likely within 24 hours.	<i>Risk of rain washing dip from fleeces into environment.</i>	3.2.5
Access to surface water	20e	S	Sheep should not be allowed access to surface water for two weeks after dipping or showering.	<i>Risk of dip from fleeces directly contaminating surface water.</i>	3.2.5
Experience & qualification	20f Key	S	The person(s) involved in sheep dipping on-farm must be competent in the safe use and disposal of sheep dip and the responsible person must have an NPTC test certificate. A permit to dispose of sheep dip on land must be held.	Regulatory requirement	
				<i>Risk that unqualified or inexperienced person(s) can pollute the environment or fail to properly dip the sheep</i>	

Section 4 – Complaints Policy

The FAWL scheme is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO 17065. It's a requirement of that accreditation that any complaint made to a FAWL member about compliance with the scheme's standard must be recorded by that member.

21. Complaints			Requirement	Guidance Notes	
				Rationale	
Complaints	21a	WSA	All complaints that are directed at the farm business that have an implication for compliance with the FAWL scheme must be recorded. There must also be a record of how the issue was resolved and any contingency procedures that are put in place to prevent a recurrence.	A complaints record pro-forma can be found in the FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) Section (3)	
				<i>To conform with ISO 17065 and protect against the recurrence of potential incidents</i>	

Appendix 1: Livestock Housing - Space Allowances

Below are some guidelines on space allowances in livestock housing. They are only a guide and not definitive. Producers should judge appropriate space allowances by assessing their own stock and housing.

CATTLE

Space Allowances For Loose-Housed Cattle (Excluding Bulls)				
	Live-weight	Space Allowance at square meters per head		
		Solid Floors		Fully Slatted floors
		Bedded	Total (incl. feeding/loafing etc)	
Suckler Cows	400	3.50	4.90	Not-slatted area needs to be provided
	500	4.25	5.85	
Calves	50-84		1.5	
	85-140		1.8	
	140-200		2.4	
Young stock/ Growing/Finishing	200-299	2.00	3.0	1.1
	300-399	2.75	4.0	1.5
	400-499	3.50	4.9	1.8
	500-599	4.25	5.8	2.1
	600-699	5.00	6.8	2.3

Cubicles For Beef Cattle – Recommended Minimum Dimensions:

There must be at least one cubicle per animal unless there is adjacent, adequately sized loose housing. Cubicles need to be long enough and wide enough to allow comfortable rest without injury but short enough to prevent fouling and narrow enough to prevent fouling in the bed and narrow enough to prevent turning around or lying at angles. Cubicles must accommodate the natural rising of the animal and not cause it injury as it rises.

	Liveweight	Length	Width
Cows	<600kg	2.40	1.15
	>600kg	2.50	1.20
Young stock/ Growing/Finishing	200	1.45	0.70
	300	1.70	0.85
	350	2.00	1.05
	>350	2.10	1.10

Individual Calf Pens: Recommended Minimum Dimensions

Calves kept in individual stalls, pens or hutches (except for those kept in isolation) must be allowed direct visual and tactile contact with other calves (where there are two or more calves on the farm). Calves must have sufficient space to stand up, lie down, turn around, stretch and groom.

Calf Weight (kg)	Pen size per calf
<60	1m x 1.5m
60-80	1m x 1.8m

SHEEP

Lowland ewes (60-90 kg live weight)	1.2-1.4 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Lowland ewes after lambing with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	2.0-2.2 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Hill ewes (45-65 kg live weight)	1.0-1.2 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Hill ewes after lambing, with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	1.8-2.0 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Lambs up to 12 weeks old	0.5-0.6 m ² floor space per lamb
Lambs and sheep 12 weeks to 12 months old	0.75-0.9 m ² floor space per lamb/sheep
Rams	1.5-2.0 m ²

Shorn sheep - The space allowances may be reduced by 10% for winter-shorn sheep.

Group size - Where possible, pregnant ewes should be kept in groups of less than 50 to allow for better individual recognition and attention at lambing time.

FEED TROUGH SPACE ALLOWANCE

Feed trough space allowances must be appropriate to the size and weight of the livestock and to the feeding system. The following are the recommended minimum feed trough space allowance for cattle and sheep.

Trough Space for cattle (cm per head)			Trough Space for sheep (cm per head)		
Weight (kg)	Ration fed	Ad lib/self-feed	Weight (kg)	Ration fed	Ad lib/self-feed
200-299	40	15	Store, Finishing lamb, Hoggs	30	10-15
300-399	50	15			
400-499	55	19	Small ewes	45	10-15
500-599	60	24	Horned sheep	45	10-15
600-699	67	28	Medium ewes	45	10-15
700-799	70	32	Large ewes	50	10-15
800+	75	32			

