



Ilais ffermwyd Cymru

# Y TIR

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**'NVZ' Regulations - what you need to know**

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**FUW 2021 Welsh Senedd Election Manifesto Summary**

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**Stress - know the signs and how to manage it**

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## Priority for the next Welsh Government and Senedd - to provide stability in a world of uncertainty

by Glyn Roberts, FUW President

THE upcoming Welsh Senedd Elections in May are of vital importance to the agriculture sector in Wales and the incoming Welsh Government will be facing unprecedented challenges. The FUW has long warned and lobbied on many of those, yet challenges we have dealt with for the past 5 years and longer not only persist but have been exacerbated and added to.

A key challenge that strikes at the heart of the FUW's purpose is the impact future policies will have on Welsh farming families; Wales' family farms lie at the centre of our rural economy, culture and landscape, and make innumerable other contributions to the well-being of Welsh and UK residents. Ensuring that we have a thriving, sustainable farming sector with family farms at its heart is therefore the key priority in our 2021 Welsh Senedd election manifesto.

While agricultural policies originally underpinned by principles encapsulated in the 1947 Agriculture Act and later reflected in the 1957 Treaty of Rome and the 2007 Lisbon Treaty, may have been socially and environmentally imperfect, they have led to a situation whereby the proportion of household incomes spent on food has fallen from 40% in 1953 to 10% in 2018, and food shortages being - until the temporary shortages triggered by the coronavirus pandemic in April 2020 - a thing of the past.

Moreover, there can be little doubt that without such policies we would have lost large numbers of Welsh farming families from our communities, and seen a greater reliance on food imports along with a pronounced move towards intensive US style agriculture.

The UK's departure from the EU removes both the protections afforded to farming communities and food producers by the Lisbon Treaty and the limitations of the Common Agricultural Policy, bringing with it both concerns and opportunities for Wales' family farms and food producers.

Despite the broad social agenda inherited from Labour's 1947 Agriculture Act, to date, the Welsh Government's development of a post CAP policy has focussed on one narrow principle; paying farmers for the delivery of 'public goods' - an academic term that in most cases means an environmental benefit for which there is no monetary market, such as clean air, water quality, and natural habitats.

While few would deny the need to incorporate such essential benefits into a future scheme, the decision by

the current Welsh Government shortly after the Brexit referendum to opt for public goods payments as the only support mechanism, before having established or assessed whether this would meet key economic, social and cultural goals, is counterintuitive and something that the next Welsh Government must address.

As highlighted repeatedly by the FUW and others since 2016, a scheme based only on public goods payments will be extremely costly and complex to administer, severely disempower Wales' tenant farmers and holders of common grazing rights and result in a postcode lottery whereby payments to and restrictions for farmers differ greatly from farm to farm and region to region.

We should therefore seek to establish key Welsh objectives and then craft a range of World Trade Organisation (WTO) compliant mechanisms to deliver these - building a genuine made in Wales scheme that delivers against Welsh priorities.

The priority for the next Welsh Government and Senedd must be to provide stability in a world of uncertainty. Wales' future rural policies must keep food producing families on the land, direct support which underpins safe top quality food production must be maintained to avoid causing irreparable damage, and Wales must continue to invest in measures that drive productivity, improve efficiencies and support farmers to increase market potential whilst meeting environmental and climate change obligations.

Welsh farmers have delivered positive public outcomes for the nation for centuries, and must be fairly rewarded for what they have already delivered, continue to deliver and will deliver in the future. These and other issues are outlined in this FUW 2021 Welsh Senedd Election Manifesto, with further key points highlighted on pages 11 - 15 of this edition of *Y Tir*.

The FUW is not affiliated to any political party, and therefore has a duty to work with both the government of the day and the opposition parties, irrespective of their political persuasions. For the period of the next Welsh Senedd and beyond the FUW is committed to lobbying all those in Cardiff to ensure that agriculture and family farms receive the attention and respect that they warrant - for the sake of all our futures.

*Mae'r golofn yma yn Gymraeg ar wefan yr FUW - Newyddion - Newyddion Y Tir: "Y flaenoriaeth ar gyfer y Senedd a Llywodraeth Cymru nesaf - i ddarparu sefydlogrwydd mewn byd o ansicrwydd."*





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South Wales Representative  
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lisa.jones@shearwell.co.uk

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**07494 499 096**  
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## FUW UPDATE

# What a challenging year

by Guto Bebb, FUW Group Managing Director

THIS is my first article for *Y Tir* and I'm delighted to be writing as the new Managing Director of the FUW Group. I have been the Managing Director of FUWIS since April last year and it's now almost a year since I was confined to the back-office in Caernarfon due to the Covid restrictions that have been in place, to a greater or lesser extent, ever since.

It's only right therefore that I commend all the team at FUWIS for the way they have responded to the challenges of both working with me and doing so from home during the past year. I am proud of the fact that our staff, our systems and our procedures have stood the test of remote working and despite all the challenges we exceeded our targets for business in 2020. Diolch yn fawr i bawb / thank you all.

Since I have been in position as Group Managing Director, I have also seen the same commitment, resourcefulness and good humour within the Union team. There is a genuine commitment to serve members, to keep the Union functioning and to ensure that our professionalism and effectiveness are not affected by events. As members I have no doubt that you appreciate what the staff do, whether at county level or in the policy and support teams at Head Office. You have every right to be proud of the way the entire team has worked during this challenging year.

Talking of challenges, 2021 has clearly been interesting to date. Whilst prices in general remain high there is some concern with regards to the rather thin trade deal announced by the Westminster

Government just before Christmas. Some of the figures now emerging with regards to the collapse in the exports of beef, cheese and lamb are concerning. The current upsurge in home cooking as we deal with the pandemic might have led to increased demand for our quality products but as restrictions are relaxed, we need to ensure that these European markets, currently in steep decline, are not lost in the long term.

We have also had our challenges with the Welsh Government not least the NVZ decision which is another example of the Government of Wales being unwilling to listen to the evidence. Whilst we have lost the battle on this issue, we have not lost the war.

The superb lobbying efforts of our members were noted by the politicians and they need to be aware, whoever forms the next Government, that the NVZ issue is not over yet.

We might all be zoomed out after a year of virtual meetings but in the next few weeks you will have the chance to seek commitments from aspiring Senedd members in numerous virtual hustings being organised by the Union, (*details on page 10*). There will be no need to travel and no need to be away from the farm. In this election the candidates will come to your computer screen. We need to ensure that candidates aspiring to be part of the next Welsh Government are aware of the fact that as an industry we can be ignored no more.

I implore you to take the opportunity to engage with your local candidates and to seek their commitment that on the NVZ issue, and other agricultural matters, they will listen to farmers.



## Water Regulations vote a betrayal of Welsh farming

THE FUW has expressed its bitter disappointment with Senedd Members who failed to support a motion to annul the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 after the motion was defeated by 30 votes to 27.

Responding to the news, FUW President Glyn Roberts, (*pictured right*), said: "The decision to cut and paste outdated thirty year old EU legislation designed to tackle problems in intensively farmed areas, which has been shown to be ineffective and in many areas make matters worse, is itself a major concern for all those who understand the purpose of Welsh devolution.

"It is therefore an additional bitter blow to see a majority of Senedd members voting to support such a lazy, unimaginative and economically and environmentally damaging approach which makes a mockery of devolution and our desire to make Wales a better place.

"It marks the Welsh Government hitting rock-bottom on so many levels - not least in terms of misleading the Senedd by breaking the repeated promise not to bring forward legislation until after the coronavirus pandemic, and making false claims about agricultural pollution getting worse in recent years when incidences have fallen."

Mr Roberts also accused the Welsh Government of misleading Senedd members during the debate by claiming the farming industry had failed to take action.

"We have been waiting for almost three years for the Welsh Government to get to work on tackling pollution in a targeted and effective way having worked alongside NRW and others since January 2017 on a detailed report containing 45 recommendations, which was given to Minister Lesley Griffiths in April 2018.

"As we pointed out to the Minister in a meeting only two days before the vote, the Welsh Government's response has effectively been radio silence."

Mr Roberts said it was therefore completely disingenuous for the Welsh Government to accuse the farming industry of failing to take action when they themselves have been the major obstacle to progress having basically been inactive and refused to engage with the reports authors over a three year period.

"Having done nothing for three years, the Welsh Government has taken the laziest most draconian action possible by copying decades old EU legislation aimed at intensively farmed



areas where particular problems have been identified - despite most of Wales not coming close to satisfying these two criteria."

Mr Roberts said that equally cynical had been the Welsh Government's decision to prevent Senedd members from properly scrutinising the legislation by introducing it via the negative process - meaning it was not considered and amended as part of proper committee stages.

"The decision to deny Senedd members the right to fully scrutinise and improve such draconian Wales-wide legislation and to force it through in the middle of a pandemic reflects a reckless approach to our industry and environment, and it has been sad to witness so many members voting for such approach."

A scientific study of the impact of that legislation in areas designated as NVZs for between 12 and 15 years found that 69% showed no significant improvement in surface water concentrations after 15 years, and that 31% showed a significant worsening.

The Welsh Government's Regulatory Impact Assessment states that they will cost Welsh farmers as much as £360 million in infrastructure costs alone.

"This is £99 million more than the Welsh Government's figure for the Total Income from Farming in Wales in 2019 and £120 million more than the total 2020 BPS budget - an average cost per Welsh holding of around £14,500 - a figure which rises to around £25,000

per holding when only those most likely to be acutely impacted are considered.

"Annual compliance costs running into hundreds or thousands of pounds per holding are on top of this," said Mr Roberts.

To put this into context, he said that based on Wales' GVA figures, if the Welsh Government was to present an equivalent infrastructure bill to Wales' service sector it would come to £24 billion; and for the manufacturing sector the bill would be £5 billion.

"The repercussions of the legislation are huge, and it will be family farms, tenants and young and new entrants who will suffer the most, and large scale industrial farming which will be most able to absorb the costs.

"The FUW is therefore committed to fighting the regulations in any way possible, and will seek to ensure that the next Welsh Government replaces them with proportionate measures that target pollution without risking bringing the industry to its knees," said Mr Roberts.

If we have published anything that is factually inaccurate, please contact the editor on 01970 820820 at [ytir@fuw.org.uk](mailto:ytir@fuw.org.uk) or at FUW, Llys Amaeth, Plas Gogerddan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 3BT and once verified we will correct it here as soon as possible.

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# Clarity on funding for Wales stressed at Roundtable meeting with Secretary of State

FUW President Glyn Roberts has stressed the need for clarity on funding for Welsh agriculture at a roundtable meeting with Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs George Eustice MP.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr Roberts said: "We currently have no clarity on what budget the Welsh Government will be able to assign to agricultural funding from 2023 onwards, which creates uncertainty about the continuity of BPS and the transition to a new Sustainable Farming Scheme. This is in addition to the £137 million cut that Wales has seen to its agricultural funding, which will begin to take effect next year.

"What we need are reassurances about this budget and if or when a multi-year settlement might be given as opposed to a one year budget."

Responding to the question, George Eustice MP told delegates that the budget allocation was annual for now, given the disruption caused by Covid. However, he was hopeful that this autumn there would be a funding review which would provide a five year budget.

He further stressed the UK Government will abide by their commitment to funding promises made and that funding will stay the same as when the UK left the EU, adding that it will be frozen at the level it was in December 2019.

However the FUW has long been clear that Wales has been short changed by

£137million, which is 35% less than expected in this year's Welsh agricultural and rural development budget.

"The UK government committed in their manifesto to fully replace the funding that Wales previously received from the EU to support farming. Indeed, the UK Government promised 'not a penny less' of funding for those parts of the economy previously in receipt of EU funding.

There was much talk of a 'Brexit dividend' as money previously being sent to the EU would instead be spent directly in the UK. The promise in relation to farm funding was no different - we wouldn't be a penny worse off, we were told.

"Whilst what we heard in this meeting sounds reasonable and I thank the Secretary of State for a productive meeting, our concern about the actual funds coming over to Wales remain the same. It is also the case that maintaining Agricultural support funding at 2019 levels is, in fact, a real terms cut in funding. This lack of clarity and proposal for standstill funding means that farmers in Wales can't plan for their future.

"We cannot make long term business plans, which in farming is a problem due to the long term nature of our industry. Clarity is of paramount importance so that we can continue to look after the environment, keep the rural economy going, keep our farmers on the land and keep producing sustainable food," said Glyn Roberts.

"Clarity is of paramount importance so that we can continue to look after the environment, keep the rural economy going, keep our farmers on the land and keep producing sustainable food."



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Gwnewch gais gyda llythyr eglurhaol a CV i [head.office@fuw.org.uk](mailto:head.office@fuw.org.uk)

**Dyddiad cau ar gyfer ceisiadau yw dydd Gwener, Ebrill 16 2021**

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# The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) 'NVZ' Regulations 2021

IN recent years, a tremendous amount of time and work has gone into discussions surrounding agricultural pollution in Wales. A large proportion of this work has been through the FUW's membership of the Welsh Land Management Forum (WLMF) agricultural pollution sub-group, which has met monthly over the past three years.

Following a consultation on the expansion of Wales' Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) and a request from Cabinet Secretary Lesley Griffiths, in April 2018 the group submitted a detailed report outlining 45 recommendations for tackling agricultural pollution to the Cabinet Secretary. To date, the group has yet received a substantial response to the report from Welsh Government.

However, despite numerous promises from the Minister not to table the regulations during the Covid-19 pandemic, Lesley Griffiths brought forward the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) 'NVZ' Regulations on January 27 2021.

Despite a tremendous effort made by the farming industry in urging Members of the Senedd to vote to annul the regulations in the Senedd on March 3 2021, the motion was marginally defeated by 30 votes to 27.

It may seem that this battle has been lost but the war is definitely not over. The FUW, on behalf of its membership, is committed to do its best in holding the next Welsh Government to account to scrap or at least change the direction of travel of these draconian, costly and disproportionate regulations (*see the FUW 2021 Welsh Senedd Election Manifesto summary on pages 11 - 15*).

Nevertheless as things currently stand, the regulations will become part of Cross Compliance under Statutory Management Regulation (SMR) 1 from April 2021.

The regulations are summarised below and are set to be introduced in three stages on April 1 2021, January 1 2023 and August 1 2024. The more significant changes will be introduced on the latter dates however, it is important to recognise that these regulations will affect every farm in a different way.

In order to help farmers understand and comply with the new regulations, throughout March Welsh Government has published:

- SMR1 fact sheet on the Welsh Government website and a message sent to all farmers via RPW Online. The fact sheet

outlines the regulations that are set to become law from April 1 and will be updated ahead of the changes in 2023 and 2024

- Comprehensive guidance on the Welsh Government website including two FAQs, one of which focuses on tenant farmers

- And Farming Connect has launched guidance videos. Furthermore, e-learning modules, online events and in person events (when Covid-19 restrictions allow) will be launched over the coming months.

In addition, a guidance workbook will be produced in due course which will be aimed towards helping farmers undertake the required calculations and provide guidance on the records that will be required from January 1 2023.

The FUW wishes to remind members that they can receive 10% off consultancy fees with Kebek - Rural Environmental Services, who can be contacted via enquiries@kebek.co.uk

The FUW will maintain to keep members informed of any developments in regard to changes or further guidance of these regulations.

