



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Cross Compliance 2024

Verifiable standards for classifying breaches of: Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)
and Statutory Management Requirements (SMR) 2024



Introduction

Cross Compliance sets out the important regulatory baseline standards that all farmers must meet to receive Common Agricultural Policy replacement scheme payments including Basic Payment Scheme or Rural Development land based schemes in Wales. It lays firm foundations upon which Welsh farmers can produce world class food and also provides an important mechanism to protect and safeguard the Welsh countryside.

The Verifiable Standards, in the following tables, set out in detail the obligations of a farmer who receives payments under the Basic Payment Scheme or Rural Development land based schemes. If you claim these payments, you must familiarise yourself with these standards.

The farmer fact sheets provide a summary of the verifiable standards: www.gov.wales/farming

Any payment recipient found to be in breach of these standards will have their payment reduced, recovered or withheld. More details on how penalties are calculated can be found at: www.gov.wales/farming

Key Dates

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| Mar | 1 | GAEC 7: You must not cut hedgerows or trees from this date, but you can carry out hedge laying and coppicing during March providing nesting birds are not disturbed. GAEC 4: Maintain minimum soil cover following harvest until this date. |
| | 15 | GAEC 6: You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium on land other than upland areas after this date. |
| | 31 | GAEC 6: You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium on land anywhere, including upland areas, after this date. GAEC 7: You must not carry out hedge-laying or coppicing from this date unless you have permission from Welsh Government for training or educational purposes. |
| Apr | 30 | SMR 1: You must have recorded the number and type of livestock kept on your farm and the amount of time the livestock spent on your farm during the previous calendar year. You must also have calculated the amount of nitrogen they produced in the previous calendar year by this date. You must also record the number and type of livestock in a building or hard standing during the previous storage period. |
| Aug | 1 | SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content to tillage land on shallow or sandy soils (application is allowed between 1 August and 15 September as long as a crop is sown on or before 15 September). GAEC 7: On arable land where the normal agricultural practice requires a winter arable crop is planted before 31 August, you may cut back relevant hedges or trees from this date as long as nesting birds are not disturbed. |
| | 31 | GAEC 7: You may trim hedges and trees after this date. |
| Sept | 1 | SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content to grassland on shallow or sandy soils. SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying manufactured nitrogen fertilisers to tillage land. |
| | 15 | SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying manufactured nitrogen fertilisers to grassland. |
| Oct | 1 | SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content to tillage land on soils which are not shallow or sandy. GAEC 6: You can burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium on land in upland areas from this date. |
| | 15 | SMR 1: Start of closed period for applying organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content to grassland on soils which are not shallow or sandy. |
| Nov | 1 | GAEC 6: You may burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium on all land types from this date. |
| Dec | 1 | SMR 8: Stocktake record all sheep and goats being kept on 1 December. |

Cross Compliance Verifiable Standards 2024

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Statutory Management Requirements (SMR)

SMR 1: Water Protection

SMR 2: Wild Birds

SMR 3: Conservation of Fauna and Flora (Biodiversity)

SMR 4: Food and Feed Law

SMR 5: Restrictions on the Use of Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta-Agonists in Farm Animals

SMR 6: Pig Identification and Registration

SMR 7: Cattle Identification and Registration

SMR 8: Sheep and Goat identification

SMR 9: Prevention, Control and Eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE)

SMR 10: Restrictions on the Use of Plant Protection Products

SMR 11: Welfare Standards for the Protection of Calves

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Good Agricultural and Environment Condition (GAEC)

GAEC 1: Water – Establishment of Buffer Strips

GAEC 2: Water – Use of Water for Irrigation

GAEC 3: Water – Groundwater

GAEC 4: Soil and Carbon Stock – minimum soil cover

GAEC 5: Soil and Carbon Stock – minimum land management site specific conditions to limit erosion

GAEC 6: Soil and Organic Matter – maintenance

GAEC 7: Maintenance of landscape features

SMR 1: Water Protection

The aim of these requirements is to reduce the pollution of waters from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future.

You must comply with the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 from 1 April 2021.

Full details of the requirements are available in the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers and Land Managers available from gov.wales/land-management and by calling the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations Helpline (ADAS) helpline, 01974 847000 ADAS helpline.

Remember: the application of organic manures or N fertilizer on uncultivated land or semi-natural areas may constitute a project under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) (Wales) regulations 2017. You may need to obtain a screening decision from Welsh Government. In this requirement 'N' means nitrogen and 'P' mean phosphate/phosphorus.

A1 Record keeping:

A2 You must keep the following records up-to-date for at least 5 years and produce them for inspection when requested (see the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers for information on how to fulfil these requirements):

- field records of actual applications of manufactured nitrogen fertiliser including dates of application, quantities applied and types. (exemptions apply for low intensity grassland farms);
- for holdings with animals kept in a building or hardstanding during the storage period – the amount of slurry or poultry manure that will be produced by the anticipated number of animals during the storage period and the storage capacity is required;
- the area of your holding;
- any livestock manure moved onto or off the farm including quantities, dates and details of recipients;
- by 30 April each year, dates when field sites are used for the temporary storage of poultry and solid manure and the location;
- your nitrogen fertiliser plan (showing for each crop, in each field: the calculated soil nitrogen supply (SNS); the anticipated month the crop will be planted; the calculated crop nitrogen requirement; the calculated nitrogen supply from any planned application of organic manure; and the calculated amount of manufactured nitrogen fertiliser required;
- field records of arable crop yields and by 30 April each year a record of how grassland was managed in the previous year;
- if you intend to spread nitrogen fertiliser, field records of your crop planting dates and a copy of any advice received from a Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS) qualified adviser;
- if you spread organic manure, a risk map of the holding.
- by 30 April each year, the number and type of livestock kept on your holding and the amount of time the livestock spent on the holding during the previous calendar year;
- by 30 April each year, a calculation of total amount of nitrogen produced by the specified livestock kept on your holding during the previous calendar year.

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| Records incomplete or missing e.g. manure storage calculations, fertiliser plan, field records, livestock records including total N production, farm area, risk map, manure imports/exports, field manure storage. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Minimal: Minor errors or omissions to risk map and/or minor errors or omissions in records but a full assessment can be made.</p> <p>Low: Moderate errors or omissions to risk map (e.g. features missing, land areas missed that may be utilised for spreading). Some errors or omissions in records but an almost full assessment can be made.</p> <p>Medium: Risk map and records available but no reasonable assessment can be made. Storage period capacity calculation missing.</p> <p>High: Failure to make any records and/or a risk map available on request. Failure to retain records for the required period.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| A3 | You must for each specified crop type, make sure the holding average nitrogen application rate (manufactured nitrogen fertilizer, plus crop available nitrogen, from organic manure) does not exceed the maximum N limit for that crop type (see the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers for information on how to fulfil these requirements). | | |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| Failure to comply with the maximum N limit for the specified crop types. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Medium: up to and including 5% in excess of the maximum N limit.</p> <p>High: greater than 5% in excess of the maximum N limit.</p> | Rectifiable: medium only. or Permanent |

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| A4 | <p>Field organic manure limit:</p> <p>You must limit the rate of application of organic manure (excluding manure deposited by grazing animals) in any 12-month period to any individual field to an amount that contains no more than 250 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare, unless you only apply BSI PAS 100 certified compost which contains no livestock manure in which case the total amount of nitrogen in organic manure applied to any given hectare on the holding must not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 kg in any four year period if it is applied as mulch to orchard land; or • 500 kg in any two year period if it is applied to any other land, as mulch or incorporated into the ground. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Field organic manure limit exceeded. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: up to and including 10% in excess of the field based limit on any field of the holding under inspection.</p> <p>High: greater than 10% in excess of the field based limit on any field of the holding under inspection.</p> | <p>Rectifiable: low only.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

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| A5 | <p>Whole holding limit for livestock manure. You must limit the livestock manure that is applied to land on your holding (including manure deposited by grazing animals and any imported livestock manures) to 170 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare in each calendar year, averaged over the area of your holding, unless undertaking the Enhanced Nutrient Management Approach and notice submitted to NRW by 31 March 2024. In this case up to 250 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare from grazing livestock manure may be applied. The following are requirements of the ENM approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the holding at 80% or more of the agricultural area sown with grass. • Undertake Enhanced Nutrient Management Planning including soil testing requirements for the identification of P indices and restrictions on livestock manure types. • Adhere to P application limits by crop type. • Record the spreading of N and P fertilisers. • Do not import any livestock manures. • Ensure the export of livestock manures are planned. A record of the amount and type of livestock manure intended to be exported during the calendar year must be made by 1 March 2024. • Identify relevant fields within the ENM approach on the risk map. • Adhere to additional requirements in relation to ploughing, crop rotation and sowing of crops. • Maintain relevant buffer zones around watercourses and around supplementary feeding and drinking locations. • Adhere to soil protection requirements. • Apply slurry using precision spreading equipment. <p>See Control of agricultural pollution regulations: guidance for further details of the specific requirements.</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | <p>Whole holding limit for livestock manure exceeded. OR Conditions of ENM approach not met if notification has been submitted to NRW by 31 March 2024.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: up to and including 5% in excess of the 170kg/ha limit. High: greater than 5% in excess of the 170 kg/ha limit and NRW not notified of undertaking the ENM approach, conditions of the ENM approach not met or 250 kg/ha limit not met.</p> | <p>Rectifiable: low only. or Permanent</p> |

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| A6 | You must apply nitrogen fertiliser in as accurate a way as possible. | | |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Nitrogen fertiliser (manufactured and organic) not applied to land in as accurate a way as possible. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: evidence of non-accurate spreading of manufactured fertiliser or solid/semi solid organic manure. High: evidence of non-accurate spreading of liquid organic manure; evidence of nitrogen fertiliser entering surface water. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| A7 | You must only spread slurry with low trajectory equipment (less than 4 metres from the ground) or other technique such as band spreading or injection (unless using equipment which can achieve an average slurry application rate of not more than 2 millimetres per hour when it is operating continuously). | | |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------|------------|
| | Slurry has been applied by high* trajectory spreading equipment (*not including equipment that achieves an average application rate of not more than 2mm/hr when operating continuously, e.g. pulse jet irrigator). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |

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| A8 | <p>When applying organic manure to bare soil or stubble, you must incorporate it into the soil as soon as possible and within 24 hours at the latest.</p> <p>Applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poultry manure; • slurry and liquid digested sludge, unless it is applied by a trailing shoe, dribble bar or injected under the soil surface; • any other organic manure (other than organic manure spread as a mulch on sandy soil) and the land is within 50 metres of surface water and slopes in a way that there may be run-off to that water. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Any organic manure applied to the surface of bare soil or stubble not incorporated into the soil in accordance with the rule. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: evidence run-off hasn't occurred where manure is incorporated into the soil during the visit. or Permanent |

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| A9 | <p>You must provide sufficient storage for all slurry produced on the holding by specified livestock and all poultry manure produced whilst in a yard or building during the following storage periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 October to 1 April (six months) for pigs and poultry; • 1 October to 1 March (five months) for other livestock. <p>Storage capacity is not required for slurry or poultry manure sent off the holding during the storage period or spread on land that has a low run-off risk after the end of the closed period (as long as this does not breach other spreading rules - see the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers). Where the intention is to spread on land with a low run-off risk, storage facilities for an additional one week's manure must be provided as a contingency measure. See the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers for information about calculating your storage requirements.</p> |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| Sufficient storage capacity has not been provided for the duration of the specified storage periods. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Medium: If breach identified before 1 August 2025 provided 4 month storage capacity met (SSAF0) and evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance.</p> <p>High: If breach identified after 1 August 2025 or 4 month storage capacity not met or insufficient evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance.</p> | Rectifiable |

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| A10 | <p>You must store poultry manure and other types of solid manure (including any bedding contaminated with organic manure) either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a vessel; • on an impermeable surface; • in a roofed building; or • in correctly located temporary field heaps if organic manure is solid enough to be stacked in a freestanding heap, do not give rise to free drainage from within the stacked material and the surface area is as small as reasonably practicable. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>Poultry manure and/or other types of solid manure have not been stored appropriately, e.g. either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a vessel; • on an impermeable surface; • in a roofed building; or • in an appropriate temporary field heap. | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: where minor defects (maintenance issues) affecting the durability/serviceability of the storage facility are found. High</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| | <p>Any organic manure is not solid enough to be stacked in a freestanding temporary heap and/or is producing free drainage from within the stacked material.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable: where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred. or Permanent</p> |

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| A11 | <p>You must cover with an impermeable material any solid poultry manure that does not have bedding material or litter mixed into it and is stored on a temporary field site.</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|--------------------|--|
| | <p>Poultry manure with no bedding within it has been stored on a temporary field site and is not covered with an impermeable material.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable: where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred. or Permanent</p> |

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| B1 | <p>Closed periods for organic manure:</p> <p>You must not apply organic manures with high readily available nitrogen content (e.g. slurry, poultry manure) to land during the following closed periods (unless you are a registered organic farmer):</p> <p>1 September – 31 December for grassland with sandy or shallow soils 15 October – 15 January on grassland on all other soils</p> <p>1 August – 31 December for tillage land with sandy or shallow soils (application is allowed between 1 August and 15 September as long as a crop is sown on or before 15 September)</p> <p>1 October – 31 January on tillage land on all other soils</p> |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|--|---|------------------|
| Closed period for organic manure with highly readily available nitrogen breached. | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: If breach identified before 1 August 2025, provided 4month storage capacity met (SSAFO) and evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance with the storage capacity requirements for the storage period.</p> <p>High: If breach identified after 1 August 2025 or 4month storage capacity not met or insufficient evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance with the storage capacity requirements for the storage period.</p> | Permanent |

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| B2 | <p>Closed period for manufactured nitrogen fertilisers:</p> <p>Do not apply Manufactured N Fertilisers to any soil type during the following periods (unless exemptions apply): 15 September – 15 January for grassland 1 Sept – 15 January for tillage land</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------|------------|
| | Closed period for manufactured nitrogen fertiliser breached and agronomic justification not demonstrated. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |

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| B3 | You must not apply more than 30 m ³ /ha of slurry or 8 tonnes/ha of poultry manure to land at any one time from the end of the above closed periods until the last day in February and you must allow at least 3 weeks between each individual application. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|------------|
| | Restrictions on spreading following the closed period breached. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Medium: If breach identified before 1 August 2025, provided 4month storage capacity met (SSAFO) and evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance with the storage capacity requirements for the storage period.</p> <p>High: If breach identified after 1 August 2025 or 4month storage capacity not met or insufficient evidence of having taken reasonable steps to achieve compliance with the storage capacity requirements for the storage period.</p> | Permanent |

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| B4 | <p>You must not apply any nitrogen fertiliser before you have carried out a field inspection to assess the risk of run-off to surface water and not apply nitrogen fertiliser if there is a significant risk. The inspection must take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the slope of the land, particularly if the slope is more than 12 degrees (1 in 5); • any land drains (other than a sealed impermeable pipe); and • ground cover, closeness to surface water, weather conditions and soil type. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | <p>Inappropriate spreading of nitrogen fertiliser has taken place, e.g.</p> <p>a) the farmer did not carry out a field inspection to assess the risk of run-off; or</p> <p>b) the farmer carried out a field inspection but applied N fertiliser and there was a significant risk of run-off occurring.</p> <p>Note: This is a precautionary control – i.e. a breach occurs even if there is no actual pollution.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

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| B5 | You must not apply any nitrogen fertiliser when the soil is waterlogged, flooded, has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the last 24 hours or is snow covered. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|----------|------------|
| | <p>Nitrogen fertiliser applied when soil conditions are inappropriate, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waterlogged; • flooded; • has been frozen for 12 hours or more within the last 24 hours; or • snow covered. <p>Note: This is a precautionary control – i.e. a breach occurs even if there is no actual pollution.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | High | Permanent |

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| B6 | You must not apply manufactured nitrogen fertiliser within 2 metres of surface water. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|----------|------------|
| | <p>Manufactured nitrogen fertiliser has been applied within 2 metres of surface water.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | Medium | Permanent |

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| B7 | You must not apply organic manure within 10 metres of surface water except on land managed for breeding wader birds or as species rich semi-natural grassland and under certain other restrictions. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres of surface water (6m where precision spreading equipment is used such as an injector system, trailing shoe or dribble bar) on land that is not covered by an exemption or applied in a manner not in line with restrictions. Exemptions apply to land managed for breeding wader birds or as a species-rich semi-natural grassland. Restrictions are listed in the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium | Permanent |