Appendix 2: Summary of legal requirements for common surgical operations on farm

CATTLE

Operation	Method	Animal's Age	Operator	Anaesthetic
Castration	Elastration/ Rubber ring	1st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Bloodless castration e.g. burdizzo	Up to 2 months	Competent stock person	
	When the animal is over 2 months of age or where any methods other than the above are used		Vet Only	With
Dehorning	Cutting/sawing horn (not to be used routinely)	Up to 5 months of age	Competent stock keeper	With
		Over 5 months of age	Vet Only	With
Disbudding	Chemical cauterisation	1 st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Method other than above (eg hot iron)	Up to 2 months of age	Competent stock person	With
Removal of Supernumerary Teats	Using clean, sharp scissors	Up to 3 months	Competent stock person	With
		3 months and over	Vet Only	With

SHEEP

Operation	Method	Animal's Age	Operator	Anaesthetic?
Castration	Elastration/ Rubber ring	1st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Clamp/Bloodless	Up to 3 months	Competent stock person	
	When the animal is over 3 months of age or where any methods other than the above are used		Vet Only	With
Tail Docking	Rubber Ring	1st week of life	Competent stock person	
	Hot iron or clamp	Over 2 months	Veterinary Surgeon	With
	Surgical/Other	Any age	Vet Only	With
NB: Sufficient tail to cover the vulva (females) the anus (males) must be left. Any shorter than this must only be in the case of emergency, disease or injury following consultation with a Vet, and carried out with anaesthetic				
Dehorning and disbudding*	Trimming of the insensitive tip of an in-growing horn	Any age	Competent stock person	
	All other cases	Any age	Vet only	With

*Under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended) only a vet may dehorn or disbud a sheep, apart from the trimming of the insensitive tip of an ingrowing horn, which if left untreated could cause pain or distress

Appendix 3: Vehicle Bedding Provisions for transport

	Non-slip flooring only	Straw	Sawdust	Perforated Floor
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calves	No	Yes	No	No
Sheep	No	Yes	Yes	No

Appendix 4: Recommended Space Allowances During Transport

CATTLE

Category	Approx. weight (kg)	Space allowance (m2)
Small calves	55	0.30-0.40
Medium-sized calves	110	0.40-0.70
Heavy calves	200	0.70-0.95
Medium-sized cattle	325	0.95-1.30
Heavy cattle	550	1.30-1.60
Very heavy cattle	over 700	over 1.60

These figures may vary, depending not only on the animals' weight and size, but also on their physical condition, weather conditions and the likely journey time.

SHEEP

Category	Approx. weight (kg)	Space allowance (m2)
Shorn sheep and lambs	under 55	0.20-0.30
	over 55	over 0.30
Unshorn sheep	under 55	0.30-0.40
	over 55	over 0.40
Heavily pregnant ewes	under 55	0.40-0.50
	over 55	over 0.50

The space allowances indicated above may vary depending on the breed, size, physical condition and length of fleece of the animals as well as weather conditions and journey time. As an indication, for small lambs, an area of under 0.2 m2 per animal may be provided.)

Appendix 5 - The safe and secure storage of artificial mineral fertiliser

Mineral [or Manufactured] fertiliser is a valuable product for farmers and growers but is potentially dangerous in the wrong hands. The storage and security of fertiliser in your possession is therefore of paramount importance and the purpose of this self-assessment is to help you to ensure that basic storage and security is maintained. The leaflet "Security of Fertiliser Storage on Farms" is reproduced below and you should have in place a protocol to monitor the security of fertiliser (an example is given below). It is also recommended that you complete the Checklist in the FSMR Section (11). The leaflet includes the following 10-point code:

<p>DO NOT:</p> <p>Store fertiliser where there is public access. Leave fertiliser in the field overnight. Store fertiliser near to, or visible from, the public highway. Sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is personally known by you to be a bona-fide farmer user and is aware of the need to follow this guidance</p>	<p>DO:</p> <p>Record fertiliser deliveries and usage. Wherever possible, and with regard to HSE safety guidance, store fertiliser inside a locked building or compound. Fully sheet fertiliser when stored outside and regularly check to ensure that the stack has not been tampered with. Carry out regular stock checks. Report immediately any stock discrepancy or loss to the police. Record any manufacturer code numbers from the bags and, if available, the number of the detonation resistance certificate.</p>
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You can get more information from your supplier or from the HSE booklet "Storing and Handling Ammonium Nitrate" at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg230.pdf>

If you store 25 tonnes or more of fertiliser you must notify your local fire officer and Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Under the NIHHS (Amendment) Regulations 2002 users of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) and AN based fertilisers must provide additional information to the HSE if 150 tonnes of these fertilisers are being handled or stored which contain over 15.75% Nitrogen by weight.

You must not sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is known by you to be a bona-fide user and if you re-sell ammonium nitrate fertiliser with high nitrogen content, (i.e. a nitrogen content of more than 28% of its weight); you must be in possession of a valid detonation resistance certificate for that batch.