## From April 1 2021

### Spreading fertiliser (Regs 12, 13 & 14)

Farmers will be required to conduct a field inspection to consider the following:

- the risk of surface water pollution
- fertiliser must not be spread on land if there is a significant risk of pollution considering the slope, especially if steeper than 12°; consideration should be given to the proximity of surface water; the weather conditions; the soil type; and the presence of land drains
- fertiliser must not be spread if the soil is waterlogged, flooded or snow covered, is frozen or has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours
- manufactured nitrogen fertiliser must not be spread within 2 metres of surface water
- organic manure must not be spread within 50 metres of a borehole, spring or well or 10 metres of surface water (6m if precision spreading)

### Soil management of added organic matter (Reg 16)

Poultry manure, slurry and liquid digested sewage sludge applied onto the surface of bare soil must be incorporated within 24 hours, unless applied using precision equipment.

Any other organic manure must be incorporated into the soil as soon as practicable, and within 24 hours at the latest, if the land is within 50 metres of surface water and slopes in such a way that there may be run-off to that water.

### Manufactured fertiliser (Reg 22 & Schedule 4)

Manufactured nitrogen fertiliser must not be spread on grassland, from September 15 to January 15, or tillage land, from September 1 to January 15 other than up to the maximum rate for crops in the table below. For crops not in the table, spreading is permitted on the basis of written advice from a person who is a member of the Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme.

Crop Maximum nitrogen rate (kg/hectare)	Crop Maximum nitrogen rate (kg/hectare)
Oilseed rape, winter(a)	30
Asparagus	50
Brassica(b)	100
Grass(a)(c)	80
Overwintered salad onions	40
Parsley	40
Bulb onions	40

(a) N must not be spread on crops after 31 Oct

(b) An additional 50 kg N/ha may be spread every four weeks during the closed period up to the end of harvest

(c) A maximum of 40 kg N/ha may be spread at any one time

### SSAFO & 1991 exemption (Regs 24 & 32)

- Silage compressed into bales and sealed into impermeable membranes (e.g. big bales) must be stored at least 10 metres from any inland freshwaters
- Natural Resources Wales must be notified of the place where the baled silage is to be made or stored on open land at least 14 days before the place is first used
- Notices - 14 days' notice must be issued to NRW prior to construction work of structures being undertaken, as opposed to existing SSAFO Regulation 9, where the regulator must be informed 14 days before the structure is used

## From January 1 2023

### Nutrient Management Planning (Regs 6 & 7)

Farmers will have to work out how much nitrogen is required for each crop, including grassland. Using a workbook, a plan must be produced for spreading nitrogen fertiliser each year. This **Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)** must provide the following information:

- a field reference
- area of the field
- type of crop & sowing date
- soil type
- previous crop
- the soil nitrogen supply and the method used to establish this figure
- the anticipated month the crop will be planted
- the anticipated yield (if arable)
- the optimum amount of nitrogen that should be spread on the crop taking into account the soil nitrogen supply
- area on which the organic manure will be spread
- amount of manure to be spread
- planned date for spreading (month)
- type of organic manure
- total Nitrogen content in organic manure and how much is available to the crop (Reg 9)
- amount of manufactured fertiliser required
- total nitrogen spread on a holding

### Risk maps (Reg 11)

- risk maps need to show each field, its area in hectares; and all surface waters
- any boreholes, springs or wells on the holding or within 50 metres of the holding boundary
- areas with sandy or shallow soils
- land with an incline greater than 12°
- land within 10 metres of surface waters; land drains (6m if using precision equipment)
- land within 50 metres of a borehole, spring or well
- sites suitable for temporary field heaps
- land that has a low run-off risk

### Livestock manure limits (Regs 4,5 & 10)

Farmers will be required to limit the total amount of livestock manure applied to areas of the farm identified as spreadable areas, to the following limits:

- Total Nitrogen from manure (animal or spreading) on the holding must not exceed 170 kg/ha
- No area may exceed 250kg Nitrogen/ha from organic manure

The total amount of Nitrogen from **manufactured fertiliser and that available from organic manure** must not exceed limits set out for individual crops. Some examples of the more commonly grown crops are listed below. Some extra fertiliser allowances are available for some crops grown under certain conditions, e.g. An additional 40kg Nitrogen per hectare is permitted for grass that is cut at least three times in a year.

Forage maize	150 kg N/ha
Grass	300 kg N/ha
Potatoes	270 kg N/ha
Autumn or early winter sown wheat	220 kg N/ha

### From January 1 2023

#### Further measures

- Slurry spreading must be carried out using spreading equipment with a trajectory which is below 4 metres from the ground (Reg 15)
- Organic manure, or any bedding contaminated with organic manure must be stored within a vessel, a covered building, on an impermeable surface (i.e. no liquid runoff) or a temporary field side, as long as it is solid manure and does not drain liquid (Reg 23) - **any FYM stored on permeable surfaces with surface runoff is considered as slurry (see slurry storage capacity)**
- Temporary field sites for manure must not be located on waterlogged ground, within 50m of a borehole, spring or well or within 10m of surface water. It cannot be located in the same location for more than 12 months or be located in the same place as a previous site within two years. Further rules on topsoil use and the positioning of heaps according to the risk maps (Reg 27)
- Recording of holding size (Reg 33)
- Records must be kept for the amount of manure produced by the number of stock during the storage period. First time introductions of animals must be recorded within one month and storage capacity changes must be recorded within one week (Reg 34)
- Before April 30, records of the number of housed animals during the previous storage period must be completed (Reg 35)
- Record the amount of available nitrogen in manure produced by animals (Reg 9); number and category of animals on holding and the number of days spent by each animal on the holding before April 30 every year (Reg 36)
- Record the area, quantity, dates, method of spreading, total N content, crop availability of organic manure within one week of spreading (Reg 40)
- Record dates of manufactured fertiliser spreading and amounts of N spread within one week of spreading **unless** 80% of farm is grassland, and N from organic manure (animal and spreading) is less than 100kg/ha and total N from manufactured fertiliser is less than 90kg/ha (Reg 40)
- When bringing or taking livestock manure off the holding, records must be made on the type, amount, date, N content and name and address of the buyer/recipient (Reg 37)
- A person who has applied N fertiliser must record the yield of the arable crop within one week of harvest. Before April 30, the farmer must record how the grassland was managed in the previous year (Reg 41)

For annulling the regulations: 27

Name/Enw	Party/Plaid	Constituency/Etholaeth
Gareth Bennett MS	Abolish the Welsh Assembly Party	South Wales Central
Mark Reckless MS	Abolish the Welsh Assembly Party	South Wales East
Suzy Davies MS	Conservative	South Wales West
Angela Burns MS	Conservative	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire
Russell George MS	Conservative	Montgomeryshire
Laura Anne Jones MS	Conservative	South Wales East
David Melding MS	Conservative	South Wales Central
Andrew R.T. Davies MS	Conservative	South Wales Central
Darren Millar MS	Conservative	Clwyd West
Mark Isherwood MS	Conservative	North Wales
Nick Ramsay MS	Conservative	Monmouth
Paul Davies MS	Conservative	Preseli Pembrokeshire
Janet Finch-Saunders MS	Conservative	Aberconwy
David J. Rowlands MS	Independent	South Wales West
Mandy Jones MS	Independent	North Wales
Michelle Brown MS	Independent	North Wales
Rhun ap Iorwerth MS	Plaid Cymru	Ynys Môn
Adam Price MS	Plaid Cymru	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr
Helen Mary Jones MS	Plaid Cymru	Mid and West Wales
Llyr Gruffydd MS	Plaid Cymru	North Wales
Bethan Sayed MS	Plaid Cymru	South Wales West
Delyth Jewell MS	Plaid Cymru	South Wales East
Sian Gwenllian MS	Plaid Cymru	Arfon
Dai Lloyd MS	Plaid Cymru	South Wales West
Leanne Wood MS	Plaid Cymru	Rhondda
Neil McEvoy MS	Propel	South Wales Central
Neil Hamilton MS	UKIP	Mid and West Wales

Against annulling the regulations: 30

Name/Enw	Party/Plaid	Constituency/Etholaeth
Caroline Jones MS	Independent	South Wales West
Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas MS	Independent	Dwyfor Meirionnydd
Jenny Rathbone MS	Labour	Cardiff Central
John Griffiths MS	Labour	Newport East
Rhianon Passmore MS	Labour	Islwyn
Carwyn Jones MS	Labour	Bridgend
Vaughan Gething MS	Labour	Cardiff South and Penarth
Eluned Morgan MS	Labour	Mid and West Wales
Jack Sargeant MS	Labour	Alyn and Deeside
Lee Waters MS	Labour	Llanelli
Joyce Watson MS	Labour	Mid and West Wales
Hannah Blythyn MS	Labour	Delyn
Mark Drakeford MS	Labour	Cardiff West
Julie Morgan MS	Labour	Cardiff North
Rebecca Evans MS	Labour	Gower
Jane Hutt MS	Labour	Vale of Glamorgan
Jayne Bryant MS	Labour	Newport West
Ken Skates MS	Labour	Clwyd South
Mick Antoniw MS	Labour	Pontypridd
Mike Hedges MS	Labour	Swansea East
Dawn Bowden MS	Labour	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney
Lynne Neagle MS	Labour	Torfaen
Jeremy Miles MS	Labour	Neath
David Rees MS	Labour	Aberavon
Vikki Howells MS	Labour	Cynon Valley
Lesley Griffiths MS	Labour	Wrexham
Hefin David MS	Labour	Caerphilly
Julie James MS	Labour	Swansea West
Alun Davies MS	Labour	Blaenau Gwent
Huw Irranca-Davies MS	Welsh Labour and Co-operative Party	Ogmore
Didn't vote: 3		
Name/Enw	Party/Plaid	Constituency/Etholaeth
Ann Jones (Is Lywydd/Deputy Presiding Officer)	Labour	Vale of Clwyd
Elin Jones (Llywydd/Presiding Officer)	Plaid Cymru	Ceredigion
Kirsty Williams	Liberal Democrats	Brecon and Radnor

### From August 1 2024

#### Closed periods for spreading manure (Regs 17, 18 & 19)

Organic manure with high readily available nitrogen (**30 per cent or more available N**) - **this would typically exclude farmyard manure and parlour washings** - must not be spread on land between the following specified dates (depending on crop and soil type).

Soil type	Grassland	Tillage land
Sandy or shallow soil	1 Sept to 31 Dec	1 Aug to 31 Dec
All other soils	15 Oct to 31 Jan	1 Oct to 31 Jan

The spreading of such organic manure (30% or more available N) may be spread on tillage land with sandy or shallow soils between August 1 and September 15, provided the crop was sown before September 15.

#### Slurry storage capacity (Reg 29)

- Storage must be provided for pig slurry and poultry manure (in a yard or building) produced on the holding between 1st October and 1st April 1 (6 months)
- For all other slurry produced in a yard or building on the holding, 1st October and 1st March (5 months)
- Storage facilities for an additional one week's manure must be provided as a contingency measure

#### Storage information (Reg 29)

- Volume of the manure produced by the animals on the holding must be calculated in accordance with standard figures
- Stores must also have the capacity to store any rainfall, washings or other liquid which enters the vessel (either directly or indirectly) during the storage period

#### Further measures

- After the end of the closed period until the end of February, the maximum amount of slurry that may be spread at any one time is 30 cubic metres/ha, 8 tonnes/ha for poultry manure. There must be at least three weeks between spreadings - the spreading of manufactured fertiliser is prohibited during this period (Reg 21)
- Construction requirements will not apply to a store built before March 1 1991 SSAFO regulations but storage capacity limits will apply (Reg 26)
- NRW may serve, on a person who has control of silage or slurry in circumstances of these regulations, a "regulation 30 notice" requiring the person to carry out works or take precautions specified in the notice. In the opinion of NRW, the works must be appropriate in regard to these regulations for reducing the risk of pollution (Reg 30)

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## CORNEL CLECS

# Profiad y pandemig

gan Angharad Evans, Golygydd y Gymraeg

Y DYDDIAD heddiw yw'r 8fed o Fawrth 2021. Blwyddyn union yn ôl i heddiw roedd pawb ar fin dechrau'r wythnos 'normal' ddiwethaf, a hynny heb yn wybod i neb.

Mae'n anodd credu sut mae bywyd wedi newid mewn blwyddyn - llawer wedi colli anwyliaid i'r firws anweledig sy'n parhau i'n rheoli, pawb yn gorfod byw bywyd o 'dan glo', cadw pellter cymdeithasol, gwisgo mwgwd a defnyddio galwyni o ddiheintydd dwylo, cyfarwyddo a gweithio o gatref ac addysgu plant am y rhan fwyaf o'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

Canslwyd bywyd normal a'r digwyddiadau cymdeithasol, a oedd yn cael eu cymryd mor ganiataol hyd at llynedd.

Mae gweithwyr allweddol y wlad, o ddoctoriaid a nyrsys i yrwyr lori, o bostmyn i ffermwyr wedi bod yn hanfodol i gadw'r wlad i fynd, mewn cyfnod ansicr a gofidus. Ond sut brofiad yw gweithio'n llawn amser trwy pandemig? Cafodd Cornel Clecs gyfle i holi i reolwr un o ganghennau Clynderwen & Cardiganshire Farmers (CCF), sef Arwel Hamer sy'n rheoli cangen Felinfach yn Nyffryn Aeron, Ceredigion am ei brofiad ef o weithio drwy'r pandemig:

### 1) Sut brofiad yw gweithio trwy pandemig?

Mae wedi bod yn brofiad od a gwahanol, ond yn un rwyf wedi gorfod cyfarwyddo â. Rwyf wedi bod yn lwcus iawn fy mod yn gallu codi bob bore a mynd i'r gwaith, yn hytrach na gorfod gweithio o gartref. Ni fydden yn gallu ymdopi'n dda iawn a gweithio o gartref!

### 2) Beth yw'r prif rwystrau o weithio o dan gyfyngiadau'r firws?

Y rhwystr anoddaf a'r un mwyaf amlwg yw'r pellter rhwng y staff a'r cwsmeriaid. Yn amlwg, dyna'r ffordd fwyaf diogel ac mae'n rhaid diogelu pawb, ond nid oes modd darparu'r un gwasanaeth trwy sgrin. Hefyd, fel staff, rydym yn colli'r cymdeithasu arferol dros banded, gan mae dim ond un ar y tro sy'n cael mynd ar egwyl bellach yn unol â'r cyfyngiadau presennol.

### 3) Sut mae'r cwsmeriaid wedi ymdopi gyda'r drefn newydd yn CCF?

Yn dda iawn i fod yn onest. Gan fod hyn yn rhywbeth cenedlaethol, mae pawb wedi cyfarwyddo a gwisgo mwgwd a defnyddio diheintydd dwylo er misoedd bellach. Rydym yn gweithredu ar system goleuadau traffig. Nid yw'n bosib cael mwy na 4 cwsmer yn y siop ar y tro (mae siopau CCF mwy o faint yn caniatáu rhagor o gwsmeriaid mewn ar y tro), ac mae cwsmeriaid yn gorfod ufuddhau i'r golau coch neu wyrdd tu allan cyn gallu dod mewn yn ddiogel.

Mae ein dyled yn enfawr i Arwel, a'r holl weithwyr allweddol arall sydd wedi sicrhau ein bod yn medru parhau i amaethu a chynhyrchu bwyd o'r safon orau, a hynny trwy osod eu hunain mewn sefyllfa beryglus yn llwybr y firws yn aml iawn. Gan bwyll bach mae'r haul yn dechrau dod dros y bryn.