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| B8 | You must not apply organic manure within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Organic manure has been applied within 50m of a spring, well or borehole. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium | Permanent |

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| B9 | <p>APPLIES TO ALL LAND FROM 1 JANUARY 2023</p> <p>A temporary field site must not be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 10 metres of a surface water or land drain; • within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole; • within 30 metres of surface water on land with an incline of 12 degrees or more; • on land likely to become waterlogged; • on land likely to flood; • in a single position for more than 12 successive months; • in the same place as an earlier heap constructed within the last two years; • where topsoil has been removed. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|----------|---|
| | Temporary field heaps have been sited in breach of the regulations, i.e. a high risk location. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred. or Permanent |

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| B10 | You must not carry out separation of slurry into its solid and liquid fractions unless it is done mechanically, or on an impermeable surface, where the liquid fraction drains into a suitable container. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------|---|
| | Separation of slurry has not been carried out mechanically or on an impermeable surface or with suitable containment. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred. or Permanent |

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| C | <p>Silage making and storage of silage and slurries Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘Silage’ means silage effluent, crops being made into silage, silage made in clamps, baled silage (bagged or wrapped) and field silage (field heaps or non-baled, bagged silage such as Ag-Bags).• ‘Slurry’ means a ‘liquid or semi-liquid matter composed of excreta produced by livestock while in a yard or building (including that held in wood chip corrals)’; or a mixture wholly or mainly consisting of livestock excreta, livestock bedding, rainwater and washings from a building or yard used by livestock, and of a consistency that allows it to be pumped or discharged by gravity at any stage in the handling process.• ‘Installation’ means a silo or slurry storage system. Slurry storage systems include; any pit, tank or lagoon, and associated pipes and channels used to store slurry, but not to slurry while it is stored temporarily in a tanker that is used for transporting slurry on roads or about a farm.• ‘Field silage’ means silage made on open ground, where there is no form of excavation, or floors, or walls on the site. The making and storage of non-baled silage in ‘bulk bags’ on open ground is also field silage. This rule does not apply to silage that is compressed into bales that are wrapped and sealed into impermeable membranes or enclosed in impermeable bags. <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• notify Natural Resources Wales of the place where field silage is to be made at least 14 days before that site is first used;• comply with any notices served by Natural Resources Wales that require improvements to be made to an installation or field silage site if Natural Resources Wales does not consider them to be suitable;• carry out regular inspections of installations and make timely repairs where necessary• make sure that installations meet requirements for capacity (see A9), durability, maintenance and safety zones, are built in accordance with the relevant construction standards, and field silage site rules are met.• notify Natural Resources Wales in writing about a new, substantially enlarged, or substantially reconstructed installation at least 14 days before construction work begins on the structure; <p>Details are available in the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers</p> |
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| C1 | You must notify Natural Resources Wales in writing about a new, or substantially enlarged or substantially reconstructed installation at least 14 days before construction work begins. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Failure to notify Natural Resources Wales 14 days prior to beginning construction work. | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable: where construction work on the installation is delayed for notification to be made. or Permanent |

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| C2 | You must notify Natural Resources Wales of the place where field silage is to be made at least 14 days before that site is first used. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Failure to notify Natural Resources Wales 14 days before first use of a field silage site. | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable: where use of the installation is delayed for notification to be made. or Permanent |

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| C3 | You must make sure that installations meet requirements covering capacity, durability, maintenance and safety zones, are built in accordance with the relevant construction standards, and field silage site rules are met. For slurry storage capacity you should refer to the Control of Agricultural Pollution Regulations 2021 – Guidance for Farmers |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Failure to meet the installation requirements and/or field site rules. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Minimal: Installation does not meet requirements but is a well built and maintained store. Effluent/slurry is contained and there is no visual risk of pollution.</p> <p>Medium: Installation does not meet requirements. There is no immediate visual evidence of effluent or slurry escape but there remains a risk of pollution. Remedial work is required to ensure the installation meets the required standards and does not cause a risk of pollution.</p> <p>Field silage site rules have not been met but no immediate visual risk of pollution.</p> <p>High: Installation does not meet the requirements, and an immediate risk of pollution has been identified.</p> <p>Field silage site rules have not been met and an immediate risk of pollution has been identified.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| C4 | You must comply with any notices served by Natural Resources Wales under Regulation 30 (a Regulation 30 notice) to require improvements to be made to a slurry or silage storage installation or field silage site. Notices can be served by Natural Resources Wales if it does not consider an installation to be suitable and there is a significant risk of pollution to controlled waters. Notices specify works, precautions or other steps that must be carried out or taken and by when. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Failure to comply with notices served by Natural Resources Wales. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: where there is no evidence of contamination. or Permanent |

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| C5 | You must carry out regular inspections of installations (including components such as pipes and valves) for corrosion, damage or leaks and carry out timely repairs where necessary. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Failure to carry out regular checks and timely repairs. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: if no leaks are visible. High: if leaks are visible. | Rectifiable: where there is no evidence of contamination. or Permanent |

SMR 2: Wild Birds

The aim of these requirements is to protect wild birds, their eggs and nests. They apply to all wild birds. Extra rules apply if you have land designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA).

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| A1 | <p>In this requirement, 'WCA' means the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.</p> <p>On your holding (whether or not the land is in a Special Protection Area) you must comply with the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You must not, except where authorised pursuant to a licence granted under section 16 WCA, take part in the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird; • You must not intentionally damage, destroy or take any nest while it is in use, or being built (nests of golden eagle, white tailed eagle and ospreys are protected all year round); • You must not take or destroy any egg of a wild bird; • You must not intentionally or recklessly cause disturbance to certain birds while they are nesting (including disturbance of dependent young); and • You must not kill or take game birds during the close season for that bird species and/or on any Sunday or Christmas Day. The sale or purchase of game birds after 10 days from the end of the open season for the bird in question is also prohibited. <p>Note: You can find out whether or not your land is in a Special Protection Area under the Wild Birds Directive by contacting Natural Resources Wales.</p> |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| <p>Breach in contravention of section 1 of WCA 1981</p> <p>Intentional Farmer has intentionally killed, injured or taken a wild bird. Farmer has intentionally damaged destroyed or taken the nest of a wild bird while it is in use/being built or the nest of golden eagle, white tailed eagle or osprey at any time. Farmer has intentionally destroyed an egg of a wild bird.</p> <p>Negligent or Intentional Farmer has disturbed a Schedule 1 bird/young while nesting. Farmer has killed/taken huntable birds during the close season and/or game birds on any Sunday or Christmas Day.</p> <p>The farmer will not break these rules if operating under a licence issued by the competent authority to undertake authorised action or can rely on one of the legal defences or exceptions.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | High | Permanent |

For land classed as a Special Protection Area (SPA) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

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| B1 | You must notify Natural Resources Wales in writing of any proposal to carry out, cause or permit any specified operation or where a special nature conservation order applies (unless covered by the terms of a management agreement, scheme or notice) and obtain consent before starting that operation. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation for which no notice/consent has been given.</p> <p>A specified operation means one which has been identified as likely to damage the special interest features of the area.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| | <p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation on land where a special nature conservation order is in force for which no notice/consent has been given.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| | <p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted an operation with notice/consent but has failed to adhere to the terms of the consent.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

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| B2 | You must comply with all management notices served by Natural Resources Wales or of any restoration orders served by a court. Where the purpose of the notices or restoration order is to protect or restore the special interest features of the area or otherwise restore the land to its former condition as may be so specified. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|-------------|
| | The farmer has failed to comply with a management notice where the notice is concerned with special interest features of the SPA/SSSI. A management notice is served under section 28K WCA 1981 (as amended). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements. High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply. | Rectifiable |
| | The farmer has failed to comply with a restoration order where the order is concerned with the special interest features of the SPA/SSSI. A restoration order may be issued under section 31 of the WCA 1981 or regulation 26 of SI 1994/2716 (with respect to a special nature conservation order). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements. High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply. | Rectifiable |

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| B3 | You must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage the special interest features of the area or disturb any fauna that are a special interest feature. This requirement can apply to actions that take place other than on the SPA/SSSI itself but which have the same consequences. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has intentionally or recklessly caused damage or destruction of the special interest or disturbance of the fauna (that is also an interest feature of the SPA/SSSI). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where minor damage has been caused. Medium: where intermediate level damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

SMR 3: Conservation of Fauna and Flora (Biodiversity)

The aim of these requirements is to protect species of flora and fauna. They apply to all claimants. Extra requirements apply if you have land designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

On your holding (whether or not in a Special Area of Conservation or Site of Special Scientific Interest) you must not do any of the following:

Pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a European protected species. These European protected species of plant are listed in Schedule 5 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk).

Disturb, injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species. Obstruct, damage or destroy their place of shelter. European protected species are listed in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

In this SMR, 'WCA' means the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

You can find out if your land is in a Special Area of Conservation or Site of Special Scientific Interest by contacting Natural Resources Wales.

A1 You must not deliberately pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a European protected species.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| | Picked, collected, cut, uprooted or destroyed a wild plant of a European protected species. (Part I WCA offences dealt with by the police with their (and CPS) own criteria. If it is suspected that an offence has occurred then this will be reported to the police. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: where there has been a moderate impact on the protected species. High: where there has been a major impact on the protected species. | Permanent |

A2 You must not disturb, injure or kill a wild animal of a European Protected Species. You must not obstruct, damage or destroy their place of shelter.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|------------|
| | Disturbed, injured, killed a wild animal of a European Protected Species or obstructed, damaged, destroyed, their place of shelter. (Part I WCA offences dealt with by the police with their (and CPS) own criteria. If it is suspected that an offence has occurred then this will be reported to the police. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: where there has been a moderate impact on the protected species. High: where there has been a major impact on the protected species. | Permanent |

On land designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

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| B1 | On land designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) you must notify Natural Resources Wales in writing of any proposal to carry out, cause or permit any specified operation or where a special nature conservation order applies (unless covered by the terms of a management agreement, scheme or notice) and obtain consent before starting that operation (other than in an emergency or certain other specified circumstances). |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation for which no notice/consent has been given. A specified operation means one which has been identified as likely to damage the special interest features of the area. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation on land where a special nature conservation order is in force for which no notice/consent has been given. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted an operation with notice/consent but has failed to adhere to the terms of the consent. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| B2 | You must comply with all management notices served by Natural Resources Wales and the terms of any restoration orders served by a court. Where the purpose of the notices or restoration orders is to protect or restore the special interest features of the area or otherwise restore the land to its former condition as may be so specified. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>The farmer has failed to comply with a management notice where the notice is concerned with special interest features of the SAC/SSSI.</p> <p>A management notice is served under section 28K WCA 1981 (as amended by CRoW).</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| | <p>The farmer has failed to comply with a restoration order where the order is concerned with special interest features of the SAC/SSSI.</p> <p>A restoration order may be issued under section 31 of the WCA 1981 or Regulation 29 of SI2010/490 (with respect to Special Nature Conservation Orders).</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

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| B3 | You must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage the special interest features of the area or disturb any protected fauna that are a special interest feature. This requirement can apply to actions that take place other than on the SAC/SSSI itself but which have the same consequences. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | The farmer has caused damage or destruction of the special interest or disturbance of the fauna (that is also an interest feature of the SAC/SSSI). | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where intermediate level damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

SMR 4: Food and Feed Law

The aim of these requirements is to ensure the production of food for human consumption and food or feed that is fed to food-producing animals is safe.

Food and feed safety, withdrawal and recall

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| A1 | <p>You must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place unsafe food or unsafe feed on the market; Feed unsafe feed to food-producing animals. <p>Note: If there have been cases of animal deaths or livestock products have become contaminated, it is likely that Animal Health or Trading Standards will have become involved to help determine if the feed was the cause of the animal death. Similarly, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) will issue risk management advice and depending upon the severity, a product recall may be issued. Product recalls are issued by the manufacturer and the FSA will share this on its website and social media platforms. The FSA advises manufacturers to familiarise with the FSA's business guidance on Food incidents, product withdrawals and recalls.</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>There is evidence that food that is harmful to human health or unfit for consumption and/or injurious to health (e.g. mould growth or pest infestation of grain) has been placed on the market or used as feed.</p> <p>There is evidence that feed that is deemed to have an adverse effect on human or animal health has been placed on the market.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent: if producer has no system to trace or recall the product and has not informed the competent authorities.</p> |
| | <p>There is evidence that unsafe feed has been fed to food producing animals.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: unsafe feed has been fed to producing animals and there has been no adverse effect or a minor adverse effect on those animals.</p> <p>High: unsafe feed has been fed to food producing animals resulting in animal deaths or sickness, or food products have become contaminated.</p> | <p>Rectifiable: where there is no adverse effect on the animals and all contaminated food products can be recalled.</p> <p>or Permanent: in all other cases.</p> |

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| A2 | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange for unsafe food or unsafe feed to be withdrawn from the market if you believe you have supplied it and inform both your local authority and the Food Standards Agency (FSA) via the, FSA Online Report Form • Destroy unsafe feed unless the competent authority tells you not to do so; • Tell consumers of food, or the users of the feed, of the reason for any withdrawal if it may have reached them; • Arrange for unsafe food or unsafe feed to be recalled if there is no other way of achieving a sufficiently high level of health protection; • Immediately tell both your local authority and the FSA if food which you have supplied, or is in your possession and you intend to sell, could be harmful to health and of the actions you have taken to prevent risks to the final consumer. The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) should also be informed in the case of feedstuffs containing veterinary medicinal products (medicated feedstuffs) and/or specified feed additives (cocciostats or histomonostats) at levels greater than their prescribed or authorised levels, or feedstuffs which are contaminated with such products, which maybe harmful to health. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------|
| | There has been a food safety incident and the farmer has not followed the requirements concerning notification, recall and withdrawal. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High: unsafe food has been supplied and adversely affected the food chain (actual incident) – evidence required, producer failed to recall or inform competent authority. | Permanent |

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| | <p>Where there has been a feed safety incident the farmer has not followed the due processes.</p> <p>“Due processes” – procedures to withdraw feed include holding any unused stock and not using it for feed use. Recall would include contacting customers receiving non-compliant feed. The competent authorities that must be informed of a withdrawal or recall are either the local authority (usually the trading standards department) and the Food Standards Agency (FSA). Destruction would probably be under the direction of a local authority inspector and would often be as a result of a sample of feed having been tested positive for a contaminant, which breached a statutory maximum permitted level. Other acceptable uses might be considered depending on the case as long as these did not have implications for the food chain (e.g. industrial use).</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect (The breach might be in relation to a nationwide recall of batches. A farmer must keep records of those they have immediately supplied with feed but not other parties, which might receive the feed subsequently).</p> | <p>Medium: if feed is unlikely to have an adverse affect on animal or consumer health. High: if feed is likely to have an adverse affect on animal or consumer health.</p> | <p>Rectifiable: if not used. or Permanent: if non-compliant feed has been used (i.e. fed).</p> |
| | <p>In the case of feed containing veterinary medicinal products (medicated feed) and/or specified feed additives (cocciostats or histomonostats) at levels greater than their prescribed or authorised levels, or feed which is contaminated with such products, which may be harmful to health, the VMD should also be informed.</p> | | | |

| Traceability | |
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| A3 | <p>You must put in place systems and procedures for the traceability of inputs to your farm, which identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of your supplier; • the type and quantity of inputs that were supplied to you; • the date of the delivery of these inputs to your farm. <p>You must put in place systems and procedures for the traceability of products when they leave your farm, which identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the businesses you supplied; • the nature and quantity of the products that were supplied to those businesses; • the date on which the products left your farm. <p>You must store this information in a format which is readily available and produce it when requested.</p> |

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| <p>Key pieces of information are missing, or information is not kept at all.</p> <p>Information is kept but not in a systematic manner: it cannot be produced on demand, taking into account a test of reasonableness.</p> <p>These enterprises will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy, Eggs, Livestock including beef, sheep, pigs and poultry (meat production); • Cereals (combinable crops); • Horticulture; • Potatoes and other root crops. | On-farm effect | <p>Low: information largely available but incomplete.</p> <p>Medium: poor or inadequate system of keeping the required information. Cannot fully meet inspection requirements.</p> <p>High: no system or information kept following a test of the traceability system having broken the business down into different enterprises and checking two inputs and two outputs for any livestock enterprises and two outputs for any cereals/crop based enterprises.</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

Food and feed hygiene

N.B. Rules A4 – A9 do not apply to the direct supply by the producer of small quantities of primary products to the final consumer (for example, farm gate sales) or to local retail establishments which then directly supply the final consumer.