Appendix 6 - Guidance on the Use and Disposal of Sheep Dips from Natural Resources Wales

Note: The term sheep dipping here includes the use of static and mobile plunge dips and the use of shower or jetter systems

<p>Before you Dip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales if you need to dispose of any used sheep dip to land Fill the empty dip bath with water until it overflows, then follow the flow and block any flow to a watercourse Leave the water-filled bath overnight, check for and seal any leaks <p>During and Immediately After Dipping/treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that someone who holds the correct Certificate of Competence in using sheep dip is always present during dipping Only use authorised products and follow manufacturer's instructions Make sure all drips and splashes run back into the dip bath Make sure you have absorbent material to soak up any spills Allow each sheep to stand in the drain-pen area to catch any run-off for at least ten minutes Do not return sheep to normal grazing. Put them in a holding field with water troughs, but no natural watercourses, unless the watercourses are fenced to prevent livestock access <p>Special Precautions for Mobile dips, jetters or showers <i>These carry a high risk of pollution if used on farm yards or lanes, unless very careful precautions are taken to contain all dip which may run off sheep, or out of units.</i></p>	<p>After Dipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty the dip bath as soon as possible, into a vacuum tanker or bowser designated for dip storage and dispose of dip without delay Rinse out any empty dip containers, wash down the dipping areas, being sure to collect the washings into the dip bath – for disposal to the EAW permitted area. Follow the conditions in the EAW permit, which includes spreading out low application rates, avoiding land that is steeply sloping, poorly drained, has cracked or waterlogged soil, or which is important to wildlife Do not spread within 10m of a watercourse or 50m of a well, borehole or spring Take care not to spill used dip when transporting <p>Units can, however, be used in fields, providing:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sites are first checked to ensure they are essentially flat, have well established grass cover and are at least 10m from a watercourse or 50m from any well, borehole or spring. <p>For further guidance, see the Defra Groundwater Protection Code – use and disposal of sheep dip compounds 2006 – available from local Natural Resources Wales offices.</p>
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Appendix 7 - Guidance on Application of Manures, Sludge or Composts

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

This appendix provides guidance on making applications to land. All applications to land must be carried out in accordance with legislation. Environmental Permits or exemptions must be held where applicable. If your farm is in an NVZ you must also follow NVZ rules. National Resources Wales has information on spreading waste on land which may be helpful.

Note: Producers should always check with buyers to ensure that any applications of sludge, compost, digestate and other materials originating outside the farm are acceptable to customers.

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

Untreated sewage sludge has not been permitted on any agricultural land since 2006.

Treated sewage sludge can only be used under strictly controlled conditions. Prior to application the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier. Applications of sewage sludge to land must be in accordance with suppliers' instructions (i.e. the way the sludge has been treated may affect where and when the sludge can be applied).

Two types of treated sewage sludge are permitted by the scheme:

1. Conventionally treated sludge - has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion.
2. Enhanced treated sludge - will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9% of pathogens present in the original sludge have been destroyed.

Farmyard Manure (FYM) and Slurry – Fresh, Stored or Treated

Using the following steps as a guide will help to ensure that manures are used efficiently:

- Know the nutrient contents of applied manures
- Apply manures evenly and at known rates
- Where appropriate, rapidly incorporate manures or use an application technique that will minimise ammonia losses
- Apply manures in spring, where possible, to reduce nitrate leaching losses
- Take the nutrient content of applied manures into account when calculating inorganic fertiliser applications

Spreading manures onto pasture is a valuable source of nutrients but can play a role in transferring disease to healthy stock. The main risk is from spreading fresh, unstored slurry or manure. Risks are reduced by storage, low application rates and leaving pasture for as long as possible before grazing.

Note: The scheme recommends that poultry manure is not applied to grazing land or grassland to be harvested due to the risks associated with botulism.

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

It is recommended that digestates and composts sourced from external contractors for application to land have been produced to the relevant PAS specification (PAS 110 for digestate, PAS 100 for compost) and are applied following the associated Quality Protocol. The specifications and Quality Protocols provide safeguards on the feedstock materials, the processing stages and end product quality. Where anaerobic digestate is produced from an energy crop feedstock (e.g. maize) and there is no pasteurisation step, there is a risk that plant pathogens, for example *Fusarium* spp., may be present. It is recommended that energy crop digestate is ploughed in before drilling a subsequent cereal crop.

	Manure & Slurry		Compost & Anaerobic Digestates		Treated Sewage Sludge	
	Application	Grazing or harvest interval	Including animal by-products (ABP)	Excluding animal by-products (ABP)	Conventional treated sewage sludge	Enhanced treated sewage sludge
Combinable & Animal Feed Crops	May be applied before & after drilling	N/A	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling
Grass & Forage - grazed	Recommend that applications made in spring & that rapid incorporation techniques are used	Minimum 4 week no graze interval applies. Recommend that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult stock & 6 months for younger stock	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies & sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies
Grass & Forage - harvested		A no-harvest interval of 4 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies

Cropping Categories

Combinable crop	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Peas, Beans, Linseed/ flax, Oilseed rape, Sugar beet, Sunflower, Borage
Grassland & forage - grazed	Grass, Forage swedes and turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and triticale, Turf
Grassland & forested - harvested	Grass silage, Silage maize, Haylage, Hay, Herbage seeds