*This article is available in English on the FUW website: News - Y Tir News: "An experience of the pandemic."*

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Cadwch yn ddiogel*



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# Changes to the Radnorshire FUWIS team

by Jackie Burrows, Business Development Manager, FUW Insurance Services Ltd



HAVING joined us in 2009 and following 12 successful years as the Account Executive for Radnorshire working from our Builth Wells branch, Dave Powell (*pictured top left*), is retiring from FUW Insurance Services (FUWIS).

Dave was born and bred in Radnorshire and was employed in banking for 34 years prior to joining FUW. He has been the perfect fit for FUWIS in the area servicing existing and new clients. It's fair to say that many of his clients are now firm friends with a fair few of them also being friends before they became clients! As a business we bid a fond farewell and wish Dave a very happy future retirement.

Dave's Account Handler, Sian Powell, will continue to provide valuable administrative support as we welcome and congratulate our incoming Account Executive, Sophie Rees, (*pictured bottom left*), on her appointment to be Dave's replacement.

Sophie joined FUW Insurance Services back in 2015 as an Account Handler and more recently was made a Regional Account Handler in addition to her work as an acting Account Executive.

Sophie lives locally, comes from a farming background and is looking forward to working with Radnorshire clients, both existing and new. Sophie Rees is contactable on: Mobile: 07593 44662 / Email: [sophie.rees@fuw.org.uk](mailto:sophie.rees@fuw.org.uk)

For all your agricultural, Business and Commercial as well as Motor and Household insurance needs, contact FUWIS Builth Wells office on 01982 553406.



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[www.fuwinsurance.co.uk](http://www.fuwinsurance.co.uk)

## Coronavirus Business Support - All you need to know

We're pleased to be able to share with our readers advice relating to 'Coronavirus Support for Businesses: Financial aid available to you'. Dubbed the budget for the pandemic the 2021 budget, recently presented by the Chancellor, has changes to some of the support already in place, as well as new initiatives.

Depending upon your circumstances you may be eligible for loans, tax relief and grants. Covering advice for the self-employed and small businesses you can access this information through this web address: <https://tinyurl.com/bd2ncy67>

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## Extended 'soft-touch' period for imports from EU a blow for many UK producers

THE FUW has described the UK Government's decision to allow imports from the EU to circumvent checks until the autumn as a blow for many UK producers, and an own goal in terms of the UK's negotiating position over improvements that would help UK exporters.

While thorough checks have been in place for UK food exports to the EU since January 1 2021, equivalent checks on food products imported from the EU were due to be introduced from April 1 following a transition period to allow importers to adjust to the UK's departure from the EU Single Market.

However, the UK Government announced on March 11 that pre-notification requirements for products of animal origin, certain animal by-products and high risk food not of animal origin would not be required until October 1 2021. Export health certificate requirements for meat and dairy products and certain animal by-products will come into force on the same date, while a range of other requirements have been delayed until 2022.

Responding to the announcement, FUW President Glyn Roberts said: "Our borders are currently operating like valves that make it extremely difficult and costly for us to export to the EU, due to all the paperwork and checks at EU borders, but it's extremely easy for those in the EU to

import into the UK because the UK Government has waived the need for equivalent checks at our own borders.

"This means we have an uneven playing field that greatly favours EU businesses, and now the UK Government has extended this advantage by at least six months."

Mr Roberts said farmers and many processors were extremely angry that the UK Government had failed to prepare properly for its own hard-Brexit policy, and was now extending deadlines to make up for its failings in a way which would disadvantage many Welsh businesses and favour many EU businesses.

"Meanwhile, the latest figures show that UK food exports to the EU fell by 64% in January due to non-tariff barriers at EU borders and the EU fully implementing border checks from day one."

Mr Roberts said that the UK Government's extension of the 'soft touch' approach also undermined its negotiating hand in discussions with the EU over reducing the burden of non-tariff barriers for Welsh and UK exporters.

"There is now much less of an incentive for the EU to quickly reach agreement with the UK on easing the flow of products across the EU-UK border, as the UK Government has effectively thrown the towel in for another six months," he said.

## County Hustings / Hystingau Sirol

County / Sir	Date / Dyddiad	Time / Amser
Anglesey / Ynys Môn	Monday April 19 / Llun Ebrill 19 /	7.30pm/yh
Brecon and Radnor / Brycheiniog a Maesyfed	Monday April 26 / Llun Ebrill 26	7pm/yh
Caernarfon Arfon	Thursday April 22 / Iau Ebrill 22	7.30pm/yh
Carmarthen / Caerfyrddin Carmarthen West & South Pembrokeshire / Gorllewin Caerfyrddin & De Sir Benfro	Monday April 19 / Llun Ebrill 19	7.30pm/yh
Carmarthen / Caerfyrddin Carmarthen East and Dinefwr / Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr	Tuesday April 13 / Mawrth Ebrill 13	7.30pm/yh
Carmarthen / Caerfyrddin Llanelli	Monday April 12 / Llun Ebrill 12	7.30pm/yh
Ceredigion	Thursday April 29 / Iau Ebrill 29	7.30pm/yh
Meirionnydd Meirion - Dwyfor	Tuesday April 20 / Mawrth Ebrill 20	7.30pm/yh
Montgomeryshire / Sir Drefaldwyn	Wednesday April 21 / Mercher Ebrill 21	7.30pm/yh
Pembrokeshire / Sir Benfro	Thursday April 22 / Iau Ebrill 22	7.30pm/yh



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# FUW 2021 Welsh Senedd Election Manifesto Summary

The key demands of the incoming Welsh Government as set out in the FUW 2021 Welsh Senedd Election Manifesto are below and on pages 12 & 13



## A Welsh Way Forward - a devolved agricultural policy for a devolved Nation

- Recognise that economic, social, cultural and environmental sustainability should be the underpinning principles of a future Welsh agricultural policy, with the protection of family farms at the centre of such a policy
- Use the Welsh farming unions' October 2018 Welsh Way Forward principles as a foundation for developing a coherent set of Welsh policy objectives
- Accept that policy delivery mechanisms should be developed to support such objectives, and that considering objectives after a mechanism has been chosen is illogical and dangerous
- Abandon the proposal that payments for public goods should be the only mechanism available for the delivery of farm support and consider implementing all WTO compliant mechanisms likely to deliver against Welsh objectives
- Recognise the inherent damage likely to be caused to Welsh agriculture, jobs and communities by introducing greater restrictions and lower levels of direct support that those experienced by our competitors in other countries against which we compete
- Seek to provide long-term financial certainty through the provision of a multiannual financial allocation for agriculture and rural development, and urge the UK Government to do the same
- Ensure that the RPW Online and related data collection systems are fully utilised and developed, and the provision of data rewarded, rather than introducing costly, bureaucratic and burdensome schemes that undo the progress made through the development of RPW Online
- Build on the progress made that has allowed farmers to provide and access data, while avoiding excessive use of costly and bureaucratic advisory services in order to fulfil scheme requirements
- Ensure that payments are capped at levels which favour family farms and prevent money flowing from businesses which support rural communities and economic activity to large landowners, big business and landowning charities
- Consider other mechanisms that protect family farms by recognising economies of scale and inherent disadvantages such as natural constraints
- Develop support mechanisms that do not in any way disadvantage or disempower Wales' thousands of tenant farmers and holders of common grazing rights
- Ensure young farmers and new entrants have access to additional funding and ongoing support

## Rural Development

- Determine a definition of 'rural' so that it can be used to direct funds to the rural communities of Wales
- Prioritise funding under the future domestic RDP to on-farm investments and projects which contribute to the economic, social and cultural needs of Wales' rural communities
- Fulfil commitments of the preceding Welsh Government to establish a non-statutory Rural Development Advisory Board to advise on the content and delivery of the domestic RDP
- Expand EU derived RDP objectives and principles to include the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and Environment (Wales) Act 2016 in such a way that does not undermine the economic, social and cultural needs of Wales' rural communities
- Align the governance of the future domestic RDP with that of the EU RDP to ensure transparency and that Welsh farmers are not placed at a competitive disadvantage
- Ensure that funding under the future domestic RDP is easily accessible by all farmers
- Learn from the delivery of the current RDP in Wales and in other nations and countries which have succeeded in driving forward productivity and efficiency across the farming industry
- Ringfence Rural Development Programme Budgets and provide a multiannual financial framework

## Trade

- Ensure that the Trade and Agriculture Commission (TAC) continues to have strong Welsh agricultural representation, and hold the UK government to account on the TAC's recommendations on avoiding future trade deals which would undercut UK standards and Welsh farmers
- Prioritise continuity of supply to our largest and most affluent market in the form of the EU, through holding the UK government accountable for ease of export process and supporting exporters of Welsh produce
- Investigate and promote opportunities to develop new trading arrangements with other countries and trading blocs which benefit Welsh primary producers and open up or expand markets
- Ensure Welsh ports have customs infrastructure and checks to ensure exporters meet EU requirements and that all imports continue to meet British standards
- Work with all other devolved regions to ensure the UK internal market has minimal distortion for ease of trade between our nations while respecting the principles of devolution



## Farmgate prices and local procurement

- Provide intervention price support in the event of significantly depressed farmgate prices
- Work with UK devolved administrations to introduce effective legislation for the contractual relationships in the UK dairy industry in order to provide stability and clarity for producers, processors and retailers, and consider a similar approach for the red meat sector
- Recognise the importance of maintaining and supporting food security and production as part of future agricultural policies while also taking into account that attempting to increase standards through a stricter regulatory baseline will increase the cost of production for farmers
- Provide support to Welsh processors and abattoirs and invest in greater food processing capacity in order to create jobs and retain a greater proportion of supply chain value in Wales
- Ensure that future policies and regulations do not discourage new abattoirs or lead to further closures
- Recognise that local procurement represents an opportunity for public spending to invest in Welsh businesses
- Instigate procurement policies which encourage the creation of new companies and cooperatives, in order to bring benefits in terms of local employment and redressing imbalances that currently exist throughout the supply chain
- Recognise the benefits to the environment and the National Health Service of procuring higher quality Welsh produce
- Allow consumers to make honestly informed choices regarding the provenance of the food they buy by supporting moves to make clear country of origin food labelling a legal requirement
- Introduce transparency and support moves to make clear country of origin a legal requirement within the foodservice sector
- Meet regularly with retailers and processors in order to encourage transparency and fairness within the food chain, and equitable practices and farmgate prices which support Wales' farmers and economy
- Provide devolved support to British Wool as a public body and commit to use Welsh wool in home insulation schemes and in Welsh Government buildings

## Proportionate Regulation

- Ensure any regulation proposals are properly evidenced, proportionate and do not add to economic pressures on farms
- Ensure that the regulatory baseline is not made higher at the expense of farming families, with ever-changing and escalating regulations
- Encourage innovation, education and incentivisation to deliver on sustainable production methods as opposed to limitations
- Test new and existing legislation against a 'competitive disadvantage' test to ensure Welsh farmers are not disproportionately regulated against their competitors. It is recommended to draw these up in cooperation with other UK nations to reduce distortion
- Prioritise working partnerships and collaborative working between Government and its agencies to reduce bureaucracy and to encourage positive engagement with the industry
- Ensure that any new civil sanction powers gained under the Agriculture Bill (Wales) is policed in a consistent and fair manner across all enforcers, which does not lead to an unnecessary criminalisation of farmers
- Revisit the principles recommended in the Working Smarter Report such as remote technology to streamline regulation requirements
- Champion Welsh standards through improved data collection and promotion of these achievements
- Be mindful that regulation can have a negative impact on strains experienced by farming families. The Public Health Wales 'Supporting Farming Communities at Times of Uncertainty' Report cites understanding and complying with regulation as a key challenge to maintaining good mental health and well-being of farmers



### Water Regulations - tackling pollution

- Withdraw the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations to re-consider the WLMF Subgroup report on tackling agricultural pollution and work with the organisations represented on the group to find a targeted solution tailored to Wales
- Consider the financial implications of these regulations on small and medium sized farm businesses and tenant farmers
- Consider the social and cultural impacts on rural communities given the implications of these regulations on young farmers, tenants, new entrants and the risk of polarisation of farm holdings
- Conduct an impact assessment on the loss in biodiversity if the costly proposals were to lead to a decline in upland cattle grazing

### Renewable Energy

- Seek alternative and innovative ways in which funding can be provided in order to develop on-farm energy production
- Identify those barriers to on-farm energy production which fall within the remit of Welsh Government and seek to reduce bureaucratic burdens which prevent or add to the financial and time costs which prevent developments
- Work with Ofgem and the UK Government to ensure the costs of connection to the National Grid by electricity companies are fair and proportionate
- Encourage and facilitate the use of wood and other carbon-neutral sources of energy while ensuring food production is not compromised
- Reintroduce attractive renewable energy production schemes and Feed In Tariffs which incentivise farmers to invest in schemes that will restore the previous growth in private renewable energy production
- Ensure private renewable energy schemes are eligible for levels of business rate relief that genuinely support renewable energy production
- Incentivise private renewable energy production by including it as part of a future agricultural support scheme

### Green recovery

- Reward on-farm woodland connectivity as opposed to large scale blanket plantations of trees, which have negative impacts on rural communities and the economy and do not create a mixed biodiverse environment (see Welsh Woodland)
- Recognise the potential for social and economic regeneration in rural areas alongside a green recovery and ensure rural communities are not held disproportionately responsible for tackling climate change
- Reward new and existing good practice over and above income forgone for farming activities which benefit biodiversity without undermining food production
- Actively recognise and reward the vital role of grazing livestock and species rich grasslands within future agricultural support schemes, whilst developing their potential value for carbon sequestration
- Ensure that costly environmental regulations which place Wales' food producers at a disadvantage do not offset the efforts made by the agricultural sector towards mitigating climate change through having to import more food
- Reconsider the principles and objectives of a future agriculture support scheme to ensure that biodiversity, the environment and Welsh food production can thrive together
- Enforce the responsible use of the countryside and understanding of the Countryside Code whereby increasing access to the countryside as part of a green recovery health and well-being plan does not result in greater environmental damage, damage to property, invasion of privacy or dog attacks on livestock

### Access

- Ensure that all visiting the countryside obey the Countryside Code
- Ensure responsible use of existing access by all sections of Welsh society in order to improve the nation's health and wellbeing, while opposing moves to exacerbate existing problems by increasing access rights to land and waterways
- Maintain the restrictions placed under the CRoW Act in order to protect Wales' Countryside from further recreational activities such as camping
- Recognise the need for fair and reasonable funding for maintaining public access gates and stiles on farmland
- Provide local authorities with the powers to close public right of ways in the event of inappropriate behaviour or breaching of the Countryside Code
- Ensure that under a future agricultural support scheme, farmers who have public right of ways or inland waterways are not disadvantaged in any way

### Rural Crime

- Recognise the seriousness of rural crime to the economy, communities and farming businesses in Wales
- Support the National Police Chiefs Council in order to provide police forces across Wales and England with the adequate powers to prosecute offenders of livestock attacks
- Establish a task and finish group to evaluate the true extent, financially and mentally, on the farming community who continue to feel the effects of rural crime
- Provide grant support to the farming community to enable them to secure their premises and assets from rural crime such as theft
- Extend the role of the all-Wales Rural and Wildlife Crime Coordinator past its initial 12 month period