A4 You must store and handle waste and hazardous substances in order to prevent contamination of your food products or feed products.

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| <p>There is evidence of inappropriate use and handling of waste or hazardous substances.</p> <p>Waste or hazardous substances stored inappropriately.</p> <p>Whilst not an exhaustive list, waste and hazardous substances may include: slurry, dirty water/run-off, silage effluent, waste metal, batteries, sheep dip, plant protection products and biocides, fertilisers, veterinary products, noxious chemicals, diesel, swarf.</p> | <p>On farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect (i.e. when there has been a food/feed safety incident).</p> | <p>Low: poorly stored handled waste or hazardous substances, leading to an increased risk of contamination.</p> <p>Medium: gross contamination from poorly stored/handled waste or hazardous substances. The product is still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: in extreme instances where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p> | <p>Permanent: where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident or traceability is not possible.</p> <p>Otherwise can withdraw.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p> |

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| A5 | You must store feed away from chemicals or any other products prohibited for use as animal feed. |
| A6 | You must handle medicated and non-medicated feeds separately to prevent cross-contamination and store medicated feeds in such a way so they can't be fed by mistake to animals for which they are not intended. |

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Feed not stored separately or is stored in direct contact with a product with the potential to cause contamination.</p> <p>Medicated feeding stuffs not clearly labelled as such and stored separately from non-medicated feed. Feeds are not separated in store via physical barrier or bagged.</p> <p>No separate handling facilities for medicated feeding stuffs.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p> | <p>Low: feed is poorly stored or handled, although it is not in contact with medicated feeding stuffs or other hazardous substances. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>Medium: gross contamination from poorly stored/handled feed that has come into contact with chemicals or medicated feed has contaminated non-medicated feed. The product is still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p> | <p>Permanent: where there has been an off-farm food or feed safety incident or traceability is not possible.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p> |

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| A7 | You must source and use feed, for food-producing animals, from establishments that are registered and/or approved by your local authority. In the case of medicated feeding stuffs or feed containing specified feed additives source the feeding stuffs from establishments that are approved by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|
| Evidence that the farmer is sourcing and/or using feed from establishments that are not registered/approved. | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p> | <p>Low: feed, medicated feed and/or feed containing feed additives has been sourced from establishments not registered/ approved in accordance with Retained EU Law 183/2005 but there has been no contamination or risk to animal health or human health.</p> <p>High: feed, medicated feed and/or feed containing feed additives has been sourced from establishments not registered/ approved in accordance with with Retained EU Law 183/2005 and has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health; linked to animal illness/death.</p> | <p>Permanent: where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident and feed sourced from unregistered unapproved establishments.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Rectifiable</p> |

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| A8 | You must use feed additives, veterinary medicinal products, plant protection products and biocides correctly (if you use them on your farm) with dosage, application and storage as stated on the label or as prescribed. This includes ensuring that food you produce does not contain residues of pesticides or veterinary medicinal products that are higher than the permitted maximum residue limit (MRL) for the medicine used. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| | <p>Evidence of feed additives, veterinary medicines plant protection products or biocides being used incorrectly or inappropriately.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not mixed or stored correctly; • not labelled; • past their use-by dates; • not used in accordance with the instructions/dosage on the label (evidence from records of application); • withdrawal periods have been contravened (evidence from veterinary medicines record). | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p> | <p>Medium: gross contamination of feed not stored separately, or medicated feeds fed either in excess or to the wrong species. The non-compliance is unlikely to have a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: in extreme cases, where non-compliance has led to or can be linked with direct impacts on human health. The farmer has not controlled or prevented the breach.</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |
| | <p>The farmer has placed food on the market that, on analysis of a sample, and taking account of measurement uncertainty, has been found to contain a pesticide residue that exceeds the statutory maximum residue level (MRL) for a pesticide found in the food tested.</p> | <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is approval for the use of a pesticide on the crop, but the MRL set from residues of that pesticide has been exceeded. • No safety or health concern arises from the breach of the MRL. <p>High:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no authorisation for the use of the pesticide concerned on any crops in the UK. • There is no authorisation for the use of the pesticide on the crop concerned. • Safety concerns arise from the level of pesticide residue found. | <p>Permanent</p> |

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| | <p>The farmer has sold or supplied an animal for slaughter, or has sold/supplied milk, eggs or honey that, on analysis of a sample, has been found to contain residues of authorised veterinary medicinal products that exceed the maximum residue limit (MRL) for the medicine used or an unauthorised substance.</p> | <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The medicine used is an authorised product, but the MRL set for residues of that medicine has been exceeded.• No safety or health concern arises from the breach of the MRL. <p>High:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The medicine is not authorised for use in food producing species in the UK.• Safety or health concerns arise from the level of medicine residue found. | <p>Permanent</p> |
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| A9 | <p>You must keep up to date records on all of the following, if they are relevant to your business and make them available to an inspector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • veterinary medicinal products, or other treatments, given to your animals, (including the dates of the treatment and the withdrawal period); • the use of plant protection products and biocides; • the results of any analyses carried out on samples taken from food-producing animals, plants, animal feed or other samples taken for diagnostic purposes that have importance for human and animal health and to take account of these accordingly; • any relevant reports on checks carried out on animals or products of animal origin; • any use of genetically modified seeds in feed production. |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>No records kept or records incomplete and or not produced at inspection.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>(a) Inspectors likely to restrict check to one that verifies that veterinary medicine and plant protection product records exist and look reasonably complete.</p> <p>(b) Possible example is herd milk recording carried out to establish the offending animals with high somatic cell counts.</p> <p>(c) Possible example is TBC/SCC/antibiotic records from purchaser.</p> <p>For b and c the inspector is verifying that the results are being kept by the farmer in his farm records; there is no requirement under this standard for the inspector to interpret the results.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: missing information or errors that can be rectified and a full assessment is possible.</p> <p>Medium: partial records/incomplete records.</p> <p>Sufficient information to allow a partial assessment.</p> <p>High: no records.</p> | <p>Rectifiable: if records can be corrected using information available on farm, at inspection.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: if there are no records or if records cannot be corrected.</p> |
| <p>The results of any analysis carried out indicate a possible risk to human health and the farmer has not taken any action to stop the risk.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: unlikely to have an adverse affect on human health.</p> <p>High: likely to have an adverse affect on human health.</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

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| A10 | <p>You must take adequate measures to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases transmissible to humans through food.</p> <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that all eligible animals conform to national herd/flock health surveillance and testing intervals for TB; • abide by the statutory pre-movement testing of animals – test 60 days prior to movement (Note: pre-movement testing is not a requirement in all parishes/herds; farmer must keep test chart TB52 for 60 days plus 3 years); • have a system in place regarding precautionary measures when new animals are introduced on-farm (e.g. keep separate from rest of herd/flock to verify whether they carry disease or not); • inform the relevant authority of a disease incident on farm (Note: diseases referred to here are the notifiable zoonotic diseases); • report indicators of potential outbreaks (abortions) to relevant authorities. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|---|------------|
| | <p>Failure to ensure that all eligible animals conform to national herd/flock health surveillance and testing intervals for TB.</p> <p>Further aspects of these control measures are covered by specific standards for raw milk.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect: where animals have been moved off.</p> | <p>Very Low: where a test date is overdue by between 1 and 10 days (inclusive).</p> <p>Medium: where test date is overdue by between 11 days and 30 days (inclusive).</p> <p>High: where test date overdue by more than 30 days or animals have been moved off whilst under restriction.</p> | Permanent |
| | <p>INTENTIONAL:</p> <p>Once the notice of an enforced test is issued the breach will be considered as an intentional cross compliance breach.</p> <p>Where the enforced test is refused a 100% intentional cross compliance breach will be applied.</p> | | Where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health. | |
| | Failure to abide by the statutory pre and/or post-movement testing of animals. | Off farm effect | <p>Medium or High: Where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health.</p> | Permanent |

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| | <p>Clear evidence that farmer has no system in place regarding precautionary measures when new animals are introduced on-farm (e.g. not kept separate from rest of herd/flock to verify whether they carry disease or not).</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect: where there has been a proven food or feed safety incident.</p> | <p>Medium or High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent: Only where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident.</p> |
| | <p>Farmer has not informed the relevant authority of a disease incident on farm. Note: diseases referred to here are the notifiable zoonotic diseases. Evidence that farmer has failed to report indicators of potential outbreaks (abortions).</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect: where there has been a proven food/feed safety incident.</p> | <p>Medium or High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

If you are a producer of raw milk (from any species), or handle raw milk, the following extra rules apply:

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| B1 | <p>You must ensure that raw milk comes from animals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are in a good general state of health (b) present no sign of disease that might result in the contamination of milk (c) do not have any udder wound likely to affect the milk (d) are not within the prescribed withdrawal period following the administration of authorised products or substances (e) have not been given any unauthorised substances or products |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | (a – c) Evidence that milk from animals showing signs of ill health (as could reasonably be determined by a non-vet, e.g. discharge, inflammation, udder wounds) has been included in the bulk tank. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where milk is going for heat treatment. Medium: where milk will not be heat treated. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | (d) Evidence of milk from treated animals that have not observed the required withdrawal time has been included in the bulk tank. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | (e) Evidence of milk from animals treated with an unauthorised substance has been included in the milk tank. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| B2 | <p>You must make sure that raw milk comes from animals belonging to herds/holdings which have disease-free status for tuberculosis and brucellosis. If your herd or holding is not disease free, with authorisation of the competent authority, you may sell milk from your non-reactor animals provided it has undergone heat-treatment before sale for human consumption. Sheep or goat milk must come from a herd that is officially free of brucellosis (OBF). However, with authorisation of the competent authority you can manufacture cheese with a maturation period of at least two months.</p> <p>The FSA's business guidance on dairy registration and inspections provides further information on how to apply for registration of a milk production holding.</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|-----------------|--|------------|
| | <p>Evidence that milk for human consumption from reactor animals or herds or flocks that have lost their disease free status has not been sent for appropriate heat treatment. (Heat treatment or cheese production with a maturation period of over 2 months).</p> <p>Note: The appropriate treatment depends on the disease free status lost and the species in question. Further information is contained within within Retained EU Law Regulation EC 853/2004, Annex III, section IX, Chapter 1.</p> | Off-farm effect | <p>Medium: all situations except where producer sells raw milk directly to the final consumer.</p> <p>High: if producer sells raw milk directly to the final consumer.</p> | Permanent |

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| B3 | You must effectively isolate animals that are infected, or suspected of being infected, with brucellosis or tuberculosis so that there is no adverse effect on other animals' milk. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Evidence of failure to isolate animals that are infected or suspected of being infected. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: contact with herd mates and milk has been heat treated.</p> <p>High: contact with susceptible livestock on neighbouring holdings and milk has been heat treated.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| B4 | You must make sure that milking equipment and the premises where milk is stored, handled or cooled are located and constructed to limit the risk of contamination of milk. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|--|-------------|
| | Poor location or construction of premises. Evidence that there is a significant risk of contamination occurring due to location of the milking equipment close to hazardous materials and/or due to poor construction and/or practices in maintenance of the milking shed or milk storage area. | On-farm effect | <p>Very Low: where there are minor problems with no risk of contamination.</p> <p>Medium: where the problems found show a small risk of contamination of the milk.</p> | Rectifiable |

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| B5 | You must ensure that premises used for the storage of milk are protected against vermin (including birds and birds' nests) and adequately separated from premises where animals are housed. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|--|-------------|
| | Premises used for the storage of milk are not adequately protected from vermin and/or separated from premises where animals are housed, e.g. visible signs of vermin infestation or common air space with livestock areas. | On-farm effect | <p>Medium: gross infestation, inadequate separation or poor refrigeration and milk is still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: in extreme instances where non-compliance has led to/or can be linked to food borne disease from the milk that has a direct impact on human health or the farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p> | Rectifiable |

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| B6 | You must make sure the surfaces of equipment that come into contact with milk are easy to clean and disinfect (where this is necessary). |
| B7 | You must clean (and disinfect where necessary) the surfaces of equipment that come into contact with milk after use and maintain in a sound condition. |

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that equipment that comes in contact with milk is not constructed of materials conducive to easy cleaning/are not maintained in a sound condition. • Evidence that smooth, washable and non-toxic materials are not in use. • Evidence of dirty equipment. • Evidence that milk contact surfaces in the milking area or milk storage area are dirty or contaminated (e.g. stale milk residues/milk stone/mould). | <p>On-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: dependent upon levels of contamination and the location of any such contamination.</p> <p>Medium: dependent upon levels of contamination and the location of any such contamination.</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> |

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| B8 | <p>You must carry out milking hygienically, especially making sure that:</p> <p>a) before milking starts the teats, udder and adjacent parts are clean</p> <p>b) you satisfactorily identify animals undergoing any medical treatment which is likely to transfer residues to the milk</p> <p>c) raw milk from any animals that are still within the withdrawal period after receiving medication is not used for human consumption</p> |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | (a) Teats and udders not clean before cluster attachment at milking time. Milking routine or facilities are not robust enough for the cleanliness of the animals. | On-farm effect | <p>Very Low: all situations except where producer sells raw milk directly to the final consumer.</p> <p>High: if producer sells raw milk directly to the final consumer.</p> | Rectifiable |
| | (b) Animals that are undergoing medical treatment likely to transfer residues to the milk, or are still within the withdrawal period for that treatment are not adequately identified at milking. | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | (c) Such animals are not milked last and with the delivery pipe removed from the bulk tank, or using separate equipment e.g. separate dump bucket and cluster. Note: If such practices are not followed it could lead to milk obtained from these animals being sold for human consumption. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| B9 | <p>You must hold milk in a clean place, designed and equipped to avoid contamination, immediately after milking. You must have suitable refrigeration equipment in order to meet the post-milking cooling rules.</p> <p>The milk must be cooled immediately to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no more than 8°C if it is collected daily; • no more than 6°C if it is not collected daily. |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Evidence of inappropriate storage of milk. Storage facilities are not appropriate, clean; or are not constructed from materials conducive to easy cleaning and prevention of contamination.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: inappropriate storage (no contamination). Medium: inappropriate storage resulting in contamination and the likelihood of it leading to a direct impact on human health. High: inappropriate storage resulting in gross contamination and a significant risk of a direct impact on human health.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| <p>Milk has not been cooled within a reasonable period (2 hours) following the end of milking and prior to collection. (Note: It may not be practical to cool milk immediately in all situations) Evidence of inappropriate storage or refrigeration of milk. This can be observed on the tanker docket and/or by taking temperature of milk stored.</p> | <p>On-farm effect: the milk will not be collected by the buyer. or Off-farm effect: where there has been a food safety incident; milk has left the premises.</p> | <p>Very Low: non-compliance unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health. Medium: where breach is seen to be a very recent development and little or no effort is being made to rectify situation. High: where it is obvious that the facilities are not in effective operational order or are not suitable for the volume of milk to be stored (extra tanks outside dairies without cooling equipment for example) and no action is being taken to rectify situation.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

If you are an egg producer the following additional rules apply

C1 You must keep eggs clean and dry, free of strong odour, effectively protected from shocks and out of direct sunshine.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|------------------------|---|
| | <p>Eggs kept in unsuitable conditions, e.g. close to moving agricultural machinery, in the tractor shed, close to bleach or diesel.</p> <p>This relates to all eggs in shell that are produced by farmed birds.</p> | <p>On-farm effect: where eggs have not left the premises.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect: where there has been a food safety incident; eggs have left the premises.</p> | <p>Very Low</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

SMR 5: Restrictions on the Use of Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta-Agonists in Farm Animals

The aim of these requirements is to stop the illegal use in stock farming of substances that have a hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists, and to prevent the residues that these substances leave in meat and other foodstuffs from entering the human or animal food chain. They apply to you if you keep farmed animals.

A1 You must not give food-producing animals restricted substances (unless in line with any permitted exceptions).

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| <p>The farmer has administered restricted substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists to food-producing animals.</p> <p>Note: Some exemptions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) containing beta-agonists prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet, or by a farmer under direction of a vet, to equidae and pets; • Authorised VMPs containing beta-agonists prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet by injection to treat or induce tocolysis in cows during calving; • Authorised VMPs with a gestogenic, oestrogenic (other than oestradiol 17β and its ester-like derivatives) or androgenic action prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet, or by a farmer under direction of a vet, for the synchronisation of oestrus or for the preparation of donors or recipients for the implantation of embryos. | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable: only where the animals concerned are found on farm and it can be established that no products have entered the food chain.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

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| | <p>Note: Evidence for this breach may come from the detection in samples taken from live animals or from samples taken at slaughterhouses. Evidence may also come from the detection in feed or water of unauthorised substances having hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p> <p>Only the farmer's own veterinary surgeon or a UK registered pharmacy acting in accordance with a veterinary prescription should have supplied drugs covered by SMR 5. However, obtaining such products from a non-authorised source may not in itself constitute a breach of SMR 5, if it is a UK authorised product and is covered by a prescription.</p> | | | |
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| A2 | You must not have substances on your farm that contain beta-agonists to induce tocolysis in cows when calving. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | <p>The farmer is in possession of any substance containing a beta-agonist that may be used for induction purposes in the treatment of tocolysis.</p> <p>Note: Any prescription may not be available in written form on the farm. But the farmer should be able to demonstrate who prescribed the medicinal product and this should be followed up to verify. As farmers are required to keep the proof of purchase of all veterinary medicinal products for 5 years this should be available to identify the supplier of the source of the medication.</p> <p>Some banned substances have legitimate uses as medicines for humans and companion animals. If the inspector is satisfied that any products found are for these purposes, no breach of SMR 5 has occurred. Where illegal possession is suspected or has been established, an assessment will have to be made as to whether illegal administration has also taken place (see above).</p> <p>Inspectors may also have to take into account that medicines may be found that were legally obtained, but have since ceased to be authorised. The continued possession of such products is unlawful.</p> | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable |

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| A3 | You must not have food producing animals on your farm to which a restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions). |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|----------|---|
| | <p>The farmer is in possession of animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate illegal administration to food-producing animals of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p> <p>The farmer is in possession of animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate non compliance with an authorised SMR 5 product's stated dosing instructions.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> <p>Note: Where it is found that an animal and/or animal products have left the farm it will be necessary to consider whether a breach has occurred under A4 and/or A5.</p> | High | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

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| A4 | You must not place on the market or send to slaughter for human consumption any animal to which restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions). |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|----------|--|
| | <p>The farmer has placed on the market or sent to slaughter for human consumption animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate illegal administration to food-producing animals of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p> <p>Certain exemptions apply – see Regulation 9 of SI 1997 No.1729.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | High | <p>Rectifiable: in cases where the animals have not been sold (they can be destroyed instead). or Permanent: in cases where the animals have already been sold (usually the case).</p> |

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| A5 | You must not place on the market meat, or any other animal product, derived from an animal to which any restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions). |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---|
| | The farmer placed on the market, meat or animal products from animals with residues at concentrations that indicate illegal administration of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: in cases where the produce can still be prevented from entering the food chain. or Permanent: in cases where the produce cannot be prevented from entering the food chain. |

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| B1 | You must observe the relevant withdrawal period if your food-producing animals have been given any of the restricted substances in line with the permitted exceptions. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| | The farmer has not observed the relevant withdrawal periods where food producing animals have been administered any of the restricted substances. Currently there are no authorised medicines containing thyrostats for farm animals. Failure to observe withdrawal periods only applies to slaughtered animals or to live animals from which products (usually eggs or milk) are taken. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |

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| B2 | You must make veterinary medicinal records relating to the administration of restricted substances available to the competent authority, or anyone acting on behalf of the competent authority, on request. |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| <p>Non-maintenance of records of permitted animal treatment with substances with hormonal or beta-agonists to food-producing animals contrary to Regulations 18 (if the administration is by the vet) or 19 (administration is by the farmer) of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations.</p> <p>Assessment of medicines records is often part of the procedure for Animal Health when they inspect farms. Where administration of the substances covered by SMR 5 is permitted under an exception, keeping the records required by the Veterinary Medicines Regulations is also required and failure to do so is a breach of SMR 5.</p> <p>Farmers must keep proof of purchase of all veterinary medicinal products for 5 years. This will include proof of purchase of any treatments relating to SMR 5. Therefore if a farmer has the appropriate proof of purchase but no or an incomplete record of use of an SMR 5 product this may provide evidence of an offence.</p> | On-farm effect | <p>Low: minor omissions in records of administration of SMR 5 substances or mistakes but inspector still able to make an assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p> <p>Medium: records of administration of SMR 5 substances incomplete-only sufficient for inspector to make a partial assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p> <p>High: no records of administration of SMR 5 substances – or inspector unable to make an assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: depending on time-lag between suspected treatment and whether farmer is in possession of any information that would enable him to make a record.</p> |

SMR 6: Pig Identification and Registration

The aim of these requirements is to reduce the risk of pig diseases spreading through controlling movements and improving traceability. They apply to you if you keep pigs.

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| A1 | You must register your details with Animal and Plant Health Agency within 1 month of establishing your holding and notify them of any change of your details (including if you stop keeping pigs) within 1 month of the change. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|--|--|
| | Applicant details not correctly registered with competent authority, or maintained. | On-farm effect | Medium: where registration details are not up to date. High: where the applicant is not registered. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| A2 | <p>You must correctly identify your pigs before they leave your holding in one of the following ways, depending on their age and destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigs aged 1 year or over moving to any type of market, to slaughter or between holdings – use eartags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your herdmark; • Pigs aged under 1 year moving to any type of market or to slaughter – use eartags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your herdmark; or • Pigs aged under 1 year moving between holdings – use eartags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your herdmark or a temporary mark (paintmark). |
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| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
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| Evidence that movement of pigs has taken place without the required identification. | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: Absolute: up to and including 5 animals not correctly identified at inspection. Percentage: up to and including 40% of animals not correctly identified at inspection.</p> <p>Medium: Absolute: greater than 5, up to and including 10 animals not correctly identified at inspection. Percentage: greater than 40% up to and including 60% of animals not correctly identified at inspection.</p> <p>High: Absolute: greater than 10 animals not correctly identified at inspection. Percentage: greater than 60% of animals not correctly identified at inspection. Note: The highest determined severity level is used to calculate the level of penalty.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

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| A3 | You must not remove or replace identification without permission from your local authority unless it is lost, illegible or removed for welfare reasons. The appropriate replacement identification must be applied as required. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Identification has been removed or replaced without appropriate authority or identification has not been replaced when required. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |

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| A4 | On-farm records and movements |
| | <p>You must record all movements of pigs on and off your holding within 36 hours. Always record the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and address of the person keeping the record; • date of the movement; • identification number or temporary mark; • number of pigs; • holding you moved the pigs from; • holding you moved the pigs to. |
| | <p>You must notify eAML2 before you move pigs from your holding unless one of the following exemptions applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are moving any pigs to a market or collection centre which agrees to notify the eAML2 system online on the day that the pigs arrive; • you are moving any pigs to a veterinary practice for emergency treatment; • you are moving any pigs to a show without knowing which holding they will move the pigs to after the show (in this case you must notify the eAML2 system online or the eAML2 Bureau Service within 3 days of the move from the show). <p>If you do not notify the eAML2 system online and the exemptions do not apply, you must give the required information to the eAML2 Bureau Service by telephone or in writing and you must not move any pigs until you have received a document from the eAML2 Bureau Service recording that information.</p> |
| | <p>Unless you are moving any pigs for emergency veterinary treatment, for all of the above you must always give the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full addresses, including postcodes and CPH numbers, of both the origin and destination of the pigs; • date of the movement; • number of pigs being moved; • identification marks of the pigs; and • lot numbers of the pigs (if the movement is from a market). |

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| | You must when transporting pigs, carry a haulier summary or movement document that accompanies pigs during moves, and where the moves have not been reported online this must be signed by the keeper. If the keeper receiving the animals is not able to notify the eAML2 system online, you must give the keeper two copies of the haulier summary or movement document. |
| | You must notify movements of pigs onto your holding within 3 days by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confirming online on the eAML2 system that the pigs have arrived (noting any changes); or • sending a copy of the haulier summary or movement document (noting any changes) to the eAML2 Bureau Service; or • phoning the eAML2 Bureau; or • sending a text message to eAML2 text message service. |
| | You must keep a copy of the haulier summary sheet or movement documents for 6 months after any pigs arrive on your holding (unless you have notified the eAML2 system online that they have arrived). |
| | You must if you are sending any pigs to a port for consignment outside Great Britain, either notify the eAML2 system online or send a copy of the haulier summary or movement documents to the eAML2 Bureau Service within 3 days of the pigs leaving the holding. Pigs intended for export will need an eartag with the 'UK' prefix the herdmark, animal number along with the 'GB' suffix, OR a tattoo bearing the 'UK' prefix, herdmark, animal number and 'GB' suffix. You must record the details of replacement identification as a result of identification becoming illegible or lost, establishing a link with the animals original identity, unless the replacement used is identical to the original. |

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Movement documents not maintained in accordance with the legal requirements. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: inaccurate licence or eAML2 entry compared to movements or licence not retained for required period. High: no licence or eAML2 entry compared to movements. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| | Records not maintained in accordance with legal requirements. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: failure to record full movement details for one or more movements, on or off the holding, or details of re-identification which cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.) where the keepership has not changed.</p> <p>Medium: failure to record full movement details for a movement, on or off the holding, or details of re-identification where the keepership has changed and/or failure to record full movement details for a movement, on or off the holding where the keepership has not changed, which cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.).</p> <p>High: repeated failure to record full movements, on or off the holding, or no records have been kept.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |
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| A5 | You must, once a year, record the maximum number of pigs you normally keep on the holding and the actual number of pigs on the holding on that date. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | No record has been made of the maximum number of pigs normally kept or actual number of pigs is not recorded on the date maximum number is recorded. | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable or Permanent |

SMR 7: Cattle Identification and Registration

The aim of these requirements is to establish a system for the identification and registration of cattle to facilitate their traceability, in particular in the event of a disease outbreak. Within this SMR, 'cattle' means all bovine animals.

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| A1 | For cross compliance purposes, you do not need to do anything more than you are already required to do by law for the identification and tracing of cattle. The key elements of the cattle tracing system, which applies specifically for cross compliance purposes, are listed below. This is a summary only. For a full explanation of your legal obligations, you should refer to the relevant legal provisions and BCMS handbook. |
| | <p>a. Eartags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each calf born on your holding (or cattle imported from outside the EU) must be double tagged with approved eartags with the same unique identification code. • Beef calves must be tagged within 20 days of birth, or before they leave the holding, if this is sooner. Dairy calves must be tagged with one eartag within 36 hours and the other eartag within 20 days of birth. • Bison calves must be tagged within 9 months of birth or when they are separated from their mother if this is earlier. • All animals leaving your holding should be tagged to the full requirement for that animal including double tags for any calves regardless of age. • Eartags must not be removed or replaced without permission from BCMS except when replacing lost or illegible tags. • Cattle intended for export must have a third eartag with a 'GB' country code prefix and the animals existing ID number. • Illegible or lost tags must be replaced within 28 days of noticing the loss. • You must not alter, obliterate or deface an eartag. |
| | <p>b. Cattle passports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application must be made for a cattle passport within seven days of a calf being tagged (that is, within 27 days of birth; 7 days for bison). • You must register cattle imported from within the EU, but outside Great Britain, within 15 days of its arrival on your holding by sending the foreign passport/movement document to BCMS and making an application for a passport. • You must register cattle imported from outside the EU within 15 days of tagging the animal and no later than 35 days from its release from import checks by making an application for a passport to BCMS. • When cattle are moved, you must ensure that they are accompanied by their cattle passports, which must be completed and signed. • You must not alter or deface a cattle passport. • You must produce a signed and valid passport for every animal in your care on request. |

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| | <p>c. Notification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Births must be notified to BCMS by an application for a cattle passport within 7 days of tagging (that is, within 27 days of birth).• You must notify BCMS via either CTS online, the BCMS telephony service, using approved software or complete the death details in the passport of any cattle deaths on your holding within 7 days of the date of death. You must return the passport or certificate of registration and any other official identification documents within 7 days of the death to BCMS. Should you report the death via CTS online, the BCMS telephony service or using approved software, you do not need to complete the death details on the passport, but are required to return the passport within 7 days of the date of death.• You must notify BCMS of the date of any movements of cattle on to and off your holding within 3 days of each movement.• You must notify BCMS by returning the passport of any lost or stolen animal within 7 days of becoming aware of the loss or theft. |
| | <p>d. On-farm registers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You must keep an up-to-date herd register for your holding, which includes the following appropriate details for each animal: official eartag number; dam's official eartag number; date of birth; sex; date of movements on and off your holding; details of where the animal has moved to or from; breed; date of death, which must match CTS.• The register must be completed within 36 hours of a movement and eartag replacement where the eartag number is changed, within 7 days of a death and within 7 days of a birth in a dairy herd (or within 30 days of the birth of any other calf).• The register must be kept for 10 years from the date of the last entry and be available to Welsh Government officials or the local authority on request. |

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>To be assessed in line with the CII discrepancy seriousness scores.</p> <p>See below for table including explanation of severity score.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off farm effect: in cases where animals have moved off since being fed animal protein or products.</p> | <p>Very Low/Minimum WL Absolute: greater than 0 up to and including 3. Percentage: greater than 0 up to and including 10. Low: Absolute: greater than 3 up to and including 5. Percentage: greater than 10 up to and including 40. Medium: Absolute: greater than 5 up to and including 10. Percentage: greater than 40 up to and including 60. High: Absolute: greater than 10. Percentage: greater than 60.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

Annex 1: Penalty procedures for breaches in SMR7: Animal Identification and Registration – Cattle

Discrepancies identified, whether by inspection or administrative check, are coded and a score attached as follows:

| Code | Discrepancy description | Score | Extent list 1 | Extent list 2 | Permanence | Discrepancy Group |
|------|---|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| FM | Failure to report a movement to BCMS – over 14 days | 1.0 | Off farm | On farm | Permanent | Failure to report movement to BCMS within specified timescales. |
| FM1 | Late reporting of movement to BCMS – between 8 and 14 days inclusive | 1.0 | Off farm | On farm | Rectifiable | |
| FM2 | Late reporting of movement to BCMS – between 4 and 7 days inclusive | 0.4 | Off farm | On farm | Rectifiable | |
| ID | Incorrect DAM ID (Critical) on passport/farm record | 0.3 | On farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | Incorrect DAM ID (Critical) on passport/farm record. |
| LZ | Incorrect DAM ID (Non critical) on passport/farm record | 0 | On farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | Incorrect DAM ID (Non critical) on passport/farm record. |
| NF1 | Homebred animal not found in farm records | 1.0 | On farm | On farm | Permanent | Animal not found in farm records. |
| NF2 | Bought in animal not found in farm records | 0.4 | On farm | On farm | Rectifiable | |
| MV | Movement details not recorded or incorrectly recorded in farm records or on passport or CTS | 0.4 | On farm | Off farm | Permanent | Movement details not recorded or incorrectly recorded in farm records or on passport or CTS. |
| DB | Incorrect date of birth on passport/CTS record/farm record | 0.7 | On farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | Incorrect Date of Birth on passport/farm record. |
| NP | Animal present without passport, Certificate of Registration (CPP35)/CTS record | 1.0 | On farm | Off farm | Permanent | Animal present without a passport. |
| DD | Dead animal not reported to BCMS – over 14 days | 1.0 | Off farm | Off farm | Permanent | Late reporting of dead animal to BCMS. |
| DD1 | Late reporting of dead animal to BCMS – between 8 and 14 days inclusive | 1.0 | Off farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | |
| NA | Passport/CoR/CTS record present without animal | 1.0 | Off farm | Off farm | Permanent | Passport present on holding without animal/duplicate passport held. |
| OP | Other passport details incorrect (e.g. sex, breed) | 0.1 | On farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | Other passport details (sex, breed) do not correspond with farm records. |

| Code | Discrepancy description | Score | Extent list 1 | Extent list 2 | Permanence | Discrepancy Group |
|------|---|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| tG1 | Not tagged in accordance with legal requirements | 1.0 | On farm | Off farm | Permanent | Animal incorrectly tagged/Lost tags not replaced within 28 days. |
| TG2 | Tag missing over 28 days or no evidence of a replacement policy | 0.4 | On farm | Off farm | Permanent | |
| TG3 | Tag missing less than 28 days | 0 | On farm | Off farm | Rectifiable | |

The scores allocated to each discrepancy found are added up, which is known as the 'absolute score'. The absolute score is then used to work out a percentage, which is established by dividing the absolute score by the number of animals inspected and multiplying that figure by 100. These two figures are then assessed against the threshold severity levels listed in the verifiable standards and the highest is taken forward in determining the level of financial penalty.