### Welsh woodland

- Ensure tree planting targets and future agricultural support schemes are not directed at large scale monoculture tree plantations to the detriment of Wales' agriculture, rural communities and culture, economy, biodiversity, family farms and tenant farmers
- Focus on removing current barriers to tree planting for farmers before increasing targets. These can include bureaucratic and administrative barriers, slow processing of applications, map layers, multiple permissions being required, inflexibility of scheme design and the number of stakeholders involved in designated areas
- Favour on-farm tree planting which can be managed and integrated alongside food production, as opposed to blanket plantations across swathes of the countryside. The Welsh Government's own 'Woodland for Wales' report recognised that most of Wales' native woodland is on farms and is 'small and fragmented', therefore on-farm connectivity offers more for biodiversity and should be rewarded accordingly
- Develop the supply chain and market for wood and timber products to deliver a greater return on woodland and forestry
- Reward woodland management as opposed to the current permanent stock exclusion policy which has resulted in a reduction in biodiversity within wooded areas
- Ensure farmers are able to use their own woodland to achieve net zero for the agricultural industry first, before selling off carbon credits to allow other businesses to offset their own emissions. The nation's carbon targets should not fall disproportionately on farming families and the rural community
- Highlight and develop the value of grass, peat and bog land management for carbon sequestration
- Conduct an impact assessment of the Agriculture (Wales) white paper tree planting targets on Wales' agricultural productive capacity and land prices
- Ensure tenants and common land farmers are not unfairly excluded to tree planting initiatives due to the long-term nature of tree planting and landlord consent barriers within tenancy agreements

### Tourism and designated areas

- Intensify the current 1 per cent Land Transaction Tax on second homes in order to protect rural communities from inflated house prices and enable young people to live in their local areas
- Ensure that rural communities and farmland is supported and protected by rural policing, appropriate access legislation, and improved education to promote the Countryside Code, particularly in designated areas and tourist hot-spots
- Promote sustainable tourism and recognise that designated areas have carrying capacity limits over which tourism can result in negative consequences on local communities and resources
- Ensure planning limitations do not stifle the ability of farms to diversify into agri-tourism which enhances Welsh culture and Wales as a food destination as demonstrated in the Food and Tourism Action Plan
- Ensure that the current taxation regime for differentiating between second homes and self-catering holiday lets is improved in such a way that prevents farm businesses that have diversified into tourism from being charged council tax instead of business rates
- Continue to promote the appropriate growth in tourism which benefits rural businesses, local residents and local food producers
- Work to ensure that residents and businesses within designated areas are not subject to restrictions and costs not present outside those areas, either by removing such inequalities or compensating those affected by them

## Broadband and rural services

- Recognise the limited extent of broadband access in many of Wales' rural communities and ensure no business is placed at a disadvantage as a result of moves to further online services
- Ensure paper alternatives to online services are made available where necessary
- Recognise broadband as an essential public service in Wales
- Ensure that investment into rural connectivity is proportionate to the reliance of Welsh Government and farmers upon current and future online services
- Continue to allow farmers the option of having important information relating to their businesses (such as changes to regulations) by post

## Animal health and welfare

- Seek to maintain levels of service for farmers, including through the Wales Veterinary Science Centre in Aberystwyth and a centre of livestock expertise in Carmarthen
- Provide the adequate resources to launch the consultation paper on the introduction of BVD legislation in Wales
- Allocate the required funding for the voluntary Gwaredu BVD programme to be extended in such a way that ensures a smooth transition into compulsory legislation
- Reconsider the industry-led sheep scab report in order to effectively eradicate sheep scab in Wales over 3 years with the adequate funds and resources
- Provide sufficient funds towards the effective eradication of sheep scab in Wales
- Consult with the livestock keepers of Wales on the new multispecies traceability system and Cattle EID
- Ensure that the new multispecies traceability system is able to communicate with similar databases used in other devolved nations and that the duplication of data recording is avoided
- Provide clear and comprehensive guidance and support in relation to the rollout of the new traceability system and Cattle EID
- Invest into rural broadband to ensure success of an online-only livestock recording system in Wales
- Reconsider its position on the banning of live exports given the consequential impacts on UK markets and farmgate prices
- Withdraw proposals to introduce unnecessary, impractical and costly requirements for domestic livestock journeys and win back its trust from Wales' livestock industry

## Bovine Tuberculosis

- Properly balance the economic needs of farm businesses against the need to minimise disease transmission
- Ensure that proportionate penalties are only applied where they are appropriate, and that the practicalities of farming in the real world are taken into full account when considering appeals against penalties and sanctions
- Urge England to bring its rules in relation to animal testing in line with those present in Wales
- Implement a badger culling policy at the earliest opportunity, in line with official ministerial advice previously received by the current Welsh Government, in order to replicate the positive outcomes seen in countries throughout the world
- Continue to support the trials and rollout of cattle vaccinations while recognising that it is only part of the answer towards eradicating Bovine TB in Wales
- Work with devolved administrations to develop a new UK eradication programme that provides assurances to other countries that TB vectors in both cattle and wildlife are being tackled such that the UK will be TB free within an acceptable time period
- Provide sufficient resources to support the launch of the TB Hub for Wales to encompass Welsh TB guidance and advice for Wales' cattle farmers

## Consultation transparency

- Evaluate the geographical location of where responses to Welsh Government consultations originate
- Respect devolution and place a greater weight on the views of their electorate than on the views of people in other regions and countries to whom politicians are not answerable
- Place an even greater weight on those responses from people who are directly affected by particular policies and proposals
- Reconsider the role of the Civil Service in Welsh Government to ensure that Ministers are receiving support from Civil Servants in such a way that Welsh policies to fit Wales' needs are implemented rather than policies from elsewhere

The full manifesto can be found on the FUW website:  
[www.fuw.org.uk/policy/policy-reports](http://www.fuw.org.uk/policy/policy-reports)

# Crynodeb o Fanifesto Etholiad Senedd Cymru UAC 2021

Mae gofynion allweddol y Llywodraeth Cymru newydd, fel y nodir ym Manifesto Etholiad Senedd Cymru UAC 2021 isod ac ar dudalennau 14 a 15



## Y Ffordd Ymlaen i Gymru – polisi amaeth wedi'i ddatganoli ar gyfer Cenedl wedi'i datganoli

- Cydnabod y dylai cynaliadwyedd economaidd, cymdeithasol, diwylliannol ac amgylcheddol fod yn egwyddorion fydd yn sail i bolisi amaethyddol Cymru i'r dyfodol, gyda diogelu ffermydd teuluol wrth galon y polisi hwnnw
- Defnyddio egwyddorion undebau amaethyddol Cymru Hydref 2018 Y Ffordd Ymlaen i Gymru fel sylfaen ar gyfer datblygu set o amcanion polisi cydlynol i Gymru
- Derbyn y dylid datblygu mecanweithiau cyflwyno polisi er mwyn cefnogi'r amcanion hyn, a bod rhoi ystyriaeth i amcanion wedi i'r mecanwaith gael ei ddewis yn afresymegol a pheryglus
- Rhoi'r gorau i'r cynnig mai taliadau am nwyddau cyhoeddus ddylai bod yr unig fecanwaith ar gyfer darparu cefnogaeth i ffermydd ac ystyried gweithredu pob mecanwaith WTO sy'n cydymffurfio ac yn debygol o gyflawni yn erbyn amcanion Cymru
- Cydnabod y niwed cynhenid sy'n debygol o gael ei achosi i amaethyddiaeth, swyddi a chymunedau Cymru wrth gyflwyno mwy o gyfyngiadau a lefelau is o gefnogaeth uniongyrchol o gymharu â'r hyn a geir gan y rheini sy'n cystadlu yn ein herbyn mewn gwledydd eraill
- Gofyn am sicrwydd ariannol tymor hir trwy ddarparu dyraniad ariannol amlflwydd ar gyfer

amaethyddiaeth a datblygu gwledig, ac annog Llywodraeth y DU i wneud yr un peth

- Sicrhau bod RPW Ar-lein a systemau eraill sy'n ymwneud â chasglu data yn cael eu defnyddio a'u datblygu'n llawn, gan wobrwyo darparu data, yn hytrach na chyflwyno cynlluniau drud, biwrocraidaidd a beichus sy'n dadwneud y cynnydd a wneir trwy ddatblygu RPW Ar-lein
- Adeiladu ar y cynnydd a wnaed sy'n caniatáu i ffermwyr ddarparu a chael mynediad i ddata, wrth osgoi gor-ddefnydd o wasanaethau ymgynghorol drud a biwrocraidaidd er mwyn cwrdd â gofynion cynlluniau
- Sicrhau bod taliadau'n cael eu capio ar lefelau sy'n ffafrio ffermydd teuluol ac osgoi arian yn llifo o fusnesau sy'n cynnal cymunedau gwledig a gweithgarwch economaidd at dirfeddianwyr mawr, busnesau mawr ac elusennau sy'n berchen ar dir
- Ystyried mecanweithiau eraill sy'n diogelu ffermydd teuluol trwy gydnabod darvoudion maint a'r anfanteision cynhenid megis cyfyngiadau naturiol
- Datblygu mecanweithiau cefnogi nad ydynt mewn unrhyw fodd yn golygu bod tenantiaid ffermydd a'r rheini sydd â hawliau pori ar dir comin yng Nghymru yn cael eu rhoi dan anfantais neu'n cael eu dadrymuso
- Sicrhau bod ffermwyr ifanc a ffermwyr newydd yn medru cael mynediad i arian ychwanegol a chefnogaeth fwy parhaus

## Datblygu Gwledig

- Pennu diffiniad o 'gwledig' er mwyn medru cyfeirio cyllid i gymunedau gwledig Cymru
- Blaenoriaethu cyllid o fewn RDP domestig y dyfodol i fuddsoddiadau a phrosiectau ar ffermydd sy'n cyfrannu i anghenion economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol cymunedau gwledig Cymru
- Cyflawni ymrwymadau Llywodraeth flaenorol Cymru i sefydlu Bwrdd Ymgynghorol Datblygu Gwledig anstatudol i gynghori ar gynnwys a chyflawniad yr RDP domestig
- Ehangu amcanion ac egwyddorion RDP deilliadol yr UE i gynnwys Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 a Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 fel nad yw'n tansilio anghenion economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol cymunedau gwledig Cymru
- Alinio llywodraethiant RDP domestig y dyfodol gyda'r hyn a geir yn RDP yr UE er mwyn sicrhau tryloywder ac er mwyn i ffermwyr Cymru beidio â bod dan anfantais o ran cystadleuaeth
- Sicrhau ei bod yn hawdd i ffermwyr yn y dyfodol i gael mynediad i gyllid trwy'r RDP domestig
- Dysgu o'r ffordd y mae'r RDP cyfredol yn cael ei gyflenwi yng Nghymru ac mewn cenhedloedd a gwledydd sydd wedi llwyddo i yrru cynhyrchiant ac effeithlonrwydd yn y diwydiant amaeth
- Clustnodi Cyllidebau Rhaglenni Datblygu gwledig a darparu fframwaith ariannol amlflwydd

## Masnach

- Sicrhau bod y Comisiwn Masnach ac Amaeth (CMA) yn parhau i fod â chynrychiolaeth gref o Gymru, gan herio llywodraeth y DU ar argymhellion y (CMA) er mwyn osgoi gwneud cytundebau masnach yn y dyfodol fydd yn tandorri safonau'r DU a ffermwyr Cymru
- Blaenoriaethu parhau i gyflenwi ein marchnad fwyaf a chyfoethocaf sef yr UE, trwy herio llywodraeth y DU i sicrhau bod y broses allforio yn un esmwyth a hefyd cefnogi'r rheini sy'n allforio cynnyrch o Gymru
- Ymchwilio a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd i ddatblygu trefniadau masnachu newydd gyda gwledydd eraill a blociau masnachu fydd yn elwa cynhyrchwyr cynradd Cymru ac yn agor neu'n tyfu marchnadoedd
- Cynorthwyo busnesau sy'n allforio o Gymru ym mhob ffordd bosib i gwrdd â gofynion yr UE a'r rheini sy'n mewnfario o lefydd y tu allan i'r UE
- Sicrhau bod gan borthladdoedd Cymru yr isadeiledd tollau a'r gwiriadau i sicrhau bod y rheini sy'n allforio yn cwrdd â gofynion yr UE a bod yr holl fewnforion yn parhau i gwrdd â safonau Prydeinig
- Gweithio â'r holl ranbarthau datganoledig eraill i sicrhau bod marchnad fewnol y DU yn achosi cyn lleied o annhegwch â phosibl ac yn ei gwneud yn hawdd masnachu rhwng ein gwledydd wrth barchu egwyddorion datganoli

## Prisiau wrth gât y fferm a chaffael lleol

- Darparu cefnogaeth ac ymyrraeth o ran pris pe bai prisiau wrth gât y fferm yn lleihau'n sylweddol
- Gweithio gyda gweinyddiaethau datganoledig y DU i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth effeithiol ar gyfer perthnasoedd cytundebol diwydiant llaeth y DU er mwyn darparu sefydlogrwydd ac eglurder i gynhyrchwyr, proseswyr a manwerthwyr
- Cydnabod y pwysigrwydd o gynnal a chefnogi cynhyrchu bwyd, diogelwch a safonau fel rhan o bolisiau amaeth y dyfodol tra ar yr un pryd ystyried y bydd ceisio gwella safonau trwy gyflwyno gwaelodlin rheoleiddio llym yn cynyddu cost cynhyrchiant i ffermwyr
- Darparu cefnogaeth i broseswyr a lladd-dai Cymru a buddsoddi mewn gwella'r gallu i brosesu bwyd er mwyn creu swyddi a chynnal cadwyni cyflenwi bwyd Cymreig yng Nghymru
- Sicrhau nad yw polisïau a rheoliadau'n rhwystro agor lladd-dai newydd neu'n arwain at gau rhagor o lladd-dai yng Nghymru
- Cydnabod bod caffael lleol yn cynnig cyfle i wariant cyhoeddus fuddsoddi mewn busnesau yng Nghymru
- Cychwyn polisïau caffael sy'n annog creu cwmnïau a chwmnïau cydweithredol, er mwyn dod â buddion yn nhermau cyflogaeth leol a cheisio mynd i'r afael â'r anghydwysedd sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd yn y gadwyn gyflenwi
- Cydnabod y buddion i'r amgylchedd a'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol o gaffael cynnyrch Cymreig o safon uwch o gymharu â dewis cynnyrch sydd wedi'i fewnfario yn seiliedig ar bris
- Caniatáu i ddefnyddwyr ddod i farn wybodus a gonest mewn perthynas â tharddiad y bwyd y maent yn ei brynu a chefnogi symudiadau i nodi gwlad tarddiad y bwyd yn glir ar labeli bwyd ac i wneud hynny'n ofyniad cyfreithiol
- Cyflwyno tryloywder a chefnogi symudiadau i nodi gwlad tarddiad yn glir ac yn ofyniad cyfreithiol oddi fewn i'r sector gwasanaeth bwyd
- Cwrdd yn rheolaidd â manwerthwyr a phroseswyr er mwyn annog tryloywder a thegwch oddi fewn i'r gadwyn fwyd, ac ymarferion cyfiawn a phrisiau wrth gât y fferm sy'n cefnogi ffermwyr ac economi Cymru
- Darparu cefnogaeth sydd wedi'i ddatganoli i 'British Wool' fel corff cyhoeddus ac ymrwymiad i ddefnyddio gwlan o Gymru mewn cynlluniau inswleiddio cartref a hefyd mewn adeiladau Llywodraeth Cymru