The level of financial penalty is then determined using:

- the highest of the severity levels;
- extent (whether effects are confined to on-farm or off-farm);
- intent (whether errors are attributed to negligence or intentional non-compliance);
- permanence (whether the errors are rectifiable – in a reasonable period of time, or are permanent);
- repetition (when discrepancies within the same discrepancy group are found within a 3 year period).

Example:

Following an inspection it is determined that one animal had not been tagged in accordance with legal requirements and the keeper of the animals had failed to report a movement to BCMS. The number of animals inspected was 18.

| The discrepancies identified attract the following score: Code | Discrepancy description | Score |
|--|---|-------|
| FM | Failure to report a movement to BCMS – over 14 days | 1.0 |
| TG1 | Not tagged in accordance with legal requirements | 1.0 |

Absolute Score calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0 \\ + 1.0 \end{array}$$

Absolute Score: 2.0

The Percentage is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2.0 \text{ (absolute score)} \div 18 \text{ (animals inspected)} = 0.11 \\ 0.11 \times 100 = 11.11\% \end{array}$$

These scores are assessed against the verifiable standards to determine the severity level. In this example: Absolute Score: 2.0 = Minimum WL/Very Low Percentage: 11.11% = Low

The highest determined severity level is used to calculate the level of penalty. In this example the severity level used would be Low.

SMR 8: Sheep and Goat identification (Sheep and Goat (Records, Identification, Movement (Wales) Order 2015))

The aim of these requirements is to maintain a system for the identification and registration of sheep and goats in order to facilitate their traceability, in particular in the event of a disease outbreak. They apply to you if you keep sheep and/or goats, even as pets.

| | |
|----|--|
| A1 | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify all sheep and goats with the correct means of identification within 6 months of birth for intensively farmed animals and 9 months for extensively farmed animals, or before they leave the holding of birth, whichever is soonest;• Identify with a single electronic slaughter tag (or two identical identifiers), animals intended for slaughter in the UK before 12 months of age. If you keep these sheep or goats beyond the age of 12 months you must then replace the single means of identification with two new identifiers. For sheep, one of the identifiers must be electronic;• Identify with two identical identifiers, animals not intended for slaughter within the UK before 12 months of age or if intended for third country or intra-community trade; if born on or after 31 December 2009 one of these identifiers must be electronic.• Sheep/goats intended for export must have a third eartag with a 'GB' country code prefix and the animals existing ID number. <p>Note: permitted identifiers are eartags, ruminal bolus, pattern mark or tattoo – not all combinations allow an animal to be exported. The single (non electronic) slaughter tag cannot be used to identify lambs identified on or after 1 January 2016.</p> |
|----|--|

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| <p>Sheep and/or goats have never been tagged or are incorrectly tagged (i.e. not in accordance with Council Regulation/SAGRIMO).</p> | <p>On farm effect: where the animals are still on the holding. or Off farm effect: where there is evidence that animals have moved off the holding.</p> | <p>Low: Absolute: up to and including 5 animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged. Percentage: up to and including 10% of animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged. Medium: Absolute: Greater than 5 and up to and including 10 animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged. Percentage: greater than 10%, and up to and including 40% animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged. High: Absolute: greater than 10 animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged. Percentage: greater than 40% of the animals sampled are incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged (Note: The highest determined severity level is used to calculate the level of penalty).</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

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|----|--|
| A2 | <p>You must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace any lost or illegible means of identification within 28 days of noticing their loss or illegibility, or before the animal leaves the holding whichever is the earlier. <p>You must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alter, obliterate or deface any means of identification attached to an animal. However you may apply additional management information provided the legibility of the UK flock mark or UK individual ID number is not affected. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|---|------------|
| | Sheep and/or goats with lost or illegible means of identification that are not replaced within 28 days. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: identification tags have been lost; the inspector is not satisfied that there is a tag replacement policy in place, and that no tags have been ordered (if appropriate) within the 28 day time limit, or, the keeper has failed to confirm that missing tags have been replaced within 28 days. | Permanent |
| | Means of identification has been altered, obliterated or defaced for reason other than replacement, illegibility or welfare. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High: any animal sampled found to have their means of identification altered, obliterated or defaced. | Permanent |

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| A3 | <p>You must keep up-to-date on-farm records, for each holding (for sheep and goats a separate holding is defined as land not under your control, or further than 5 or 10 miles from your main holding, depending on whether it has transitioned onto the new County Parish Holding (CPH) rules).</p> <p>Records should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inventory (stocktake) of the animals kept at 1 December; • Details of the movement of sheep and goats on and off your holding, including: – the date of the movement – the number of animals moved – the destination or origin of animals – the haulier’s name and vehicle registration; • Records must be updated within 36 hours of the movement, including cross-referencing of different number replacements; • Records must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the individual identification numbers of individually identified animals and in the case of batches of animals identified with a single slaughter tag which originate from different holdings of birth, the number of animals with each different flock/herd mark - the holding of birth, the year of birth and the date of identification - the month and year of death of the animal on the holding - the breed and, if known, the genotype. <p>Animals that were born/identified prior 31/12/2009 are exempt from individual movement recording when those animals are moving direct to slaughter.</p> |
|----|---|

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|---|
| Flock/herd records not maintained in accordance with the legal requirements (SAGRIMO). | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Low: failure to record full movement details for one movement or where land is contiguous and/or failure to record up to and including 5 animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at first EID Identification; and/or • EID deaths; and/or • where replacement tags have been fitted but no details are recorded in the records. | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Medium: failure to record full movement details for more than one and up to 5 movements, on or off the holding and/or failure to record more than 5 animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at first EID identification; and/or • EID deaths; and/or • where replacement tags have been fitted but no details are recorded in the records. <p>High: failure to record full movements, for more than 5 movements on or off the holding.</p> | |
| | Annual stocktake (inventory) has not been maintained in farm records. | On-farm effect | Low: if the stocktake (inventory) is not recorded by 1 February. | Permanent |
| | Number of animals counted and movement records, including recorded deaths, do not reconcile with an annual stocktake (inventory). The difference found is beyond the scope of reasonable explanation. | <p>On farm effect:</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off farm effect: if unknown animal movements may have contributed to the difference found.</p> | <p>Low: up to and including 10% of flock not reconcilable with annual stocktake (inventory).</p> <p>Medium: from 10% and up to and including 40% of flock not reconcilable with annual stocktake (inventory).</p> <p>High: more than 40% not reconcilable with annual stocktake (inventory).</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

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|----|--|
| A4 | <p>You must keep up-to-date on-farm records, for each holding (for sheep and goats a separate holding is defined as land not under your control, or further than 5 or 10 miles from your main holding, depending on whether it has transitioned onto the new County Parish Holding (CPH) rules).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep records for a minimum of 3 years or since setting up the flock/herd. Where all animals leave a holding, the records need to be kept for 3 years from the day the last animal left the holding; • ensure that your farm records are available for inspection on request. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|----------|------------|
| | Failure to keep adequate records and/or failure to show to the inspector on request. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |

SMR 9: Animal Diseases – Prevention and control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies – TSEs

The aim of these requirements is to minimise the risk posed to human and animal health by certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). They apply to you if you keep farmed animals.

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|----|--|
| A1 | <p>You must not feed animal protein, or any feeding stuff that contains animal protein, to ruminants, with the exception of the following (subject to required sourcing and processing, e.g. it cannot be catering waste):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • milk, milk-based products and colostrums • eggs and egg products • gelatine from non-ruminants • hydrolysed proteins derived from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins • liquid milk replacers for unweaned ruminants containing fishmeal, if registered. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|----------|------------|
| | <p>There is evidence that the farmer is feeding animal protein or products containing animal protein to ruminants, including:</p> <p>cattle, bison, buffalo sheep, goats seer, antelope, wildebeest camelids</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off farm effect: in cases where animals have moved off since being fed animal protein or products.</p> | High | Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| A2 | You must not feed products containing 'banned' or prohibited proteins to any farmed animals, or mix prohibited proteins with feed or feedstuffs. | | | |
| | <p>Description of breach</p> <p>There is evidence that the farmer is feeding prohibited proteins to farmed animals, or mixing prohibited proteins with animal feed.</p> <p>'Banned' or 'Prohibited proteins' are gelatine from ruminants and processed animal protein (such as mammalian meat and bonemeal, poultry meal, feather meal, beef gelatine). Dried terrestrial invertebrate (insects) and Processed animal proteins of insect origin cannot be used in feed for any farmed animals.</p> | <p>Extent</p> <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect: in cases where animals have moved off since being fed protein(s).</p> | <p>Severity</p> <p>High</p> | <p>Permanence</p> <p>Permanent</p> |
| A3 | You must not use restricted proteins to produce feed for non-ruminants unless you have received authorisation from the competent authority. | | | |
| | <p>Description of breach</p> <p>The farmer is producing feed for non-ruminants which contains restricted proteins and does not have authorisation from the competent authority to do so. Requirement applies to all farms/sites producing feed using restricted proteins.</p> <p>'Restricted proteins' are animal proteins restricted to non-ruminant feed production: fishmeal, including dried aquatic invertebrates from an approved ABP premises (for feeding to non-ruminants only e.g. horses, pigs, poultry); non-ruminant blood products; pig and poultry (non-ruminant) bloodmeal (for feeding to farmed fish); dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin.</p> | <p>Extent</p> <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Severity</p> <p>Low: if ruminants not kept. Medium: if ruminants present and there is evidence that they have been exposed to restricted proteins.</p> | <p>Permanence</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

| | |
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| A4 | You must not use feed products containing restricted proteins on a farm where there are ruminants present unless you have received registration from the competent authority to do so. |
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| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer does not have registration/permission to store or use feed containing restricted proteins where required. Note: Requirement applies to all farms where ruminants are present. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: if there is no evidence that ruminants have been exposed to feed containing restricted proteins. Medium: if there is evidence that ruminants have been exposed to feed containing restricted proteins. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

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| A5 | You must not export from the UK any bovine animal, born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996. |
|----|---|

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|----|---|
| A6 | You must not place on the market or export any products consisting of, or incorporating, any material (other than milk) derived from a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|----------|--|
| | The farmer has exported a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: if the animal or product can be traced and eliminated. or Permanent |
| | The farmer has placed on the market or exported products consisting of or incorporating material (other than milk) derived from a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996. | | | |

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| A7 | You must not place on the market or export first generation offspring, the semen, ova or embryos of cattle, sheep or goats (of any age) without fully complying with the documentation requirements and restrictions applying to the sale or export of such products. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------------|----------|--|
| | The farmer has placed the offspring of a BSE case on the market. | On-farm effect or | High | Rectifiable: if the animal or product can be traced and eliminated. or Permanent |
| | The farmer has placed on the market/exported semen/embryo/ova of cattle, sheep or goats (of any age) without the correct certificate. | Off-farm effect | | |

| | |
|----|---|
| A8 | You must not move any cattle born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996 from their registered premises unless you have obtained a movement licence from the Animal and Plant Health Agency Specialist Service Centre (SSC) in Worcester. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------|--|
| | The farmer has moved cattle which were born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996 from their registered premises without obtaining a movement licence from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) SSC at Worcester. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: if the animal or product can be traced and eliminated. or Permanent |

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|----|---|
| B1 | You must notify the Duty Veterinary Officer of your local Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) office immediately if you know or suspect that an animal or carcass in your possession, or under your charge, is infected with a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE). |
|----|---|

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|---|----------|---|
| The farmer has not notified the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) of an animal or carcass in his/her possession, or under his/her charge known or suspected of being infected by a TSE. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: if the animal or product can be traced and eliminated, including any potential cohorts. or Permanent |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| B2 B3 B4 B5 | <p>You must fully comply with any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement restrictions imposed • order to slaughter and destroy any animal • other notices served by a veterinary inspector or other person appointed by the Welsh Ministers under the TSE (Wales) Regulations 2018 • inquiry carried out by an inspector or other person appointed by Welsh Ministers to identify all animals at risk, including animals at natal holdings if required. |
|----------------------|---|

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|---|----------|--|
| <p>The farmer has failed to comply with a movement restriction, slaughter/destruction order and/or any other notices served by an inspector or other enforcement body.</p> <p>NB: All cattle born or reared in the UK before August 1996 are restricted to their registered premises. However, there may be exceptional circumstances in which you need to move an animal. In these cases, you must apply to the Animal and Plant Health Agency Specialist Service Centre (APHA SSC) in Worcester for a movement licence and a licence must be obtained and approved before the restricted animal is moved from the premises.</p> <p>The farmer has failed to comply with the enquiry carried out by the inspector to identify all animals at risk.</p> | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Rectifiable: if the animal or product can be traced and eliminated. or Permanent |

SMR 10: Plant Protection Products

The aim of these requirements is to ensure that plant protection products (PPPs) are used correctly and to minimise risks from their use to humans, wildlife and the environment. They apply to you if you use these products on your land.

In complying with this SMR you should note the following:

Pesticides, also known as 'plant protection products' (PPP) are used to control pests, weeds and diseases. Examples include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides, and plant growth regulators. They can exist in many forms, such as solid granules, powders or liquids and consist of one or more active substances co-formulated with other materials.

- a. Details of approved products are all recorded under the pesticide product names on the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) pesticide database.
- b. "Good plant protection practice" is the practice whereby the treatments with plant protection products applied to a given crop, in conformity with the conditions of their approved uses, are selected, dosed and timed to ensure optimum efficacy, taking due account of local conditions and of the possibilities for cultural and biological control.
- c. Good plant protection practice is explained in the Code of Practice for using Plant Protection Products.
www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/resources/c/code_of_practice_for_using_plant_protection_products_-_complete20code.pdf
- d. For further information, please access the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/index.htm

There are record keeping requirements for pesticides and these can be found in SMR 4: Food and Feed Law.

The aim of these requirements is to ensure that plant protection products (PPPs) are used correctly and to minimise risks from their use to humans, wildlife and the environment. They apply to you if you use these products on your land.

A1 You must not use any PPP unless it has been approved under relevant legislation.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|----------|------------|
| | The farmer has used an unauthorised product and/or a product for which a permit is required (e.g. a product whose authorisation has lapsed, been revoked; an imported product that does not have a permit for use in GB or 'own-use' parallel imports where an equivalent UK label in English is not available). | On-farm effect or Off farm effect: where environmental contamination or residues in foodstuffs arises from illegal use Impact of the use of an illegal product will vary dependent on the product but may pose a risk to human health or the environment. | High | Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| B1 | <p>You must use authorised or permitted PPPs in accordance with any requirement or condition which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specified in the approval or in any extension of use; or • on the label of the product as required by the authorisation, permit or extension of use. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| | <p>The farmer has used an authorised and/or permitted product but is does not hold a valid UK authorisation or permit, or has not complied with all relevant requirements or conditions of, use or extension of use, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product not authorised or permitted for intended use, crop, land or situation; • Product not authorised or permitted for intended method of application; • Maximum dose/maximum number of treatments/total dose exceeded; • Application dates/harvest intervals not observed; • Access restrictions for workers and/or livestock ignored; • Notifications not given where appropriate (e.g. the requirement to notify beekeepers or the beekeepers liaison officer). | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: where the breach is technical in nature. High: where the breach may have consequences for human health or the environment.</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

SMR 11: Animal Welfare (Calves)

The aim of these requirements is to protect the welfare of calves by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. If you keep calves, they apply to you in addition to the requirements for the welfare of all farmed animals.

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved then this should be regarded as rectifiable where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or animal has to be euthanised then this must be regarded as permanent.

Severity will be assessed in the following way:

Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).

High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).