## Rheoliadau Cymesur

- Sicrhau bod unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer rheoleiddio â thystiolaeth briodol yn sail iddo, yn gymesur a ddim yn ychwanegu at y pwysau economaidd ar ffermydd
- Sicrhau nad yw'r gwaelodlin rheoleiddio yn cael ei osod yn uwch a hynny ar draul teuluoedd ffermio, gyda rheoliadau sy'n newid ac yn cynyddu'n barhaus
- Annog arloesi, addysg a chynnig cymhellion er mwyn medru cyflawni dulliau cynhyrchu cynaliadwy o gymharu â gosod cyfyngiadau
- Profi deddfwriaeth newydd a chyfredol yn erbyn 'anfantais gystadleuol' er mwyn sicrhau nad yw ffermwyr Cymru yn cael eu rheoleiddio yn erbyn eu cystadleuwyr yn anghymesur. Argymhellir llunio'r rhain mewn cydweithrediad â gwledydd eraill y DU er mwyn lleihau cystadleuaeth annheg
- Blaenoriaethu gwaith partneriaeth a gwaith cydweithredol rhwng Llywodraeth a'i asiantaethau er mwyn lleihau biwrocraeth ac annog ymgysylltu cadarnhaol â'r diwydiant
- Sicrhau bod unrhyw rymoedd sancsiynnu sifil newydd a ddaw yn sgil Bil Amaethyddiaeth (Cymru) yn cael ei blismona mewn modd sy'n gyson a theg gan y rheini sy'n gorfodi, ac nid yw'n arwain at ffermwyr yn cael eu herlyn yn annheg
- Ailymweld â'r egwyddorion a argymhellwyd yn Adroddiad Hwyluso'r Drefn megis defnydd technoleg o bell i symleiddio gofynion rheoleiddio
- Hyrwyddo'r safonau sydd yng Nghymru trwy gasglu data'n well a hyrwyddo'r llwyddiannau hyn
- Bod yn wyladwrus o'r effaith negyddol y gall rheoleiddio ei gael ar straen y mae teuluoedd ffermio yn ei brofi. Mae'r Adroddiad 'Cefnogi Cymunedau Ffermio yn ystod Cyfnodau o Ansicrwydd' yn nodi bod deall a chydymffurfio â rheoliadau yn her allweddol o ran cynnal iechyd meddwl da a llesiant ffermwyr

## Rheoliadau Dŵr - tacio llygredd

- Tynnu'r Rheoliadau Adnoddau Dŵr (Rheoli Llygredd Amaethyddol) (Cymru) er mwyn ail ystyried adroddiad Is-grŵp Fforwm Rheoli Tir Cymru ar dacio llygredd amaethyddol a gweithio gyda mudiadau a gynrychiolir ar y grŵp i ddod o hyd i ddatrysiad penodol wedi'i deilwra i Gymru
- Ystyried goblygiadau ariannol y rheoliadau hyn ar fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint a thenantiaid fferm
- Ystyried yr effeithiau cymdeithasol a diwyllianol ar gymunedau gwledig o ystyried goblygiadau'r rheoliadau hyn ar ffermwyr ifanc, tenantiaid, ffermwyr newydd a'r perygl o bolareiddio ffermydd
- Cynnal asesiad effaith ar gollu bioamrywiaeth yn dilyn lleihad yn y gwartheg sy'n pori'r ucheldir

## Ynni Adnewyddadwy

- Chwilio am ffyrdd amgen ac arloesol y gall arian gael ei ddarparu er mwyn datblygu cynhyrchu ynni ar ffermydd
- Adnabod y rhwystrau hynny i gynhyrchu ynni ar ffermydd sy'n dod o fewn cylch gwaith Llywodraeth Cymru a cheisio lleihau'r beichiau biwrocraidd sy'n atal neu'n ychwanegu at gostau ariannol ac amser gan atal datblygiadau
- Gweithio gyda Ofgem a Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau bod costau cysylltu i'r Grid Cenedlaethol i gwmnïau trydan yn deg a chymesur
- Annog a hyrwyddo'r defnydd o bren a ffynonellau ynni carbon niwtral eraill gan sicrhau nad yw cynhyrchu bwyd yn cael ei gyfaddawdu
- Ailgyflwyno cynlluniau cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy a Thariff Cyflenwi Trydan sy'n cymhell ffermwyr i fuddsoddi mewn cynlluniau fydd yn adfer y twf blaenorol a welwyd mewn cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy'n breifat
- Sicrhau bod cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy preifat yn gymwys am lefelau o gyfradd fusnes unffurf ac yn gefnogaeth deilwng i gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy
- Cymhellion cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy preifat trwy ei gynnwys fel rhan o gynllun cymorth amaeth i'r dyfodol



## Coetiroedd i Gymru

- Sicrhau nad yw targedau plannu coed a chynlluniau cefnogi amaethyddiaeth i'r dyfodol wedi'u cyfeirio at blanhigfeydd coed uncnwd ar raddfa fawr a hynny ar draul amaethyddiaeth, cymunedau gwledig a diwylliant, bioamrywiaeth, ffermydd teuluol a thenantiaid Cymru
- Canolbwyntio ar waredu'r rhwystrau cyfredol i ffermwyr fedru plannu coed cyn i'r targedau gynyddu. Gall hyn gynnwys rhwystrau biwrocraidd a gweinyddiaeth, ceisiadau'n araf yn cael eu prosesu, haenau map, yr angen i gael caniatâd lluosog, anhyblygrwydd yn nyluniad y cynllun a nifer y rhanddeiliaid sy'n ymwneud â'r ardaloedd dynodedig
- Ffaffrio plannu coed ar ffermydd y gellir eu rheoli a'u hintegreiddio ar y cyd â chynhyrchu bwyd, i'r gwrthwyneb i blanhigfeydd yn flancedi ar draws cefn gwlad. Mae adroddiad 'Coetiroedd i Gymru' Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydnabod bod y rhan fwyaf o goetiroedd cynhenid Cymru ar ffermydd a'u bod yn 'fach a darniog', felly mae gwaith cysylltu coetiroedd ar ffermydd yn cynnig mwy o ran bioamrywiaeth a dylai gael ei wobrwyo yn unol â hynny
- Datblygu'r gadwyn gyflenwi ar gyfer cynhyrchion coed a phren er mwyn cyflawni gwell enillion o goetiroedd a choedwigoedd
- Gwobrwyo rheolaeth coetiroedd sydd i'r gwrthwyneb i'r polisi cyfredol o eithrio stoc parhaol sydd wedi arwain at leihau bioamrywiaeth oddi fewn i ardaloedd coediog
- Sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn medru defnyddio eu coetiroedd eu hunain er mwyn ennill sero-net i'r diwydiant amaeth yn gyntaf, cyn gwerthu credydau carbon er mwyn caniatáu i fusnesau eraill eu defnyddio a'u gosod yn erbyn eu hallyriadau. Ni ddylai targedau carbon y wlad hon syrthio'n anghymesur ar deuluoedd ffermio a chymunedau gwledig
- Amlygu a datblygu gwerth rheoli porfa, mawn a chorsydd ar gyfer dal a storio carbon
- Cynnal asesiad effaith o bapur gwyn Amaethyddiaeth (Cymru) ar dargedau plannu coed ar gapasiti cynhyrchiant amaethyddol Cymru a phrisiau tir
- Sicrhau nad yw tenantiaid a ffermwyr tir comin yn cael eu heithrio'n annheg o fentrau plannu coed oherwydd natur hir dymor plannu coed a rhwystrau oherwydd derbyn caniatâd gan landlordiaid fel rhan o gytundebau tenantiaeth

## Adferiad gwyrdd

- Gwobrwyo cysylltu coetiroedd ar ffermydd sydd i'r gwrthwyneb i flanced o blanhigfeydd coed ar raddfa fawr, sy'n cael effaith negyddol ar gymunedau gwledig a'r economi oherwydd nid ydynt yn creu amgylchedd lle ceir cyfuniad o fioamrywiaeth (gweler Coetiroedd i Gymru)
- Cydnabod y potensial am adfywio cymdeithasol ac economaidd mewn ardaloedd gwledig ynghyd ag adferiad gwyrdd a sicrhau nad yw cymunedau gwledig yn derbyn cyfrifoldeb anghymesur am fynd i'r afael â newid hinsawdd
- Gwobrwyo ymarfer da newydd ac ymarfer da sydd eisoes yn bodoli y tu hwnt i'r incwm a gollwyd am weithgareddau ffermio sy'n elwa bioamrywiaeth heb danseilio cynhyrchu bwyd
- Adnabod a gwobrwyo gweithredol o rôl hanfodol da byw sy'n pori a thiroedd pori sy'n gyfoethog mewn rhywogaethau o fewn cynlluniau cefnogi amaethyddiaeth y dyfodol, wrth ddatblygu'r gwerth posib ar gyfer dal a storio carbon
- Sicrhau bod rheoliadau amgylcheddol costus sy'n rhoi cynhyrchwyr bwyd Cymru dan anfantais ddim yn cael ei osod yn erbyn yr ymdrechion a wneir gan y sector amaeth i liniaru newid hinsawdd trwy orfod mewnforio mwy o fwyd
- Ailystyried egwyddorion ac amcanion cynlluniau cefnogi amaeth i'r dyfodol i sicrhau bod bioamrywiaeth, yr amgylchedd a chynhyrchu bwyd yng Nghymru yn medru ffynnu gyda'i gilydd
- Gorfodi defnydd cyfrifol o gefn gwlad a dealltwriaeth o'r Cod Cefn Gwlad lle mae cynyddu mynediad i gefn gwlad fel rhan o gynllun iechyd a lles yr adferiad gwyrdd ddim yn arwain at fwy o ddifrod amgylchedd, difrodi eiddo, ymosodiad ar breifatwydd neu gŵn yn ymosod ar dda byw

## Mynediad

- Sicrhau bod pawb sy'n ymweld â chefn gwlad yn cadw wrth y Cod Cefn Gwlad
- Sicrhau defnydd cyfrifol o fynediad sydd eisoes yn bodoli gan bob rhan o gymdeithas yng Nghymru er mwyn gwella iechyd a lles y genedl, wrth wrthwynebu symudiadau i waethygu problemau sydd eisoes yn bodoli trwy gynyddu hawliau mynediad i dir a dyfrffyrdd
- Cynnal y cyfyngiadau a geir o dan y Ddeddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy er mwyn diogelu Cefn Gwlad Cymru rhag gweithgareddau hamdden pellach megis gwersylla
- Cydnabod yr angen am gyllid teg a rhesymol ar gyfer cynnal gatiâu a chamfeydd sy'n rhoi mynediad i'r cyhoedd i dir ffermio
- Rhoi'r grymoedd i awdurdodau lleol gau hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus os oes yna ymddygiad annerbyniol neu dorri'r Cod Cefn Gwlad
- Sicrhau o dan gynlluniau cefnogi amaeth y dyfodol, nad yw ffermwyr sydd â hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus neu ddyfrffyrdd ar eu tir, dan unrhyw fath o anfantais

## Twristiaeth ac ardaloedd dynodedig

- Dwysáu'r Dreth Trafodiadau Tir cyfredol o 1% ar ail gartrefi er mwyn diogelu cymunedau gwledig rhag prisiau tai chwyddedig a galluogi pobl ifanc i fyw yn eu hardaloedd lleol
- Sicrhau bod cymunedau gwledig a thir a ddefnyddir ar gyfer ffermio, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd dynodedig, wedi'u hariannu'n ddigonol i fedru delio â'r cynnydd mewn ymwelwyr anghyfrifol trwy blismona gwledig a mwy o bwerai i daclo cŵn sy'n ymosod ar dda byw (gweler Mynediad), adnoddau digonol a chynnal a chadw llwybrau tramwy cyhoeddus, a gwella addysg er mwyn hyrwyddo'r Cod Cefn Gwlad
- Hyrwyddo twristiaeth gynaliadwy a chydabod bod gan ardaloedd dynodedig gyfyngiadau o ran capasiti ac os eith twristiaeth y tu hwnt i hyn caiff canlyniadau negyddol ar gymunedau lleol ac adnoddau
- Sicrhau nad yw cyfyngiadau cynllunio yn tagu gallu ffermydd i arall-gyfeirio i amaeth a thwristiaeth sy'n gwella diwylliant Cymru a hefyd Cymru fel cyrchfan bwyd fel sy'n cael ei arddangos yn y Cynllun Gweithredu Twristiaeth Bwyd. Rhaid i gynllunio fod yn fwy tryloyw er mwyn annog pobl ifanc i aros yn eu cymunedau gwledig
- Sicrhau bod y gyfundrefn drethiant cyfredol ar gyfer gwahaniaethu rhwng ail gartrefi a gosodiadau gwyliau hunan arlwy yn cael ei wella fel nad yw busnesau fferm sydd wedi arall-gyfeirio i dwristiaeth yn gorfod talu treth y cyngor yn hytrach na thalu trethi busnes
- Parhau i hyrwyddo twf priodol mewn twristiaeth sy'n elwa busnesau gwledig, trigolion lleol a chynhyrchwyr bwyd lleol
- Gweithio i sicrhau bod trigolion a busnesau oddi fewn i'r ardaloedd dynodedig ddim yn ddarostyngedig i gyfyngiadau a chostau nad ydynt yn bodoli y tu allan i'r ardaloedd hynny, naill ai trwy waredu'r fath anghydraddoldebau neu ddigolledu'r rheini a effeithir ganddynt

## Troseddau Gwledig

- Cydnabod difrifoldeb troseddau gwledig ar economi, cymunedau a busnesau ffermio yng Nghymru
- Cefnogi Cyngor Cenedlaethol Prif Swyddogion yr Heddlu er mwyn rhoi grymoedd digonol i luoedd yr heddlu ar draws Cymru a Lloegr i fedru erlyn troseddau lle mae ymosodiadau ar dda byw
- Sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i werthuso gwir faint yr effaith, yn ariannol ac yn feddyliol, y mae hyn yn ei gael ar y gymuned ffermio sy'n parhau i deimlo effeithiau troseddau gwledig
- Darparu cymorth grant i'r gymuned ffermio i'w galluogi i ddiogelu eu heiddo ac asedau rhag troseddau gwledig megis dwyn
- Ymestyn rôl Cydlynedd Cymru-gyfan ar Droseddau Gwledig a Bywyd Gwyllt y tu hwnt i'r cyfnod cychwynnol o 12 mis

## Band eang a gwasanaethau gwledig

- Cydnabod bod mynediad i fand eang mewn llawer o gymunedau gwledig yng Nghymru yn gyfyngedig a sicrhau nad yw unrhyw fusnes yn cael ei roi dan anfantais o ganlyniad i'r symudiad i osod mwy o wasanaethau ar-lein
- Sicrhau bod fersiynau papur ar gael lle bod angen fel ffordd amgen i'r gwasanaethau hynny sydd ar-lein
- Cydnabod bod band eang yn wasanaeth cyhoeddus hanfodol yng Nghymru
- Sicrhau bod y buddsoddi mewn cysylltedd gwledig yn gymesur â dibyniaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar ffermwyr yn defnyddio gwasanaethau ar-lein nawr ac i'r dyfodol
- Parhau i ganiatáu i ffermwyr gael y dewis i dderbyn gwybodaeth bwysig sy'n ymwneud â'u busnesau (megis newidiadau i reoliadau) trwy'r post