A1 You must inspect all housed calves at least twice a day, and those kept outside at least once a day.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Housed calves have not been inspected twice each day. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Calves kept outside have not been inspected once each day. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

A2 You must ensure that each of your calves can stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without difficulty.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Calf unable to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and/or groom itself without hindrance/difficulty. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| A3 | You must not tether your calves. |
|----|----------------------------------|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Calf tethered for reasons other than feeding group housed calves milk/milk substitute. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Calf tethered for longer than one hour at each feed. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Tether prevents calf from lying down, resting, standing up and grooming itself without hindrance. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Tether has caused pain or injury to calf. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| A4 | You must not muzzle your calves. |
|----|----------------------------------|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Calves are muzzled or evidence that calves have been muzzled. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| A5 | You must not keep a calf in an individual stall or pen after the age of 8 weeks (unless it needs to be isolated to receive treatment). | | |
|----|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Calves over 8 weeks old penned singly, without appropriate veterinary advice. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| A6 | You must ensure that individual stalls or pens satisfy the minimum width and length requirements and that they have perforated walls which allow the calves to see each other and have physical contact with each other (except for those isolating sick animals). | | |
|----|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pen size too small in either length or width. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | No perforated walls for individual pens so calves have no direct and/or visual contact with other calves. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| A7 | You must ensure that each calf, when kept in a group, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space. | | |
|----|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Unobstructed floor space too small for the weight of the calves. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| A8 | <p>You must provide flooring, for those calves kept in buildings, that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smooth but not slippery; • designed so there is no injury or suffering to the calves standing or lying on it; • suitable for the size and weight of the calves; • rigid; • even; and • stable. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | <p>Flooring is found to be any one or more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not smooth; • slippery; • not designed to prevent injury or suffering to calves when standing or lying on it; • unsuitable for size and weight of calves; • uneven/unstable; • wholly slatted. | On-farm effect | <p>Medium or High</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

| | |
|----|---|
| A9 | You must keep all housed calves on, or at all times give them access to, a lying area that is clean, comfortable, well-drained and has dry bedding. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | <p>Calf does not have access to a lying area which is clean, comfortable and/or well-drained and which does not adversely affect it.</p> | On-farm effect | <p>Medium or High</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A10 | You must give all calves appropriate bedding. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Insufficient/inappropriate or no bedding for all calves. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| A11 | You must for calves kept in an artificially lit building, provide artificial lighting for a period that is at least equal to the period of natural light normally available between 9am and 5pm. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Inspector observation and/or farmer admission that artificial light provided between 9am and 5pm for housed animals is not equivalent to natural light during this time. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |
| A12 | You must clean and disinfect housing and equipment used for your calves; remove dung, urine and left-over food as often as necessary to reduce smells and avoid attracting flies or rodents. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Evidence that cleaning and disinfection procedures are inadequate. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Evidence that faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food has not been removed frequently enough to avoid attracting flies or rodents. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| A13 | You must feed all weaned calves at least twice a day. | | |
|-----|---|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Calves are fed less than twice per day (if not fed ad libitum). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| A14 | <p>You must ensure that when feeding group-housed calves each calf either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has access to feed at the same time as the others in the feeding group; or • has continuous access to feed; or • is fed by an automatic feeding system. | | |
|-----|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | For feeding systems that are not adlib, or where animals are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding individually, calves are not able to access the feed at the same time as others in the feeding group. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|---|
| A15 | You must give your calves fresh drinking water at all times in hot weather conditions or when they are ill. |
|-----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | Sick calves do not have continuous access to water. This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with suitable and adequate water in SMR 13 Animal Welfare. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | In hot weather calves do not have continuous access to water. This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with water in SMR 13 Animal Welfare. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A16 | You must give all calves food that contains enough iron. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | Clinical anaemia in calves, associated with blood haemoglobin level less than 4.5 mmol/l. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| A17 | You must provide the specified minimum daily ration of fibrous food for each calf over 2 weeks old. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Evidence of no or insufficient fibrous food provision (less than 100g per day per calf at 2 weeks to less than 250g per day per calf at 20 weeks). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Diet present during inspection not suitable for calves. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| A18 | You must ensure that each calf receives bovine colostrum as soon as possible after it is born and within the first 6 hours of life. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Stock-keeper does not ensure that calves receive bovine colostrum within 6 hours of birth. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

SMR 12: Animal Welfare (Pigs)

The aim of these requirements is to protect the welfare of pigs by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. If you keep pigs, they apply to you in addition to the requirements for the welfare of all farmed animals (SMR 13: General Animal Welfare).

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved then this should be regarded as rectifiable where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or animal has to be euthanised then this must be regarded as permanent.

Severity will be assessed in the following way:

Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).

High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).

A1 You must ensure that each of your pigs is free to turn around without difficulty at all times.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Not all pigs can turn around without difficulty at all times. If this breach is observed it is likely to be because of inadequate tethering arrangements or accommodation – these breaches are detailed below. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| A2 | You must not tether pigs at any time | | | |
|----|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | <p>Pig tethered unnecessarily (i.e. not tethered for imminent or recent examination, treatment, operation).</p> <p>The farmer will not break this requirement relating to the tethering of pigs if it is for veterinary purposes. In this case any tether must be regularly inspected and adjusted to ensure that it does not cause pain or injury to the pig and allows it to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself.</p> | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Tether prevents pig from lying down, resting, standing up and grooming itself without hindrance. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Tether has caused pain or injury to pig. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| A3 | <p>You must ensure that the accommodation for your pigs allows them to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty; have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which to rest (including making sure that any bedding is clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs); see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons or for farrowing); maintain a comfortable temperature, including the requirement that you must not keep pigs in the high; temperature/high humidity environment known as the 'sweat box system'; have enough space to allow all of them to lie down at the same time. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pig(s) unable to stand up and/or lie down and/or rest without difficulty. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pig(s) do not have a clean, and/or physically comfortable and/or adequately drained lying area to rest, or that bedding is not suitable/maintained to avoid harm/discomfort. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pig(s) are unable to see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for farrowing or for veterinary reasons). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pig(s) cannot maintain a comfortable temperature; including the use of accommodation defined as the sweat box system). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Insufficient space for all pigs to lie down at the same time. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

A4 You must ensure that individual stalls or pens satisfy the minimum size requirements (these do not apply in certain excepted situations).

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <p>Internal area of stall/pen is less than the square of the length of the pig; any internal side is less than 75% of the length of the pig.</p> <p>The length of a pig is measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight.</p> <p>Important: the following circumstances are permitted exceptions and are NOT classed as a breach of requirements for the size of an individual pen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those used for holding a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which her piglets are weaned (including any piglets fostered by her); • When keeping a pig in a stall or pen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for veterinary purposes - for the purposes of servicing, artificial insemination or collecting semen - while it is fed - for the purposes of marking, washing or weighing it - while its accommodation is being cleaned - while it is waiting to be loaded for transportation. <p>However, the period the pig is kept in this accommodation must not be longer than needed for that purpose.</p> <p>The requirements for a minimum size of stall or pen also do not apply if it is referring to a stall or pen that the pig can enter or leave when it wants. In this case the stall must be entered from another stall or pen where the pig is normally kept and which does comply by the minimum standards.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium or High</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

| | |
|----|---|
| A5 | You must provide flooring, for those pigs kept in buildings, that is: smooth but not slippery; suitable for the size and weight of the pigs; rigid, even; and stable, if there is no litter; designed, constructed and maintained so there is no injury or suffering to the pigs standing or lying on it. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Flooring is found to be one or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not smooth; • slippery; • not suitable for size and weight of pigs; • uneven/unstable (when no litter has been provided); • not designed, constructed or maintained to prevent injury or suffering to pigs when standing or lying on it. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| A6 | You must provide flooring of the correct measurements (for openings and slats) if you use concrete slatted floors. This applies for pigs kept in groups and if your holding has been newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003 the following rules also apply (these rules apply to all holdings from 1 January 2013). |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Openings are too wide between slats for category of pig. This flooring requirement applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It applies to all holdings from 1 January 2013). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Slat width too small for category of pig. This flooring requirement applies only if the holding was newly built, rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. (It applies to all holdings from 1 January 2013). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| A7 | You must provide artificial lighting of at least 40 lux for at least 8 hours each day, for pigs kept in an artificially lit building. | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | Pigs exposed to light of less than 40 lux in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |
| | Pigs exposed to less than 8 hours of light in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| A8 | You must not expose your pigs to constant or sudden noise, or levels above 85 decibels in any building where you keep your pigs. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | Exposure of pigs to continuous levels of 85 decibels and above. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |
| | Exposure of pigs to continuous or sudden loud noises that could be reasonably avoided or minimised. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| A9 | You must give permanent access to enough manipulable material which allows proper investigation and manipulation, for example, straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, which does not upset the health of your animals. | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No or insufficient manipulable material available to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Material provided which compromises pig health. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A10 | You must take measures to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour, if you keep your pigs together, keeping separate those pigs which show persistent aggression or are victims of that aggression. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inadequate measures are taken to minimise aggression in groups of pigs. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Persistent aggressors, or their victims, are not isolated from the rest of the group. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A11 | You must ensure that when feeding group-housed pigs each pig either: has access to feed at the same time as the others in the feeding group; has continuous access to feed; is fed by an automatic feeding system. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | For feeding systems that are not adlib, or where animals are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding individually, pigs are not able to access the feed at the same time as others in the feeding group. There are specific requirements for sows and gilts detailed later. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A12 | You must give all pigs over 2 weeks old permanent access to a sufficient supply of fresh drinking water. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Pigs over 2 weeks old have not been given permanent access to an adequate supply of fresh water. This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with water in SMR 13 Animal Welfare. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Piglets | | | |
| B1 | You must provide piglets with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Piglets have not been provided with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time (where it is considered necessary in order to meet all accommodation requirements). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| B2 | You must ensure that a part of the total floor where you keep the piglets is large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time and is solid, covered with a mat or littered with straw or any other suitable material. | | | |
| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | No or insufficient area for the piglets, which is solid or covered with a mat or littered with straw or other suitable material that allows all piglets to lie together at the same time. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| B3 | You must give the piglets enough space to be able to be suckled without difficulty if you use a farrowing crate. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Piglets do not have sufficient space to suckle without difficulty. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| B4 | You must not wean piglets from the sow at an age of less than 28 days (unless there is a risk of adverse welfare or health of the dam or piglets). You will not be in breach of the requirement relating to the weaning of piglets if they are weaned up to 7 days earlier, provided that you move them into specialised housing which you empty and thoroughly clean and disinfect before you introduce a new group and which is separate from housing where you keep sows. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Piglets are weaned earlier than 28 days, where there is no reasonable justification based on sow and/or piglet health or welfare grounds AND where there is not appropriate specialised housing for early weaning of pigs. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Specialised accommodation is available for early weaned piglets but the housings are not emptied and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before introduction of a new group and/or the accommodation is not separated from housing where sows are kept. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| | Sows and Gilts |
| C1 | You must treat pregnant gilts and sows against internal and external parasites, if necessary. |

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Sows and/or gilts have not, where necessary, been treated against external and internal parasites (unacceptable parasite burden). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| C2 | You must thoroughly clean pregnant sows and gilts before they are placed in farrowing crates. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Evidence and/or farmer admission that sows and/or gilts are not cleaned prior to placement in farrowing crates. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | |
|----|---|
| C3 | You must give sows and gilts enough suitable nesting material in the week before the expected farrowing time (unless it is not technically practical because of the slurry system you use). |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Lack of sufficient quantity of suitable nesting material provided for sows and/or gilts one week prior to farrowing, where it is reasonably possible to provide such material. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | |
|----|--|
| C4 | You must keep sows and gilts in groups (except during the period between 7 days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete). You will not be in breach of the requirement relating to keeping sows and gilts in groups if they are kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows provided that the individual accommodation keeps to the general requirements for pig accommodation. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Sows and gilts housed singly other than during the period 7 days prior to farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete. On holdings of fewer than 10 sows, sows and gilts may be kept individually as long as their accommodation keeps to the general requirements for pig accommodation. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| C5 | You must ensure that each female pig after service, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space, continuous solid floor and pens of correct dimensions. This applies to all holdings. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Insufficient unobstructed floor space for the gilts and/or sows after service. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Insufficient continuous floor area for the gilts and/or sows after service. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pen length less than 2.8m (or less than 2.4m where there are less than 6 pigs). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| C6 | You must provide an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt during farrowing. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No unobstructed area available behind sow(s) or gilt(s) for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| C7 | You must provide some method of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails, if you keep sows loose in farrowing pens. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | When sows are kept loose in farrowing pens there is no method of protecting the piglets (e.g. farrowing rails). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| C8 | You must feed sows and gilts using a system that ensures each pig can get enough food even when other pigs are competing for food. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Sows and gilts kept in groups are not fed using a system which ensures each individual can obtain sufficient food in the presence of competitors. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| C9 | You must give all dry pregnant sows and gilts enough bulky or high-fibre food, as well as high-energy food, to satisfy their hunger and need to chew. | | |
|----|---|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Dry pregnant sows or gilts are not provided with a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | Boars | | |
| D1 | You must place and build boar pens to allow the boars to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs. | | |

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Boar unable to turn around in pen. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Boar unable to hear and/or see and/or smell other pigs. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| D2 | You must provide clean resting areas in the boar pens and ensure that the lying area is dry and comfortable. | | |
|----|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Boar pen does not contain clean resting areas and the lying area is not dry and comfortable. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| D3 | You must ensure that each boar has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pen, which is not used for natural service, is less than 6m ² . | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pen, which is also used for natural service, is less than 10m ² . | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Pen, which is also used for natural service, contains obstacles. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| | Weaners and rearing pigs |
| E1 | You must ensure that each weaner or rearing pig, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space. |

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Insufficient floor area for the weaners or rearers assessed by inspector. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|
| E2 | You must place pigs in groups as soon as possible after weaning and keep these groups stable with as little mixing as possible. | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Pigs mixed at inappropriate age or time, which does not prevent fighting that goes beyond normal behaviour. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| E3 | You must provide opportunities for the animals to escape and hide from unfamiliar pigs if mixing is necessary. This must also be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before or up to 1 week after weaning. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | When pigs are mixed, adequate opportunities are not provided for pigs to escape and hide from other pigs. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| E4 | You must not use tranquilising medication to help with mixing, unless there are exceptional circumstances and is on the advice of a vet. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Tranquillising medication has been used to facilitate mixing where there are no exceptional conditions and without, or contrary to, consultation with veterinary surgeon. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

SMR 13: Animal Welfare (General)

The aim of these requirements is to protect the welfare of farmed animals by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. They apply to you if you keep any species for farming purposes.

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved, then this should be regarded as rectifiable where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or animal has to be euthanized then this must be regarded as permanent.

Severity will be assessed in the following way:

Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).

High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).

A1 You must ensure that your animals are looked after by enough staff who have the correct skills and knowledge.

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of staff available insufficient to prevent welfare problems occurring. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Evidence that stockperson demonstrates lack of professional competence and/or ability in livestock care, which is not covered by any other specific criteria listed in the schedule. For example: 1) Where any animals (other than poultry) are kept in a building and do not have access at all times to, a lying area which either has well maintained dry bedding or is well-drained; 2) Where animals are kept in a building where the maintenance of bedding etc. restricts their freedom of movement but unnecessary suffering has not been caused. Where unnecessary suffering is disclosed in example 2 the breach should be recorded under B1 (freedom of movement). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| A2 | You must inspect your animals thoroughly at least once a day if your husbandry system depends on frequent human attention and in other systems as often as necessary to avoid suffering. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Livestock have not been inspected to the required frequency. There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 Welfare of calves (requirement A1). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| A3 | You must ensure that you have enough lighting so that you can carry out a thorough inspection at any time. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | There is insufficient lighting to undertake inspection of animals. No or inadequate fixed or portable lighting available to enable thorough inspection of animals. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| A4 | You must ensure that you care for ill or injured animals immediately, and if they do not respond to this care then seek veterinary advice. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>Animals have not been suitably cared for including where necessary getting veterinary advice.</p> <p>There has been an unacceptable delay in the care of the sick animal (this may relate to the inspector's subjective assessment of how frequently such animals should be inspected.</p> <p>Stockperson has failed to seek veterinary advice if inspector believes that any competent stockperson would have done so.</p> | <p>On-farm effect</p> <p>or</p> <p>Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium</p> <p>or</p> <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

| | |
|----|---|
| A5 | You must isolate sick or injured animals in suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding if necessary. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Animal not isolated when, in the inspector's opinion on the day of inspection, the animal required isolation in suitable accommodation with, where appropriate, dry comfortable bedding. | On-farm effect | <p>Medium</p> <p>or</p> <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |
| | Isolation facilities are not suitable (taking into account sick animals' injury/illness). | On-farm effect | <p>Medium</p> <p>or</p> <p>High</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

| | |
|----|--|
| A6 | You must make a record and make these records available to any authorised person at inspection (or when otherwise asked for) of any medicinal treatment given to your animals, and keep these records for at least 3 years from the date of the treatment. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | <p>Medicine records are incomplete/inaccurate and or not available for previous 3 years or not presented on demand.</p> <p>The farmer will be in breach if one or more of the following points relating to medicine records are found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no records are kept or are not made available to the inspector at the time of inspection; • records kept but are inaccurate or missing information; • records have not been kept for the required period of time from the date of treatment. <p>Records for medicines are kept but do not agree with products/veterinary invoices/animals undergoing treatment found on farm at the time of inspection are inadequate or incorrect.</p> | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|---|
| A7 | You must make a record, and make these records available to any authorised person at inspection (or when otherwise asked for) of the number of deaths found when the animals are inspected, and keep these records for at least 3 years from the date of the relevant inspection. |
|----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | <p>Mortality records are incomplete/inaccurate and or not available for previous 3 years or not presented on demand.</p> <p>The farmer will be in breach if one or more of the following points relating to mortality records are found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no records are kept or are not made available to the inspector at the time of inspection; • records kept but are inaccurate or missing information; • records of the number of deaths have not been kept for the required period of time from the date of the relevant inspection. <p>Records for mortality are not kept/kept but do not agree with evidence found on farm e.g. carcasses and/or relevant database information.</p> | On-farm effect | Low | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|----|--|
| A8 | You must not restrict your animals' freedom of movement if this causes them unnecessary suffering or injury. |
|----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | <p>Animal(s) caused unnecessary suffering or injury due to restricted freedom of movement.</p> <p>Note: Where animals are kept in a building where the maintenance of bedding etc. restricts their freedom of movement but unnecessary suffering has not been caused the breach should be recorded under A2.</p> | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| A9 | You must give your animals enough space to avoid unnecessary stress if they are continuously or regularly tethered or confined and also allow them to exhibit their normal behaviour in line with established experience and scientific knowledge. | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | Animal(s) caused unnecessary suffering or injury by method of tethering or confinement. There are specific tethering requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 Welfare of calves and pigs in SMR 12 Welfare of Pigs. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| A10 | You must not use materials and/or equipment for accommodation purposes that is harmful to your animals. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Harmful materials have been used in the construction of accommodation, pens and/or equipment. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| A11 | You must use materials for animals' accommodation that can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Material used means that accommodation is not capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A12 | You must build and maintain accommodation so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions which could injure your animals. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Sharp edges or protrusions in accommodation or fittings likely to cause injury. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A13 | You must keep air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations within limits that will not harm your animals. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity or gas concentrations either singly or in combination are harmful to the animals. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A14 | You must provide artificial lighting if there is not sufficient natural light in a building. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | No supplementary lighting provided when natural light provided is insufficient to meet the physiological and ethological needs of animals. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A15 | You must not keep animals in permanent darkness or without an appropriate rest from artificial lighting. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | Animals kept in permanent darkness. There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 Welfare of calves and pigs in SMR 12 Welfare of Pigs. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable |
| | Animals kept without appropriate rest from artificial lighting requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 Welfare of calves and pigs in SMR 12 Welfare of Pigs. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A16 | You must give your animals that are not kept in buildings access to a well-drained lying area at all times and, if necessary, protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and risks to their health. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Evidence of no well drained lying area for stock that are not kept in buildings. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Lack of protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and/or other risks to health. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A17 | You must check automated/mechanical equipment that is essential for the health and well-being of your animals at least once a day and put right any faults immediately (or take appropriate steps to protect the health and well-being of your animals until you can get the fault put right). |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Automated and/or mechanical equipment essential to animal health and well-being is not inspected at least once a day. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Defects are found in automated or mechanical equipment essential for health and well-being and farmer has not taken appropriate action. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A18 | You must provide an appropriate back-up to the main system if your animals' health and well-being depends upon artificial ventilation and an alarm to warn you if the ventilation system fails. Inspect and test these at least once every 7 days. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Lack of appropriate back-up system and/or alarm system. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Lack of evidence and response from stockperson indicates that back-up system and/or alarm system is not inspected at least every 7 days. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Back up system and/or alarm system is present but fails to operate when inspector requests demonstration at time of inspection (i.e. there are faults in the system(s)). | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A19 | You must feed your animals a wholesome diet, ensuring that they have access to feed at intervals appropriate to their needs (and, in any case, at least once a day). |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Feed that is available is not wholesome and/or is inappropriate for the age and species of livestock inspected. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Feed has failed to maintain good health and satisfy nutritional needs. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Animals are being fed less frequently than once per day and/or not as appropriate to their physiological needs, and this is not because of veterinary advice. There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 Welfare of Calves. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A20 | You must give all animals access to a suitable water supply and enough fresh drinking water or other fluid each day. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Insufficient or no water supply (or other suitable means) such that animals cannot meet their fluid intake needs. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| A21 | You must not give your animals food or liquid in any way, or containing any substance, that could cause them unnecessary harm. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Provision of feed and/or liquid that may cause unnecessary suffering or injury. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| A22 | You must minimise any contamination of food and water and the harmful effects of competition between animals through the design and location of feeding and watering equipment. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Contamination of feed and/or water due to design, construction or location of equipment. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Direct observation of harmful/excessive competition between animals for feed and/or water resource. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| A23 | You must not administer any substance that is harmful to your animals, except those given on advice of a vet. | | |
|-----|---|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Use of unlicensed treatment administered in/onto animal. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| | Use of treatment that is not an accepted therapy for that condition in that species. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| A24 | You must not carry out any mutilation or intervention on your animals, unless the action is classed as a 'permitted procedure' (Many of these have conditions attached, including the need to be reasonably justified and be a measure of 'last resort'). | | |
|-----|---|--|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Mutilation that is not listed as a permitted procedure has been carried out on farmed animal. This will be treated an intentional breach. | On-farm effect | High | Permanent |
| | Permitted procedure has been carried out but not by a veterinary surgeon or an experienced/adequately trained person as required by law. For example this may include short tail docking of sheep where no unnecessary suffering has resulted. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Permanent |

| | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | <p>Permitted procedure which has specific requirements attached to it has been carried out without those specific requirements e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for anaesthetic • Age at which procedure is permitted • Method used to carry out the procedure • Absolute requirement for veterinary surgeon to carry out procedure • That procedure should be a last resort • Procedure carried out at appropriate stage of breeding cycle <p>Unlawful permitted procedures may be intentional breaches.</p> | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Permanent |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|-----------|

| | |
|-----|---|
| A25 | You must not carry out breeding procedures (either natural or artificial) that cause, or are likely to cause, harm to your animals. |
|-----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inappropriate breeding has taken place which is likely to cause or has caused suffering or injury. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| A26 | You must not keep animals for farming purposes unless it can be reasonably expected that the normal breed characteristics (genetic and physical) means that they can be kept without harm to their health and welfare. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Animals kept for farming purposes whose genotype or phenotype is likely to have a detrimental effect on their health or welfare. | On-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

GAEC 1: Water – Establishment of Buffer Strips

The aim of these standards is to protect surface water from pollution by fertilisers and plant protection products (PPP) by creating buffer strips. This requirement applies to all agricultural land in Wales, irrespective of the field/parcel size.

“Surface water” includes coastal waters, estuaries, canals, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and ditches which contain free flowing water and also temporarily dry ditches and blind ditches.

You must not:

- i) spread manufactured nitrogen fertiliser within 2 metres of the surface of surface water;
- ii) spread organic manure within 6 metres of the surface of surface water, if using precision spreading equipment e.g. injector system, trailing shoe or dribble bar;
- iii) spread organic manure within 10 metres of the surface of surface water;
- iv) spread organic manure within 50 metres of a borehole, spring or well;
- v) apply PPP within 2 metres of surface water unless a permit from NRW, has been issued for the control of invasive non-native plants;
- vi) carry out supplementary feeding within 10 metres of surface water.

Livestock manure (other than slurry and poultry manure) may be spread within 10 metres of surface water if it is spread on land managed for breeding wader birds or as a species-rich semi natural grassland and the land is notified as a Site of Special Scientific or is under an agri-environment commitment and permission has been granted by Natural Resources Wales or the Welsh Government as appropriate. Livestock manure may be spread if it is spread between 1 June and 31 October inclusive. Livestock manure must not be spread directly on to surface water and the total annual amount must not exceed 12.5 tonnes per hectare.

“organic manure” means any nitrogen fertiliser or phosphate fertiliser derived from animal, plant or human sources and includes livestock manure.

‘Plant Protection Product’ is defined in SMR 10.

Very few plant protection products are approved for use in or near water and you must give notice to, and get permission from, Natural Resources Wales before using a plant protection product in these situations.

| 1.1 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Manufactured nitrogen fertilisers have been applied within 2 metres of surface water. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium or High | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| 1.2 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | <p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres of surface water (6m, where precision spreading equipment, i.e. injector system, trailing shoe or dribble bar, is used).</p> <p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres of surface water on land that is covered by the exception for land managed for wader birds mentioned above, but has been applied in a way that does not comply with all of the restrictions detailed.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

| 1.3 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| | <p>Organic manure has been applied within 50 metres of boreholes, springs and wells.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |
| | <p>Supplementary feeding carried out within 10 metres of surface water.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: feeder causes damage which could cause pollution. High: feeding practice causes pollution and/or bank erosion.</p> | |
| | <p>Plant protection products have been applied within 2 metres of surface water without an authorising permit.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium</p> | |

GAEC 2: Water – Use of Water for Irrigation

The aim of these standards is to manage the use of water, through controlling water abstraction used for irrigation by licensed abstraction. An abstraction licence issued by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is required if you abstract more than 20m³ of water per day from inland water (such as a river or a stream) or an underground source (such as a well or a borehole) for irrigation purposes.

You must not have abstracted water for the purposes of irrigation without a licence, where such a licence was required. If you hold a water abstraction licence for irrigation purposes, you must comply with the conditions within the licence.

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|---|
| 2.1 | Description of breach The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of an Abstraction Licence or failed to comply with a water abstraction direction. | Extent On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Severity Minimum/Very Low: for failing to submit a record of the volumes of water abstracted under the licence. Low: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 3 or 4. Medium: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 2. High: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 1. | Permanence Rectifiable or Permanent |
|-----|---|--|---|---|

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 2.2 | If you do not hold a water abstraction licence for irrigation purposes. You must: contact Natural Resources Wales at the earliest opportunity if you start abstracting more than 20m ³ of water each day for irrigation purposes or change an existing abstraction licence to authorise irrigation. | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | Description of breach The farmer has abstracted more than twenty cubic metres of water each day from a source of supply for irrigation without holding an appropriate abstraction licence or contacting NRW to seek and obtain a change to an existing licence to authorise irrigation. | Extent On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Severity Very Low: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 3 or 4. Medium: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 2. High: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 1. | Permanence Permanent |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|

GAEC 3: Water – Groundwater

The aim of these standards is to protect groundwater by controlling the discharge of potentially harmful and polluting materials.

For the purposes of cross compliance, 'Groundwater' means all water below the surface of the ground that is in the saturation zone (that is, below the water table) and in direct contact with the land or subsoil.

In this standard, a 'permit' constitutes a permit issued by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The identification of hazardous substances is the responsibility of NRW on the recommendation of the Joint Agencies Groundwater Directive Advisory Group (JAGDAG). As the list can be updated at any time, it is advised to visit the NRW website to view the latest applicable list of hazardous substances. Certain exclusions from the requirement to hold a permit can apply. These may include accidental and exceptional circumstances (for example pollution resulting from extreme weather events outside of normal bounds of prediction), discharges of pollutants at small quantities and concentrations (for example discharges of disinfectant footbaths for human use) and for certain disinfectant footbaths for animal use.

| | |
|-----|---|
| 3.1 | You must obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales before carrying out/ causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any hazardous substances (for example sheep dip, pesticides, solvents, mineral oil and diesel). |
|-----|---|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | The farmer has failed to obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any hazardous substance(s). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: generally applies to unauthorised pesticide washings disposals. High: generally applies to unauthorised sheep dip disposals. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 3.2 | You must obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any non-hazardous pollutants (for example sewage, trade effluent, certain biocides). |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has failed to obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any non-hazardous pollutant(s). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: generally applies to Low Groundwater Vulnerability Areas. For Intermediate Groundwater Vulnerability Areas the presumption is Low unless depth to groundwater is shallow and the frequency/ volume of discharge is significant. Medium: generally applies to High Groundwater Vulnerability Areas where receptors are present, and where depth to groundwater is shallow or the frequency/ volume of discharge is significant. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 3.3 | You must comply with the conditions of any permit issued by Natural Resources Wales for the protection of groundwater. |
|-----|--|

| | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of any environmental permit (for a groundwater activity) issued in relation to the protection of groundwater. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 3 or 4 – minimal or no impact. Medium: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 2 – significant impact. High: relates to Natural Resources Wales category 1 – serious impact. Categories for severity relate to Compliance Classification Scheme (CCS). | Rectifiable or Permanent |

3.4 You must comply with the conditions of a groundwater activity notice, or any other enforcement notice, issued by Natural Resources Wales for the protection of groundwater.

| Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| <p>The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of any groundwater activity notice or other enforcement notice issued in relation to the protection of groundwater.</p> <p>Failure to comply with a notice issued in relation to a groundwater activity will usually be regarded as intentional but may depend on the nature of the failure; e.g. recipient has tried to comply but has not fully complied with the notice.</p> | <p>On-farm effect or Off-farm effect</p> | <p>Medium: in Low Groundwater Vulnerability Areas where actual pollution of groundwater can not be established i.e. CICS Cat 4 – no impact.</p> <p>High: where actual pollution of groundwater can be established, as defined by CICS Cat 1, Cat 2 or Cat 3 – minimal, significant or serious impact</p> <p>or High or Intermediate Groundwater Vulnerability Areas, where actual pollution of groundwater cannot be established.</p> <p>Categories for severity are based on NRW Common Incident Classification Scheme (CICS).</p> | <p>Permanent</p> |

GAEC 4: Soil and Carbon stock – minimum soil cover

You must protect soil by ensuring that all land is covered by crops, stubbles, residues or other vegetation at all times, except where establishing a cover would conflict with requirements under GAEC 5.

Where land that has been harvested with a combine harvester, forage harvester or mower, to comply with requirements, one of the following conditions should be met at all times between the day after harvest to the 1 March:

the stubble of the harvested crop remains in the land; or

the land is prepared as a seedbed within 14 days for a crop and the crop is sown within a period of 10 days beginning with the day after final seedbed preparation.

When ploughing Grassland, the land must be prepared as a seedbed within 14 days from ploughing with the crop/grass sown within a period of 10 days, beginning with the day after final seedbed preparation.

N.B if sowing within that 10-day period would mean breaching the requirement in GAEC 5, the crop or temporary cover crop should be sown as soon as is practical after it ceases to be waterlogged.

| 4 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Failure to maintain a minimum soil cover (e.g. crops, stubbles, residues or other vegetation). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: less than 2% or 2 ha of the relevant fields.</p> <p>Medium: more than 2% or 2ha of the relevant fields.</p> <p>High: when all fields on the holding fail to meet the requirement.</p> | <p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p> |

GAEC 5: Soil and Carbon Stock – Minimum land management site specific conditions to limit erosion

In this standard:

- 1) 'mechanical field operations' includes all harvesting, cultivation and spreading operations, including those for manures and slurries and all vehicle activity;
- 2) normal common-sense definitions of 'waterlogged' apply.

You must not carry out (or allow) any mechanical field operations on an area of waterlogged soil unless one or more of the following applies:

- a) animal welfare or human safety;
- b) improving drainage of the soil;
- c) incorporating gypsum following saltwater intrusion;
- d) meeting contractual obligations in relation to the harvesting of a crop on saturated soil;
- e) the soil is waterlogged within 20 metres of the access point and access is required to an area which is not waterlogged;
- f) it is essential to harvest a crop to meet contractual deadlines, or where the quality of the crop would deteriorate if it was not harvested; or
- g) the soil forms part of a track to an area of soil which is not waterlogged.

In certain circumstances the Welsh Ministers may publish written directions allowing certain mechanical field operations.

| 5.1 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|----------------|--|---|
| | Mechanical field operations and vehicle activity has taken place on waterlogged soil. | On-farm effect | <p>Low: an operation/activity within any one parcel.</p> <p>Medium: there is evidence of more than one operation on any given parcel.</p> <p>High: multiple operations effecting multiple parcels or where continuing to harvest or cultivate on waterlogged soils.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

Overgrazing should wherever possible, be avoided.

In these standards, poaching and rutting must not occur to a level which causes soil erosion down slope or off site (site meaning field) including to watercourses and roads. Either chisel-plough or install sediment fencing, to limit soil erosion if it is not possible to sow a cover crop on land which has been late harvested or where a forage or root crop has been grazed out.

| 5.2 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Signs of soil run off down a slope, off site (field) or into watercourses. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium: one parcel. High: multiple parcels. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

Leaving land bare over winter introduces a high risk that can result in run-off and soil erosion, unless it is carefully managed.