## Iechyd a lles anifeiliaid

- Ceisio cynnal lefelau gwasanaeth i ffermwyr, gan gynnwys Canolfan Milfeddygaeth Cymru yn Aberystwyth a chanolfan da byw arbenigol yng Nghaerfyrddin
- Darparu adnoddau digonol i lansio papur ymgynghorol ar gyflwyno deddfwriaeth BVD yng Nghymru
- Dyrannu'r arian sy'n ofynnol ar gyfer rhaglen wirfoddol Gwaredu BVD gael ei hymestyn mewn modd sy'n galluogi pontio llyfn tuag at ddeddfwriaeth orfodol
- Ailystyried adroddiad clafr y defaid a arweiniwyd gan y diwydiant i waredu effeithiol ar glafr y defaid yng Nghymru dros gyfnod o 3 blynedd gydag arian ac adnoddau digonol
- Ymrwymo i addewid Llywodraeth flaenorol Cymru a darparu arian digonol tuag at waredu effeithiol ar glafr y defaid yng Nghymru
- Ymgynghori â cheidwaid da byw yng Nghymru ar y system olrhain aml-rywogaethau newydd ac EID Gwartheg
- Sicrhau bod y system olrhain aml-rywogaethau newydd yn medru cyfathrebu gyda chronfeydd data tebyg a ddefnyddir mewn gwledydd datganoledig eraill gan osgoi dyblygu wrth gofnodi data
- Darparu canllawiau a chefnogaeth glir a chynhwysfawr mewn perthynas â rhoi'r system olrhain newydd a EID Gwartheg ar waith
- Buddsoddi mewn band eang gwledig i sicrhau llwyddiant system recordio da byw yng Nghymru sydd ar gael ar-lein yn unig
- Ailystyried ei sefyllfa ar wahardd allforio byw o ystyried yr effaith y mae hyn yn ei gael ar farchnadoedd y DU a phrisiau wrth gât y fferm
- Tynnu'r cynigion ar gyfer cyflwyno gofynion diangen, anymarferol a chostus ar gyfer siwrneion da byw domestig ac adennill ymddiriedaeth y diwydiant da byw yng Nghymru

## Diciâu mewn gwartheg

- Cydbwysedd cywir rhwng anghenion economaidd ffermydd a'r angen i leihau lleidaeniad y clwy
- Sicrhau bod cosbau cymesur ond yn cael eu defnyddio lle'n briodol, a bod ymarferoldeb ffermio yn y byd go iawn yn derbyn ystyriaeth lawn wrth ystyried apeliadau yn erbyn cosbau a sancsiynau
- Annog Lloegr i ddod â'u rheolau profi anifeiliaid yn unol â'r rheini sydd ar waith yng Nghymru
- Gweithredu polisi difa moch daear ar y cyfle cyntaf posib, yn unol â'r cyngor swyddogol gweinidogol a dderbyniwyd yn flaenorol gan y Llywodraeth gyfredol yng Nghymru, er mwyn efelychu'r canlyniadau cadarnhaol a welwyd mewn gwledydd ar draws y byd
- Parhau i gefnogi'r cynlluniau brechu arbrofol mewn gwartheg gan gydnabod mai dim ond rhan o'r ateb tuag at waredu Diciâu mewn Gwartheg yw hyn yng Nghymru
- Gweithio gyda'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig i ddatblygu rhaglen newydd ar draws y DU i waredu'r clwy sy'n rhoi sicrwydd i wledydd eraill bod fectorau o'r Diciâu mewn gwartheg a bywyd gwyllt yn cael eu tacio i'r graddau y bydd y DU yn rhydd o'r Diciâu o fewn cyfnod derbyniol
- Darparu'r adnoddau digonol i gefnogi lansio Hwb Diciâu i Gymru sy'n cwmpasu canllawiau a chynngor i ffermwyr gwartheg Cymru

## Tryloywder wrth ymgynghori

- Gwerthuso lleoliad daearyddol o ble y mae ymatebion i ymgynghoriadau Llywodraeth Cymru yn tarddu
- Parchu datganoli a rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar farn eu hetholwyr yn hytrach nag ar farn pobl mewn rhanbarthau a gwledydd nad yw gwleidyddion yn atebol iddynt
- Rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar yr ymatebion hynny gan bobl a effeithir yn uniongyrchol gan bolisiau a chynigion penodol
- Ailystyried swyddogaeth y Gwasanaeth Sifil yn Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn derbyn cefnogaeth gan Weision Sifil mewn modd lle mae polisiau sy'n addas i anghenion Cymru'n cael eu gweithredu yn hytrach na pholisiau o fannau eraill

Gellir gweld y manifesto llawn ar wefan UAC:  
[www.fuw.org.uk/cy/polisi/adroddiadau](http://www.fuw.org.uk/cy/polisi/adroddiadau)

# Agricultural policies outlined



by Lesley Griffiths, Welsh Labour's Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

Welsh Labour recognises that any solution to our most critical environmental challenges will rely on the expertise and dedication of our farmers, who are on the front line of the climate and ecological emergency in Wales. We share the farmers unions' commitment to achieving net zero emissions targets in agriculture and will work with farmers and their unions towards this goal.

Farmers will need support to adapt and improve agricultural practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and manage the usage of fertilisers and pesticides differently, to the benefit of environmental quality in soils and water sources.

We will reform farm payments and raise the regulatory baseline to reward farmers for the protection of Wales' soil, air and water, and for the restoration and expansion of wildlife habitat alongside the production of healthy and sustainable food.

Bringing change will of course require different incentives to farm. We will cooperate with farmers to ensure that more sustainable land management goes hand-in-hand with viable businesses and thriving rural economies. We will work with agricultural organisations to increase access into farming for new entrants, and we will support local food networks, expand access to farm holdings and ensure union representation and fair wages and conditions for all food and agricultural workers. We will put farmers and food sector workers at the heart of our plans, increasing fairness throughout the food supply chain. Our aim is to ensure that the transition to our future agriculture is fair to farmers, better for wildlife and affordable for us all.

Furthermore, throughout the Brexit process the Welsh Labour Government has called for fair funding and support for our farmers in recognition of their vital cultural, economic and environmental contribution to our society, and has made a commitment that all funding from the UK Government to replace the EU's Common Agricultural Policy and other EU structural funding for agriculture will be retained for that purpose. Yet the Tories in Westminster have removed more than £130m in rural development funding from Wales, without even the decency of an explanation.

Not only does farming sustain many of our rural communities, it also helps to sustain the Welsh language and our cultural heritage. We must keep our farmers on the land, and our rural communities intact.

Welsh Labour's agricultural policies for this Senedd election will do just that, and put us on the right path to achieving a resilient rural Wales.



by Llyr Gruffydd, Plaid Cymru Agriculture Spokesperson and candidate for Clwyd South and the North Wales Region

The current Government has ignored the voice of farmers. From its consultations on future farm support to the recent NVZ regulations Labour isn't listening to rural Wales. This will change under a Plaid Cymru government.

Plaid Cymru will put the sustainability of family farms at the heart of government policy.

Our proposals for an Agriculture Bill for Wales will recognise that in order for farms to be environmentally sustainable they must also be economically sustainable. That's why, unlike the other parties, our CAP replacement scheme will include a baseline support payment to farmers offering the industry greater economic stability at this challenging time.

Our support for the industry will target active farmers and Plaid Cymru will develop a strategy to bring new and young entrants into farming. Crucial to this is retaining our council farms which provide an important foothold for future new entrants.

Plaid Cymru led the effort to stop the Welsh Government's disproportionate NVZ proposals. In government we will scrap the regulations, end the all-Wales coverage and introduce a much more targeted approach.

We will step up efforts to control and eradicate bovine TB utilising the lessons learnt elsewhere in the UK and beyond. We will also support schemes to tackle other animal health challenges such as BVD and Sheep Scab.

We will demand greater powers to tackle rural crime, particularly farm theft and the protection of livestock from dog attacks.

All public procurement of food should prioritise the purchase of Welsh-produced food, helping create new domestic markets for Welsh farmers. This in turn will support more local processing capacity - an area which is of particular importance as we aim to strengthen the rural economy and create jobs in rural communities.

We will support the creation of a Welsh Wool Research Centre and encourage its use in construction and renovation projects - adding value to Welsh wool.

To ensure rural communities aren't left behind, we will improve rural connectivity, focusing in particular on broadband and mobile phone services. We are also committed to improving public transport across rural Wales.

We will work with rural charities, farming unions, Wales YFC and others to ensure that mental health support and advice is available and accessible to those who need it.

A vote for Plaid Cymru is a vote for a new Government that will put the interests of farming and our rural communities at the heart of its work.



by Janet Finch-Saunders MS, Welsh Conservative candidate for Aberconwy and Shadow Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs

For 20 years, Wales has had a succession of Labour-led governments, which haven't recognised or understood the needs or rural Wales. This neglect of the countryside has been typified by the failure to have a dedicated Cabinet Minister with responsibility for agriculture and rural affairs. It might seem symbolic, but this means that in the most senior Welsh Government meetings there is no one to speak up for the agricultural community or bang the drum for rural Wales.

The result is that policies and decisions made in Cardiff Bay are the product of consideration of their impact only on the cities and South Wales Valleys.

There is no more powerful example of this than the disastrous decision to designate the whole of Wales as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. While farmers accept that a regulatory backstop is needed to help prevent pollution, this proposal is wholly disproportionate and should be withdrawn. Its introduction is a betrayal of the entire agricultural industry and rural Wales, particularly when many areas have recorded not a single incident of pollution in the past decade.

Welsh Conservatives would scrap the all-Wales Nitrate Vulnerable Zone and instead work constructively with farmers in tackling water pollution and focus support on farms which need to reduce their agricultural waste.

Welsh Conservatives recognise the massive contribution that farmers make to our society. As some of our keyworkers, farmers have continued working throughout the pandemic, feeding the nation and protecting our natural environment.

We would work with the industry to promote high quality produce and seek to develop an industry-led strategy for Welsh food and drink. As new trade deals are struck by the UK Government with economies around the world, we would maximise the benefits for Welsh producers.

Welsh Conservatives would fight for a better deal for farmers and ensure that their contribution to our society is properly recognised. We would fulfil this promise by ensuring that farmers receive fair financial support, which is not a penny less than that received under the EU's Basic Payment Scheme. Farmers and particularly those in the dairy industry need support to ensure the survival of their businesses, due to erosion in the price of milk.

A Welsh Conservative Government would represent the whole of Wales, including Mid, West and North Wales - regions so neglected under Labour.

We would stand up for our farmers and enable our agricultural industry to flourish.



by William Powell, Welsh Liberal Democrat candidate for Brecon and Radnorshire and spokesperson on Rural Affairs

Welsh Liberal Democrats have always been passionate supporters of Welsh farming, in order to protect our land and natural environment, safeguarding our food security and to sustain flourishing rural communities.

We will ensure farmers get a fair deal and encourage investment, growth, innovation and support new entrants, helping to secure the future of the Welsh food and farming industry. We will work to ensure that all structures of farm support make farming more competitive and resilient, acknowledging the role of farmers as custodians of land and of our natural environment, whilst working to bridge the rural/urban divide.

Farming in Wales is facing huge change over the next generation. Change is necessary, both to protect the long-term future of food production in Wales and to protect our environment and tackle climate change. How it is done, though, will affect the livelihoods of thousands of farmers and the viability of many rural communities not just today and tomorrow but for the generations which follow us.

The recent decision proposed and voted through by Welsh Labour, classifying the whole of Wales as a NVZ was, whilst maybe well-intentioned, ill-thought out and smacks of a 'one size fits all' approach. As a nation, we absolutely must tackle the scourge of water pollution. However, the Welsh Liberal Democrats believe the proposal was rushed through with no consultation and is fundamentally flawed. We are calling for a review on this issue, to create a more proportionate, partnership approach - one of rigorous enforcement by NRW on evidence of pollution, rather than a blanket approach. This must command cross party support and should be revisited as a priority, following the Senedd election.

Welsh Liberal Democrats are fighting the forthcoming election, calling for the following:

1. The Basic Payments Scheme should be replaced by a system based on public money for public goods. This includes sustainable land management for biodiversity gain, to meet our climate change obligations and for improvements in water quality and pollution levels. Quality food production must be considered a public good.
2. The transition from the Basic Payments Scheme to the Sustainable Farming Scheme needs to be managed carefully and must ensure that no farmer is left without financial support during the process.
3. The UK Government should only enter into trade agreements under which imported goods meet the high environmental, food quality and animal welfare standards expected of home-produced food.

Above all else, we must strive to safeguard food security, whilst protecting our environment and ensuring the way of life our forefathers sought to leave to us can be passed on and enjoyed by future generations.



# Crynhoi'r polisiau amaethyddol



gan Lesley Griffiths, Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig Llafur Cymru

Mae Llafur Cymru'n cydnabod y bydd unrhyw ateb i'n heriau amgylcheddol mwyaf tyngedfennol yn dibynnu ar arbenigedd ac ymroddiad ein ffermwyr, sydd ar reng flaen yr argyfwng hinsawdd ac ecolegol yng Nghymru.

Rydym yn rhannu ymrwymiad undebau'r ffermwyr i gyflawni targedau allyriadau sero net mewn amaethyddiaeth a byddwn yn gweithio gyda ffermwyr a'u hundebau i gyflawni'r nod hwn.

Bydd angen cymorth ar ffermwyr i addasu a gwella arferion amaethyddol i leihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwyr a rheoli'r defnydd o wrtaith a phlalladdwyr yn wahanol, er budd ansawdd amgylcheddol mewn priddoedd a ffynonellau dŵr.

Byddwn yn diwygio taliadau fferm ac yn codi'r llinell sylfaen reoleiddio i wobrwyo ffermwyr am amddiffyn pridd, aer a dŵr Cymru, ac am adfer ac ehangu cynefin bywyd gwylt ochr yn ochr â chynhyrchu bwyd iach a chynaliadwy.

Bydd creu newid, wrth gwrs, yn gofyn am gymhellion gwahanol i ffermio. Byddwn yn cydweithredu gyda ffermwyr i sicrhau bod rheolaeth tir mwy cynaliadwy yn mynd law yn llaw gyda busnesau hyfwrdd ac economïau gwledig ffyniannus.

Byddwn yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau amaethyddol i gynyddu mynediad at ffermio ar gyfer dechreuwyd, a byddwn yn cefnogi rhwydweithiau bwyd lleol, yn ymestyn mynediad at ddeiliadaeth ffermydd ac yn sicrhau cynrychiolaeth undebau a chyflogau ac amodau teg i bob gweithiwr bwyd ac amaethyddol. Byddwn yn gwneud ffermwyr a gweithiwr y sector bwyd yn ganolog i'n cynlluniau, gan gynyddu tegwch trwy gydol y gadwyn cyflenwad bwyd.

Ein nod yw sicrhau bod pontio i amaethyddiaeth y dyfodol yn deg i ffermwyr, yn well i fywyd gwylt ac yn fforddiadwy i ni i gyd.

Yn ogystal, trwy gydol proses Brexit, mae Llywodraeth Llafur Cymru wedi galw am gyllid teg a chymorth ar gyfer ein ffermwyr i gydnabod eu cyfraniad diwylliannol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol hanfodol i'n cymdeithas, ac mae wedi gwneud ymrwymiad y bydd yr holl gyllid gan Lywodraeth y DU yn lle Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin yr UE a chyllid strwythurol arall yr UE ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth yn cael ei gadw at y diben hwnnw. Ond mae'r Torïaid yn San Steffan wedi dileu dros £130m o gyllid datblygu gwledig ar gyfer Cymru, heb esboniad hyd yn oed.

Mae ffermio nid yn unig yn cynnal llawer o'n cymunedau gwledig, ond mae hefyd yn helpu i gynnal yr iaith Gymraeg a'n hetifeddiaeth ddiwylliannol. Mae'n rhaid i ni gadw ein ffermwyr ar y tir, a'n cymunedau gwledig mewn un darn.

Bydd polisiau amaethyddol Llafur Cymru ar gyfer etholiad y Senedd hon yn gwneud hynny, ac yn ein rhoi ar y llwybr cywir i greu Cymru wledig gydnherth.



gan Janet Finch-Saunders AS, Ymgeisydd Ceidwadol Cymru ar gyfer Aberconwy a Gweinidog yr Wrthblaid dros yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig

Ers 20 mlynedd, mae Cymru wedi cael olyniaeth o lywodraethau dan arweiniad Llafur, sydd ddim wedi cydnabod na deall anghenion Cymru wledig. Nodweddwyd yr esgeulustod hwn o gefn gwlad gan y methiant i gael Gweinidog Cabinet ymroddedig â chyfrifoldeb dros amaethyddiaeth a materion gwledig. Efallai ei fod yn ymddangos yn symbolaidd, ond mae hyn yn golygu nad oes unrhyw un yng nghyfarfodydd uchaf Llywodraeth Cymru i siarad dros y gymuned amaethyddol na chefn gwlad Cymru.

Canlyniad hyn yw bod polisiau a phenderfyniadau a wneir ym Mae Caerdydd yn gynnwys ystyriaeth o'u heffaith ar y dinasoedd a Chymoedd De Cymru yn unig.

Nid oes enghraifft fwy amlwg o hyn na'r penderfyniad trychinebus i ddynodi Cymru gyfan yn Barth Perygl Nitradau. Er bod ffermwyr yn derbyn bod angen cefnlen reoleiddio i helpu i atal llygredd, mae'r cynnig hwn yn gwbl anghymesur a dylid ei dynnu yn ôl. Mae ei gyflwyno yn bradychu'r diwydiant amaethyddol cyfan a chefn gwlad Cymru, yn enwedig pan nad yw llawer o ardaloedd wedi cofnodi un digwyddiad o lygredd yn ystod y degawd diwethaf.

Byddai Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn sgratio'r Parth Perygl Nitradau Cymru gyfan ac yn hytrach yn gweithio'n adeiladol gyda ffermwyr i fynd i'r afael â llygredd dŵr ac yn canolbwyntio'r gefnogaeth ar ffermydd sydd angen lleihau eu gwastraff amaethyddol.

Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cydnabod y cyfraniad enfawr y mae ffermwyr yn ei wneud i'n cymdeithas. Fel rhai o'n gweithiwr allweddol, mae ffermwyr wedi parhau i weithio trwy'r pandemig, gan fwydo'r genedl a gwarchod ein hamgylchedd naturiol.

Byddem yn gweithio gyda'r diwydiant i hyrwyddo cynnyrch o ansawdd uchel a cheisio datblygu strategaeth a arweinir gan ddiwydiant ar gyfer bwyd a diod o Gymru. Wrth i Lywodraeth y DU ac economïau ledled y byd gytuno ar gytundebau masnach newydd, byddem yn sicrhau'r buddion mwyaf posibl i gynhyrchwyr Cymru.

Byddai Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn ymladd am fargen well i ffermwyr ac yn sicrhau bod eu cyfraniad i'n cymdeithas yn cael ei gydnabod yn iawn. Byddem yn cyflawni'r adedd hwn trwy sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn derbyn cymorth ariannol teg, nad yw'n geiniog yn llai na'r hyn a dderbynnir o dan Gynllun Taliad Sylfaenol yr UE. Mae angen cefnogaeth ar ffermwyr ac yn enwedig y rhai o fewn y diwydiant llaeth i sicrhau bod eu busnesau yn goroesi, yn sgil y dirywiad ym mhrius llaeth.

Byddai Llywodraeth Geidwadol Gymreig yn cynrychioli Cymru gyfan, gan gynnwys Canolbarth, Gorllewin a Gogledd Cymru - rhanbarthau a esgeuluswyd o dan Llafur. Byddem yn cefnogi ein ffermwyr ac yn galluogi ein diwydiant amaethyddol i ffynnu.



gan Llyr Gruffydd, Llefarydd Plaid Cymru ar Amaeth ac Ymgeisydd De Clwyd a Rhanbarth Gogledd Cymru

Mae'r Llywodraeth bresennol wedi anwybyddu llais ffermwyr. O'r ymgynghoriad ar gynlluniau cymorth newydd i'r rheoliadau NVZ diweddar - nid yw Llafur yn gwrando ar Gymru wledig. Bydd hyn yn newid o dan lywodraeth Plaid Cymru. Bydd Plaid Cymru yn rhoi dyfodol ein ffermydd teuluol wrth galon polisiau'r llywodraeth.

Mae'n rhaid i ffermydd Cymru fod yn gynaliadwy yn economaidd os ydynt am fod yn amgylcheddol gynaliadwy. Dyna pam, yn wahanol i'r pleidiau eraill, bydd ein Bil Amaeth i sefydlu cyfundrefn gefnogi ôl-CAP newydd, yn cynnwys taliad cymorth sylfaenol i

ffermwyr. Bydd hyn yn cynnig mwy o sefydlogrwydd economaidd i'r diwydiant ar yr adeg heriol hon.

Bydd ein cefnogaeth yn targedu ffermwyr gweithredol a byddwn hefyd yn datblygu strategaeth i roi gwell cymorth i newydd-ddyfodiaid, gan gydnabod rôl allweddol ffermydd cyngor yn hyn o beth.

Plaid Cymru arweiniodd yr ymdrech i atal cynigion NVZ Llywodraeth Cymru. Byddwn yn diddymu'r rheoliadau hyn mewn llywodraeth ac yn cyflwyno rheolau mwy cymesur wedi eu targedu'n well.

Byddwn yn cynyddu ymdrechion i reoli a dileu TB mewn gwartheg, gan ddysgu o brofiad rhannau eraill o'r DU a thu hwnt. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi cynlluniau i fynd i'r afael â heriau iechyd anifeiliaid eraill fel BVD a Chlafr Defaid.

Byddwn yn mynnu mwy o bwerau i daclo trosedd yng nghefn gwlad, yn enwedig dwyn o ffermydd ac amddiffyn da byw rhag ymosodiadau gan gŵn. Dylai pob caffael cyhoeddus flaenoriaethu bwyd wedi ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru, gan helpu creu marchnadoedd domestig newydd i'n ffermwyr. Bydd hyn yn ei dro'n helpu tyfu capasiti prosesu lleol - rhywbeth sy'n arbennig o bwysig wrth inni geisio cryfhau'r economi wledig a chreu swyddi yng nghefn gwlad.

Byddwn yn cefnogi creu Canolfan Ymchwil Gwlad Cymreig ac yn annog mwy o ddefnydd o wlad mewn prosiectau adeiladu - gan ychwanegu gwerth at wlad Cymru.

Er mwyn sicrhau nad yw cymunedau cefn gwlad yn cael eu gadael ar ôl, byddwn yn gwella cysylltedd gwledig, gan ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar wasanaethau band eang a ffôn symudol. Rydym hefyd wedi ymrwngw i wella trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ledled Cymru wledig.

Byddwn yn gweithio gydag elusennau gwledig, undebau ffermio, CFFI Cymru ac eraill i sicrhau bod cefnogaeth a chynngor iechyd meddwl ar gael ac yn hygyr i'r rhai sydd ei angen.

Mae pleidlais dros Blaid Cymru yn bleidlais dros Lywodraeth newydd. Llywodraeth a fydd yn rhoi buddiannau ffermio a'n cymunedau gwledig wrth galon ei gwaith.



gan William Powell, William Powell, ymgeisydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru dros Aberhonddu a Sir Faesyfed a Llefarydd ar Faterion Gwledig

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wastad wedi cefnogi ffermio Cymru'n angerddol, er mwyn amddiffyn ein tir a'n hamgylchedd naturiol, gan ddiogelu ein cyflenwad bwyd ac i gynnal cymunedau gwledig llewyrchus.

Byddwn yn sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn cael bargaen deg ac yn annog buddsoddiad, twf, arloesedd ac yn cefnogi newydd-ddyfodiaid, gan helpu i sicrhau dyfodol i ddiwydiant bwyd a ffermio Cymru. Byddwn yn gweithio i sicrhau bod pob strwythur o gymorth fferm yn gwneud ffermio yn fwy cystadleuol a gwydn, gan gydnabod rôl ffermwyr fel ceidwaid tir a'n hamgylchedd naturiol, wrth weithio i bontio'r bwllch rhwng y wlad a'r dref.

Mae ffermio yng Nghymru yn wynebu newid enfawr dros y genhedlaeth nesaf. Mae angen newid, er mwyn amddiffyn dyfodol tymor hir cynhyrchu bwyd yng Nghymru ac i amddiffyn ein hamgylchedd a mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd. Serch hynny, bydd y ffordd y caiff ei wneud yn effeithio ar fywoliaethau miloedd o ffermwyr a hyfywedd llawer o gymunedau gwledig nid yn unig heddiw ac yfory ond ar gyfer y cenedlaethau sy'n ein dilyn.

Tra bod y penderfyniad diweddar a gynnigwyd ac y pleidleisiwyd trwy Lafur Cymru, i ddogsbathu Cymru gyfan fel NVZ yn llawn bwriad da, ni fu llawer o ystyriaeth na chynllunio, gyda'r un agwedd ar gyfer pawb. Fel cenedl, mae'n rhaid i ni fynd i'r afael â llygredd dŵr. Fodd bynnag, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn credu bod y cynnig wedi cael ei rithro heb unrhyw ymgynghori ac mae'n sylfaenol ddiffygiol. Rydym yn galw am adolygiad ar y mater hwn, i greu dull partneriaeth fwy cymesur - un o orfodaeth drylwyr gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar dystiolaeth o lygredd, yn hytrach na dull cyffredinol. Rhaid i hyn ennyn cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol a rhoi blaenoriaeth i ail-edrych arno, yn dilyn etholiad y Senedd.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn brwydro yn yr etholiad sydd ar ddod, gan alw am y canlynol:

1. Dylai'r Cynllun Taliadau Sylfaenol gael ei ddisodli gan system sy'n seiliedig ar arian cyhoeddus ar gyfer nwyddau cyhoeddus. Mae hyn yn cynnwys rheoli tir yn gynaliadwy er budd bioamrywiaeth, i gyflawni ein rhwymedigaethau newid yn yr hinsawdd ac i wella ansawdd dŵr a lefelau llygredd. Rhaid ystyried cynhyrchu bwyd o safon fel budd cyhoeddus.
2. Mae angen rheoli'r trosglwyddiad o'r Cynllun Taliadau Sylfaenol i'r Cynllun Ffermio Cynaliadwy yn ofalus a rhaid sicrhau nad oes unrhyw ffermwr yn cael ei adael heb gymorth ariannol yn ystod y broses.
3. Dim ond ymrwngw i gytundebau masnach lle mae nwyddau a fewnforir yn cwrdd â'r safonau amgylcheddol, ansawdd bwyd a lles anifeiliaid uchel a ddisgwylir gan fwyd a gynhyrchir gartref y dylai'r DU.

Uwchlaw popeth arall, mae'n rhaid i ni ymdrechu i ddiogelu'r cyflenwad bwyd, wrth amddiffyn ein hamgylchedd a sicrhau bod y ffordd o fyw a drosglwyddwyd i ni gan ein cyndeidiau'n cael ei drosglwyddo i a'i fwynhau gan genedlaethau'r dyfodol.

# Visit our exclusive FUW member-only webpages!

DURING the last 12 months we have been working hard developing the area on our website that is just for you - our members. We wanted to be able to share our latest updates and information with you in an easily accessible format - just log in from your smartphone, tablet or computer to view the latest farming news, business information and exclusive member-only content.

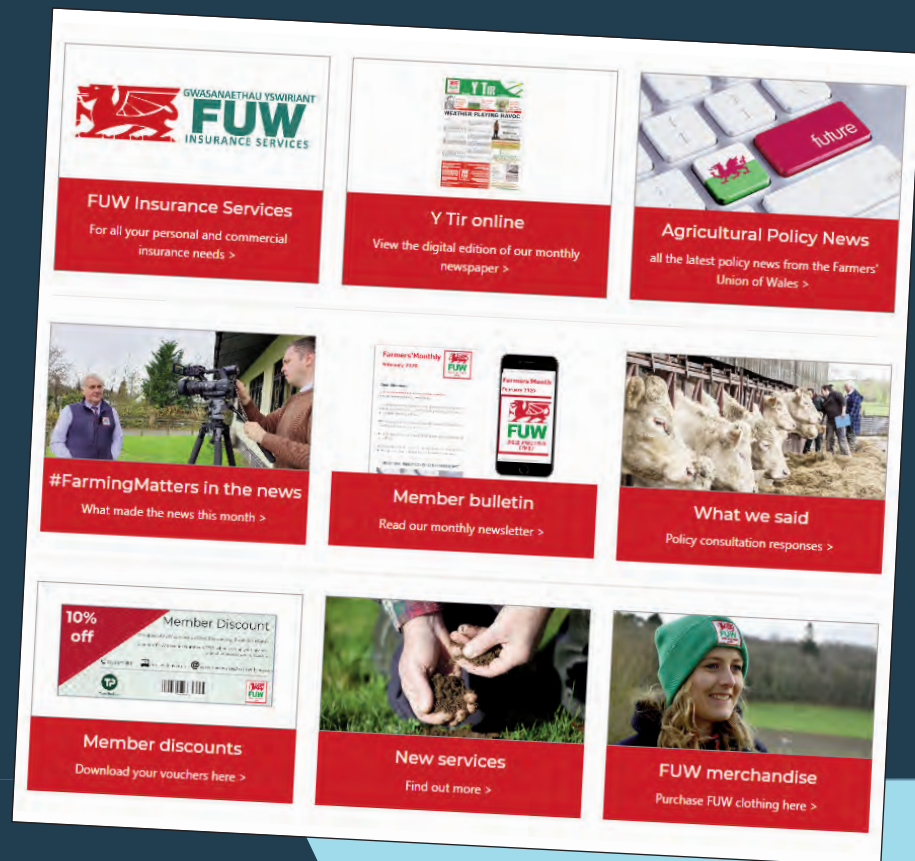
## Why should I visit the Members only area?

The new member-login section provides you with exclusive access to:

- Latest Wales-specific farming updates
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- New services and discounts
- Useful tips and information
- Available grants and application deadlines
- Our latest campaigns and important member updates
- Our responses to the latest consultations
- The digital version of Y Tir
- FUW Insurance Services contacts, free quotes and support

Plus much more!