In Wales, farmers are only permitted to cultivate land in order to leave with a rough surface, between the day after harvest and the 1 of March, if it complies with the following condition

1. The site is not considered at high risk of erosion.
2. It is left with a rough surface to encourage the infiltration of rain and:
3. Soil does not run off down slope or off site (field parcel) and:
4. You have undertaken a risk assessment, completed and submitted a notification to Rural Payments Wales on or before the day the land is cultivated to leave a rough surface.

| 5.3 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|------------|
| | Failure to complete an accurate rough surface soil risk assessment and/or notify Welsh Government on or before the day the land is cultivated to leave a rough surface. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where no soil risk assessment is completed and/or submitted and no evidence of soil erosion is found. Medium: where a soil risk assessment is carried out but evidence of soil erosion is found. High: where no soil risk assessment is completed and/or submitted and evidence of soil erosion is found. | Permanent |

GAEC 6: Soil and Carbon Stock – maintenance of organic matter

Burning of crop residues:

In these standards, 'crop residue' means straw or stubble or any other crop residue remaining on the land after harvesting of the crop grown on that land.

There is a prohibition on burning the following crop residues:

- Cereal straw;
- Cereal stubble; and
- Residues of oil-seed rape, field beans harvested dry, and peas harvested dry.

There are restrictions on burning any linseed residues.

You must not burn any of these crop residues unless the burning is for:

- Education or research, where permission has been granted by Welsh Government;
- Disease control or the elimination of plant pests where a notice has been served under the Plant Health (Great Britain) Order 1993; The disposal of straw stack remains or broken bales, where permission has been granted by Welsh Government.

| 6.1 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|---|
| | Burning, that contravenes these rules (other than accidental or caused by arson), has been carried out. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: evidence of burning on land up to and including 1ha.</p> <p>Medium: evidence of burning on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land.</p> <p>High: evidence of burning on land which is greater than 5ha in size.</p> | <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> |

Heather and grass burning:

These rules reinforce the Heather and Grass Burning (Wales) etc. Regulations 2008 (as amended). If you are compliant with the Regulations, you will already be meeting the requirements. You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium in breach of the Regulations. Burning within SSSIs will normally require the written consent of Natural Resources Wales.

Burning should take place only on or between the following dates:

- 1 November – 15 March in all areas
- 1 October – 31 March in Uplands

Main requirements:

- Complete all burning within the permitted period;
- Comply with national legal requirements and restrictions together with local by laws;
- Ensure a burning management plan has been prepared and that any proposed burning is done in accordance with the provisions of that plan;
- Ensure sufficient persons or equipment to control and regulate the burning are in place during the entire period of the burn;
- Prior to commencing the burn, and during the entire period of the operation, ensure all reasonable precautions are made to prevent injury or damage to any adjacent property;
- Do not create hazards to road users and the public.

You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse and vaccinium (for example, bilberry, cowberry, and cloudberry) outside the burning seasons.

| 6.2 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Burning has been carried out on land within closed periods. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: evidence of burning on land up to and including 1ha.</p> <p>Medium: evidence of burning on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land.</p> <p>High: evidence of burning on land which is greater than 5ha in size.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |

You must ensure that a burning management plan has been prepared and that any proposed burning is done in accordance with the provisions of that plan.

| 6.3 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | Burning carried out without or not in accordance with a suitable Burning Management plan. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | <p>Low: evidence of burning on land up to and including 1ha.</p> <p>Medium: evidence of burning on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land.</p> <p>High: evidence of burning on land which is greater than 5ha in size.</p> | Rectifiable or Permanent |

Environmental Impact Assessment:

1. Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) Regulations

This standard reinforces The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (Agriculture) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended or replaced), which control the agricultural intensification of semi-natural areas and the restructure of rural land holdings or areas of agricultural land.

Semi Natural Land

If you intend to carry out an agricultural intensification project on any semi natural land, you must apply for and receive a Screening Decision from the Welsh Government (WG) before you proceed

- 'Semi Natural land' is any area containing less than 25% of improved agricultural species (e.g Perennial Ryegrass and/or White Clover)
- An 'Agricultural Intensification Project' is any farming operation undertaken to increase the agricultural productivity from semi natural land that significantly changes:
 - the way the land is farmed so that it is used more intensively
 - the species composition of the surface vegetation over the longer term

Examples of projects include:

- Cultivations (e.g. ploughing, rotovating, harrowing, discing etc)
- Reseeding (e.g. broadcasting, direct drilling, overseeding etc)
- Clearing scrub or other vegetation in preparation for reseeded
- New drainage works (e.g. pipe drains, open ditches, mole drainage)
- Herbicide application in preparation for re-seeding

You must not:

- Begin or carry out an agricultural intensification project on semi natural land unless you have received a screening decision from the Welsh Government permitting the project to proceed.
- Begin or continue the project if you have received a screening decision that the project is likely to have significant environmental effects, unless you have applied for and received EIA Consent permitting the project to proceed.
- Carry out any other projects not authorized in the Consent or breach any requirements or conditions of the Consent.
- Breach a Stop and/or Remediation Notice, or any requirement of the Notice that has been served under the Regulations.

Rural Restructuring

Rural Restructuring Projects are any large scale physical operations which give significantly different physical structure to one or more agricultural land holdings or areas of agricultural land. This part of the Regulations applies to all types of land (including improved grassland). If you intend to carry out a large scale restructuring project you must apply for and receive a Screening Decision from the Welsh Government before you proceed.

A restructuring project is considered **large scale** if it is equal or exceeds one or more of the following thresholds:

- Changes to 4km or more of field boundaries/2km or more in a Sensitive Area*
- Movements of 10,000m³ or more of earth or rock/5,000m³ or more in a Sensitive Area
- Restructuring an area of 100ha or more/50ha or more in a Sensitive Area

* A Sensitive Area is an area of land that has an environmental designation (e.g National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty SSSI, SAC, SAM etc)

You must not:

- Begin or carry out a large scale Rural Restructuring project unless you have received a screening decision from the Welsh Government permitting the project to proceed.
- Begin or carry out a rural restructuring project unless you have applied for and received EIA Consent permitting the project to proceed.
- Begin or continue the project if you have received a screening decision that the project is likely to have significant environmental effects, unless you have applied for and received EIA Consent permitting the project to proceed.
- Carry out any other projects not authorised in the Consent or breach any requirements or conditions of the Consent.
- Breach a Remediation and/or Stop Notice, or any requirement of the Notice that has been served under the Regulations.

2. EIA (Forestry) Regulations

These rules reinforce The Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. They apply to projects for afforestation, deforestation, forest road works and forest quarry works.

You must not:

- Begin or carry out a project unless you have obtained permission from Natural Resources Wales;
- Carry out any work outside the conditions set out in a consent given by Natural Resources Wales;
- Continue any work on a project if you have received an enforcement notice which requires you to discontinue work; or
- Fail to carry out any other work required by an enforcement notice.

| 6.4 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has begun or carried out, a) an agricultural intensification land project on semi natural land, or b) a large scale rural restructuring project, without obtaining i) a screening decision, or ii) consent for the project; and/or in the case of obtaining either i) or ii), has not complied with their requirements, including failure to comply with a Stop Notice or Remediation Notice that has been served under the regulations. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: up to but not including 1ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. Medium: between 1ha and 5ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. High: more than 5ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. or Failure to comply with a Stop/Remediation Notice or conditions of a consent Notice. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

| 6.5 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has begun or carried out an afforestation/ deforestation project, without obtaining i) a screening decision, or ii) consent for the project, and/or in the case of obtaining either i) or ii), has not complied with their requirements, including failure to comply with a Stop Notice or Remediation Notice that has been served under the regulations. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: up to but not including 1ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. Medium: between 1ha and 5ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. High: more than 5ha of land where the farmer has carried out a project. or Failure to comply with a Stop/Remediation Notice or conditions of a consent Notice. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

GAEC 7: Maintenance of Landscape Features

In this standard, the following are considered to be landscape features:

- Hedges, stonewalls, stone faced banks, earth banks, slate fences, ponds, ditches, field margins, Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland and ancient monuments. Some of these are used as traditional field boundaries, but that may not always be the case;
- Scheduled monuments;
- Trees (protected by Tree Preservation Orders);
- Hedges include any hedge up to a maximum of width of 10 metres;
- Stone wall means traditional stone wall and includes earth banks with two constructed stone faces such as the traditional 'Penclawdd Wall' or 'Pembrokeshire Hedge';
- Stone faced bank means an earth bank where one side is constructed of stone;
- Ponds up to 0.1 hectares, natural, or created under a Rural Development scheme.

| 7.1 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has not retained a pond (s) on the holding (e.g. by drainage, filling in) or has filled in or drained part of a pond(s). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: part pond(s). Medium: 1 pond. High: more than 1 pond. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

You must not fill in any ditches on the holding.

| 7.2 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has filled in a ditch on the holding. Note: Any culverting of a ditch or watercourse requires land drainage consent from Natural Resources Wales (under Section 23 of the Land Drainage Act 1991). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where lengths have been breached within one parcel. Medium: where lengths have been breached within 2-6 parcels. High: where lengths have been breached in more than 6 parcels. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

Any landscape feature such as stone walls, stone faced banks, hedges, earth bank and, slate fence must be retained. Their removal or destruction on land subject to Cross compliance will not be allowed without consent from the relevant authority, such as the local authority or Natural Resources Wales.

You must not:

- Remove any of these linear landscape features from your land; or
- Remove a stone feature or stone from a stone wall on your land, except if it is necessary to widen an existing gap in a wall to enable machinery or livestock access. No more of the boundary should be removed than is necessary for the purpose, and the resulting gap should be no more than 10 metres. The ends of the feature created by the widening operation must be finished with a vertical face.

Ban on cutting Hedges and Trees during the bird breeding and rearing season.

You must not cut hedges or trees between 1 March and 31 August, unless:

- The hedgerow or tree overhangs a highway, road, track or footpath to which the public have access, and the work is necessary because the overhanging vegetation:
 - obstructs the passage of vehicles or pedestrians;
 - obstructs the view of drivers, or the light from a public lamp; or
 - is a danger to horse-riders.
- The hedgerow or tree needs to be cut or trimmed because it is dead, diseased or damaged or insecurely rooted, and is therefore likely to cause danger by falling onto a highway, road or footpath.
- The cutting or trimming is carried out in order to maintain a ditch.
- The tree is in an orchard.

You must not disturb any birds nesting in the hedgerow or tree.

NB. The company responsible for the maintenance of any overhanging electricity or telephone lines may cut back trees and/or hedges for safety reasons.

- On arable land, where the normal agricultural practice requires that a winter arable crop is planted before 31 August, you will be able to cut back the relevant hedges or trees from 1 August as long as nesting birds are not disturbed. Before cutting the hedge you must check the hedge thoroughly to ensure that you will not disturb any breeding or rearing bird.
- There is an enforcement notice issued by the Local Authority under the Highways Act 1980 Section 154 in order that the passage of vehicles or pedestrians is not obstructed or endangered, it is considered that the hedge and/or branches of trees at the locations described require trimming/lopping or pleaching.
- Hedge restoration e.g. laying or coppicing may be carried out during March as long as nesting birds are not disturbed.

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 7.3 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Removal of a landscape feature. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: up to 10m of boundary affected. Medium: 10m – 50m of boundary affected. High: more than 50m of boundary affected. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| 7.4 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Breach of the hedgerow regulations (e.g. not getting consent to remove hedgerows). | On-farm effect | Medium: where one length breached within any one parcel. High: where more than one length breached within any one parcel or lengths within several parcels. | Permanent |
| 7.5 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | Illegally cut or trim any hedge or tree within the closed period, outside allowable exemption (between 1 March and 31 August). | On-farm effect | Low: where one length has been illegally cut within any one parcel. Medium: where more than one length has been illegally cut within any one parcel. High: where lengths have been illegally cut within either multiple parcels or any whole parcel. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

You must not cultivate or plough land within 1 metre of a hedge, earth bank or watercourse.

| 7.6 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has cultivated or ploughed land within 1 metre of a hedge, earth bank or surface water within a field(s). | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: where lengths have been breached within one parcel. Medium: where lengths have been breached within 2-6 parcels. High: where lengths have been breached in more than 6 parcels. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

This standard reinforces existing rules on scheduled monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 1979 (as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016).

It is your responsibility as the claimant to identify the location and extent of all scheduled monuments on your farm holding. You should have been notified of any such monuments when they were scheduled or when you took possession of the land, however, the location and extent of Scheduled Ancient Monuments can be found on **Cof Cymru**. If you are unsure you should contact CADW.

The rules are as follows:

- Unless you have been authorised to do so by CADW, you must not carry out any of the following operations:
 - i) any operations resulting in the demolition or destruction of, and or damage to, a scheduled monument;
 - ii) any operations for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument (or any part of one);
 - iii) any operation making alterations or additions to a scheduled monument (or any part of one); or
 - iv) any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.
- Where you have been authorised to carry out an operation, you must comply with any conditions attached to the authorisation.

You will not be penalised for breaching the rules above if you can prove that:

- In the case of (i), you took all reasonable precautions, and exercised all due diligence, to prevent any damage to the monument;
- In the case of (i) and (iv), you did not know, and you had no reason to believe, that the monument was in an area affected by the works, or that the monument was scheduled.

For all the above rules, the works were urgently necessary in the interests of health and safety and you had given notice of the need for works as soon as you reasonably could.

| 7.7 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|-----|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | A scheduled monument has been damaged, demolished or destroyed. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: damage caused but does not affect integrity of feature and can be rectified. Medium: permanent Damage caused but does not affect integrity of feature. High: damage affected the integrity of the feature. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| 7.8 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
| | A farmer has carried out work/operations on a scheduled monument without the necessary authorisation or failed to comply with conditions attached to any authorisation. This includes any of the following operations: i) any operations for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument; ii) any operation making alterations or additions to a scheduled monument; iii) any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under a scheduled monument; or iv) any other unauthorised operation. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: no damage. Medium: damage does not affect integrity of feature. High: damage affected the integrity of the feature. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

Felling of trees:

The applicant must not have felled a tree without a licence, where such a licence was required. They must not have failed to comply with a restocking notice or other conditions or directions served under the Forestry Act, unless as a result of a lawful reason.

| 7.9 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has felled a licensable tree or trees without the necessary Felling Licence. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium High: cases of rare species or ancient woodland. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| 7.10 | The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of a Felling Licence or failure to comply with a felling direction. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Medium High: cases of rare species or ancient woodland. | Rectifiable or Permanent |

Tree Preservation Orders. The applicant must not have breached any Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Must not cut down, wilfully damage or destroy, uproot, top or lop a tree protected by a TPO without the consent of the local planning authority.

| 7.11 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|------|--|---|----------|-------------|
| | The farmer has cut down or is destroying a tree covered by a Tree Preservation Order. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | High | Permanent |
| 7.12 | The farmer has failed to replace a protected tree as a condition of permission to fell a protected tree. | On-farm effect | Medium | Rectifiable |
| 7.13 | The farmer has failed to replant following a breach of an Order. | On-farm effect | High | Rectifiable |

Permanent Grassland (including Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland):

You must not convert, plough or reseed land designated Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland without prior consent of NRW.

Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland is:

(a) Grassland located in a site of special scientific interest, including Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas; and

(b) Grassland in relation to which written consent to plough is required in accordance with section 28E(1) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(2) but such consent has not been obtained, is designated as environmentally sensitive permanent grassland for the purposes of article 93 and Annex II of the Horizontal regulation (1306/2013).

- You must not convert, plough or reseed permanent grassland situated in areas which have been designated as permanent grasslands, unless you have received permission from Natural Resources Wales.
- If you are found to have converted, ploughed or reseeded any Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland you will be required to reinstate the permanent grassland.
- If your SSSI notification requires or allows you to convert, plough, or reseed certain areas of your SSSI, the land may not be designated Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland. If you intend to plough, reseed or convert any SSSI areas, you should initially contact your Natural Resources Wales conservation officer before undertaking any operations to ensure they will not damage the special feature.
- The ratio of permanent grassland to agricultural area will be monitored annually.

| 7.14 | Description of breach | Extent | Severity | Permanence |
|------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | The farmer has converted, ploughed or re-seeded land designated as Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland without permission from NRW. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: evidence of converting/ploughing/reseeding land up to and including 1ha. Medium: evidence converting/ploughing/reseeding land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land. High: evidence of converting/ploughing/reseeding land which is greater than 5ha in size. | Rectifiable or Permanent |
| 7.15 | The farmer refuses to reconvert land converted, ploughed or reseeded without permission from NRW after notification that it must be reinstated as permanent grassland. | On-farm effect or Off-farm effect | Low: refusal to reconvert land up to and including 1ha. Medium: refusal to reconvert land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land. High: refusal to reconvert land which is greater than 5ha in size. | Rectifiable or Permanent |