The member-only content is available in both Welsh and English. Over the next few months we will continue to add extra items to these pages, which we hope will prove informative and beneficial. If you have any suggestions on what should be featured in this exclusive section, please contact your local office or email us on [post@fuw.org.uk](mailto:post@fuw.org.uk)

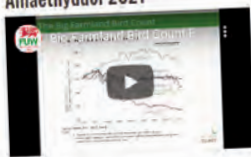


## Seminarau ar gyfer aelodau

### Gweminar - Cwn yn Poeni Da Byw



### Cyfrif Mawr: Adar Tir Amaethyddol 2021



### Gadael yr UE: Beth sydd angen i ffermwyr Cymru ei wybod o 1 Ionawr 2021 ymlaen?



### Defnydd tir, cadwraeth a gwaredu diwyllianol - Sesiwn Dwyieithog



### Sesiwn Prynhawn Cynhadledd Iechyd Meddwl Cymru Gyfan - Sesiwn Dwyieithog



## Top tips on setting a secure online password:

- Do use a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, symbols and numbers
- Don't use commonly used passwords such as 123456, the word "password," or any solitary words
- Do make your password at least eight characters long
- Don't use your name, a family member's name, birthdays or any other personal information
- Don't use the same password across multiple websites
- Do use abbreviated phrases for passwords. You can choose a phrase such as "I want to go to Aberystwyth." You can convert this phrase to an abbreviation by using the first letters of each word and changing the word "to" to a number "2."

This will result in the following basic password phrase: iw2g2A. You can make it even more complex by adding punctuation, spaces or symbols: #iw2g2A!

## How do I log in?

Emails have been sent to all members whose email addresses we hold. If you're not sure what address we hold or if you want to update your email address, please contact your local county office. If you didn't receive an email, please check your spam folders or use the search function of your email client to search for 'Member login'. It's useful too to add us to your safe senders list. Otherwise, you can follow these steps to get started and access our members area:

- Go to: <https://www.fuw.org.uk/en/login>
- Enter the email address associated with your FUW account
- Click the "Forgot your password" button. This will take you through a process to choose a new password for your account (see tips on setting a secure password)

Once this process is complete you will be able to log in to the website. You can find the member-only content by clicking the "member" tab at the top of the page.

If you are having trouble logging in, please visit the link below and submit a support request: <https://www.fuw.org.uk/en/support-en>

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# Proposed changes to livestock worrying laws and increased use of technology gives hope to farmers

There are 3 types of livestock attack

- \* The escapee
- \* Dog exercising off the lead
- \* Dog not under close control

449 recorded cases of livestock worrying from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2017

Recorded number of livestock killed in data period: 648

Recorded number of livestock injured in data period: 376

In 89% of recorded cases of livestock worrying, the dog owner was not present

FARMERS in Wales, who are frustrated with ongoing livestock attacks heard what proposed changes to the law could help police forces across England and Wales deal with such incidents more effectively and deter irresponsible dog owners from causing thousands of pounds worth of damage to the livestock industry.

Speaking at a livestock worrying information webinar, jointly hosted by the FUW and Wales YFC, North Wales Police Rural Crime Team Manager and Chair of the NPCC (National Police Chiefs Council) Livestock Offences group Rob Taylor explained The Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953 is weak and no longer serves its purpose.

"The Act dates from the early 1950's when both farming and policing were practiced differently. We can all agree that both occupations have evolved since then and the act does not reflect modern practices. For example in 2021, the Act doesn't allow the police to obtain DNA, it doesn't allow us to prosecute people whose dogs have attacked Alpacas and Llamas, it doesn't allow us to prosecute if the attack happened on land that's not agricultural land, we don't have an option of banning orders.

"If a dog is subject of a control or destruction order at court, the 1953

Act does not have any powers written into it for the court to refer to and use. The court also has to borrow laws from an old Victorian civil act namely the Dogs Act 1871, and this can cause confusion for both Police and court alike," he said.

In his presentation PC Dave Allen highlighted some harrowing statistics. 449 recorded cases of livestock worrying from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2017;

Recorded number of livestock killed in data period 648, livestock injured 376. 52 recorded incidents which resulted in the offending dog being shot. In 89% of recorded cases of livestock worrying, the dog owner was not present and 5% of recorded cases were committed by repeat offending owners/walkers.

Outlining the problems and limitations of the Act, PC Allen added that only limited stock is covered under this act, as Alpaca, Llamas and commercially farmed Rabbits are some examples of livestock not covered. Furthermore, any person convicted under this act can not be subject to a disqualification order for custody of a dog and the court will only issue a warrant to enter a property to identify a dog and not to seize it. Local authorities also have no power to prosecute under this Act and the Act has no sentencing powers written into it and has to borrow powers from the Dogs Act 1871.

The Livestock Worrying Police Working Group report placed before Parliament therefore asks for definitions to be changed and to move away from listed animals to a collective approach, expand the definition of agricultural land and define what "under close control" of a dog means to avoid confusion.

"In terms of powers, the report calls for the power of search and seizure for police, the power to obtain a DNA sample of a suspected dog, for the Home office to make the crime recordable by the police, to have the full facts and encourage training, and for cases to be heard at crown court and compensation and fines to be reviewed. And in addition, we would like to see a legal obligation to report attacks by dog owners to the police," added PC Allen.

"We have been campaigning for about 5 years to get a change in the 1953 Act and we've come a long way. I'm



hopeful that there's going to be a substantial change taking place. It is at the consultation stage but we're hopeful we might see changes this year," said Rob Taylor.

Highlighting how the North Wales Rural Crime Team are using technology to fight rural crime and gather evidence of livestock attacks, Mr Taylor said that 10 farms in Dyfed-Powys and eight in North Wales have now

also been fitted with wildlife cameras. Footage from the cameras will soon be broadcast live online, allowing people to see the protection they are providing.

Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner Dafydd Llywelyn, who has set a strategic direction for the force to provide rural support to replicate what was set-up in North Wales, told attendees: "The next step in that journey, is that we create a resource across the whole of Wales with a dedicated team. We are already in conversation with Welsh Government to seek their support and hopefully some financial support as well to have someone who can coordinate all that activity across all of the 4 forces in Wales.

"Learning the lessons from North Wales and the journey Dyfed-Powys has been on over the last 4-5 years, there is a lot of lobbying to be done by all of us so that we see a change in the law swiftly."

Speaking after the event, FUW Deputy President Ian Rickman said: "Those who have experienced and witnessed such incidents will be all too familiar with the stress and heartache that follows and we will do all we can to support our police forces in getting a change in the law. The most important thing any farmer can do to help speed up the process is by reporting livestock attacks to the police."

Clare James, Chairman of Wales YFC Rural Affairs added: "Thank you to FUW for involving YFC in what was an informative and engaging meeting. Dog worrying is very much on the agenda for the Wales YFC Rural Affairs Committee, with members having felt the impacts of dog attacks directly on their farms. We are committed to contribute in tackling the issue and look forward to further working with the FUW and Police Rural Crimes teams across Wales."

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# Amlygu pwysigrwydd o amddiffyn eich da byw gydag yswiriant

gan Gwenno Davies, Gweithredwr Yswiriant, Gwasanaethau Yswiriant FUW Cyf



**LIVESTOCK worrying** - Mae'n dorcalonnu dweud fod y mater yma yn codi fwy a fwy bob blwyddyn o fewn yswiriant bellach, yn enwedig y flwyddyn ddiwethaf ma.

Mae gennym ni yn FUWIS fwy na un cwmni sydd yn yswirio ffermydd Cymru, felly mae ffigyrau a gwybodaeth dwi yn sôn amdano yn gyffredinol iawn ac fel gellwch chi feddwl yn wahanol i bob cwsmer yn dibynnu ar eu polisi.

Da ni'n dod fyny wan at gyfnod mor brysur i chi ffermwyr ac mae mor bwysig fod y defaid yn cael sylw gorau posibl heb lawer o 'stress'.

Yn amlwg yn ystod y cyfnod yma mae gwerth y stoc sydd ar ein tir ni yn uwch na'r arfer ac felly mae'n hanfodol bod chi'n gwneud yn siŵr fod gennych chi'r cover cywir a digonol ar eich polisiâu yswiriant.

Mae o mor ddigalon bod chi'r ffermwyr yn gorfod wynebu'r

golled, ond wrth yswirio *livestock worrying* yn gywir ar eich polisi fferm, oleia allwn helpu gyda chost y golled sydd yn eich wynebu chi.

Er enghraifft, gydag un o'r cwmnïoedd allwn ddefnyddio, os ychwanegwch 'worrying cover' ar gyfer £50,000 o ddefaid - byddai ond yn costio £3 yn ychwanegol y flwyddyn gyda dim excess os yn claimio. Yn ogystal, mae rhai o'n cwmnïoedd yn cynnig costau milfeddyg hyd at £750 os ydi'r anifail dal yn fyw ac yn gorfod cael triniaeth, ond cofiwch holi eich gweithredwr yswiriant lleol i edrych ar eich polisi.

Gyda phreimiwm sydd yn debygol o fod mor isel, fwsyn i'n cysylltu efo'ch asiant UAC lleol i ychwanegu'r gorchudd a hefyd i wneud yn siŵr fod y gwerth yn gywir ac yn adlewyrchu gwir werth y stoc.

Mae pob claim yn wahanol, a chael ei ddelio yn bersonol i bob cwsmer ond gan amlaf y cwbl ydych chi angen ydi ffurflen hawlio, llythyr milfeddyg yn cadarnhau effaith yr anafiadau a llythyr cadarnhad o werth yr anifeiliaid gan berson proffesiynol fel occsiwniar.

Hefyd, mi fuaswn bob amser yn awgrymu tynnu lluniau o'r anifeiliaid wedi'r ymosodiad, a hefyd y ci os ydych chi'n gweld nhw. Os ydych chi lwcus o anlwus i weld ac adnabod y ci a'r perchennog, mae'n bosibl hawlio holl gostau eich colled yn ôl drwy yswiriant cynnwys eu tŷ, gan fod 'liability' unigolyn yn cael ei gynnwys ar bolisiau personol.

Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, roedd cyfartaledd cost hawliadau 'worrying' UAC o gwmpas £900, felly dydy nhw ddim yn broblem fach dim mwy ac yn amlach na pheidio mae yna fwy nac un anifail yn ei chael hi.

Felly, holwch eich gweithredwr yswiriant lleol am y gorchudd.



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*This article is in English on the FUW website - News - Y Tir News: "Importance of protecting your livestock with insurance."*



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#Welshpastureproject

Mae gan Gymru fantais aruthrol yn ei gallu i dyfu llawer iawn o laswellt o ansawdd da. O'i reoli'n gywir, mae glaswellt sy'n cael ei bori yn rhoi porthiant o ansawdd da i anifeiliaid, yn lleihau'r angen i ddefnyddio gwartaith nitrogen, yn gallu cadw carbon yn y pridd ac mae'n cael ei gysylltu ag elw uwch cyson ar ffermydd.

Nod Prosiect Porfa Cymru yw darparu gwybodaeth a chngor rheoli ar sail tueddiadau tyfu glaswellt gwahanol ardaloedd, a gofnodwyd yn ofalus gan y ffermwyr ymroddedig sy'n rhan o'r prosiect. Os oes gennych chi ddiddordeb mewn gwella eich dulliau rheoli pori OND ddim yn mesur glaswellt ar hyn o bryd, dyma'r prosiect i chi!

Dengys gwaith ymchwil bod ffermwyr sy'n rheoli glaswellt yn dda mewn sefyllfa fwy cadarn bod ffermwyr sy'n rheoli glaswellt yn dda yn fwy proffidiol ac yn gallu gwrthsefyll sgil-effeithiau'r tywydd yn well.

### MWY O FFERMYDD A MWY O GYFRADDAU TWF AR GYFER 2021!

Ar gyfer 2021, rydym wedi cynyddu nifer y ffermydd i 49. Ceir amrywiol systemau, mathau o dir a lefelau profiad ymysg y ffermydd a'r ffermwyr a bydd pob un ohonynt yn mesur twf eu glaswellt bob 7 i 14 diwrnod rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Tachwedd.

### Ffermwyr glaswellt arbenigol - Yn newydd ar gyfer 2021!

Dewiswyd y pedwar ffermwr hyn oherwydd eu gwybodaeth a'u sgiliau rheoli glaswelltir ardderchog i roi inni olwg ar eu systemau ac i roi gwybodaeth am wneud penderfyniadau amserol dros y flwyddyn.

Wales has a huge competitive advantage in its ability to reliably grow large amounts of high-quality grass. When managed correctly grazed grass provides high value feed for animals, reduces use of nitrogen fertiliser, can sequester carbon in the soil and is linked to consistent higher profits on farm.

The Welsh Pasture Project aims to provide information and management advice based on regional grass growth trends, which have been carefully recorded by the dedicated project farmers. If you are interested in improving your grazing management BUT not currently measuring grass, this project is for you!

Research has shown farmers that manage grass well are more resilient to weather events and consistently more profitable.

### MORE FARMS AND MORE GROWTH RATES FOR 2021!

For 2021, we have increased the number of farms to 49. There is a range of systems, land types and experience levels of farms and farmers where all will measure their grass growth every 7-14 days from March to November.

### Expert grass based farmers - New for 2021!

Four farmers have been chosen based on their excellent grassland management skills and knowledge to provide an insight into their system and timely decision-making information over the year.



[www.llyw.cymru/cyswlltffermio](http://www.llyw.cymru/cyswlltffermio)  
[www.gov.wales/farmingconnect](http://www.gov.wales/farmingconnect)  
08456 000 813



# Mae cydweithio yn allweddol i gefnogi ein cymuned ffermio

gan William Shilvock, Swyddog Datblygu (Cymru), The Farming Community Network Cymru

MEWN undod mae nerth, ond mae'n hawdd anghofio hyn ar adegau - yn enwedig pan na fyddwn wedi gweld ein gilydd wyneb yn wyneb ers cymaint o amser oherwydd cyfyngiadau parhaus y pandemig.

Rwy'n siŵr ein bod ni i gyd yn falch o glywed bod pethau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir a bod y trefniadau brechu'n helpu i leihau lledaeniad Covid-19. Rydyn ni'n croesi bysedd y gellir dechrau cynnal digwyddiadau wyneb yn wyneb unwaith eto yn nes ymlaen eleni gan roi cyfle i ni gyd ddod ynghyd fel diwydiant.

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, mae'r Farming Community Network (FCN) wedi darparu cymorth parhaus i'r rheini sy'n byw ac yn gweithio mewn cymunedau amaethyddol. Fel elusen yng Nghymru a Lloegr, rydyn ni'n clywed yn aml gan ffermwyr a'u teuluoedd am y problemau maen nhw'n eu hwynebu ar eu ffermydd a'u pryderon am y dyfodol.

Mae FCN yn gweithio gydag elusennau a mudiadau eraill i helpu i greu dyfodol cadarn i ffermio a chefnogi ffermwyr i addasu i'r newidiadau sydd i ddod. Lanswyd y platform FarmWell Cymru gan y Grŵp Cymorth Fferm ym mis Mawrth 2020 i gefnogi ffermwyr yng Nghymru. Adnodd dwyieithog ar-lein am ddim yw hwn sy'n cynnwys llawer o wybodaeth ddefnyddiol a chyfredol am gefnogi eich busnes fferm a'ch lles personol.

Mae'n ffrwyth cydweithio rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru, FCN, Cyswllt Ffermio, Sefydliad DPJ, Tir Dewi, Cronfa Addington, Mind Cymru, Mind Sir Fynwy a RABI. Gallwch fynd i FarmWell yma: [farmwell.cymru](http://farmwell.cymru) neu [farmwell.wales](http://farmwell.wales)

Drwy gyfrwng FarmWell rydyn ni hefyd yn helpu'r gymuned ffermio i baratoi ar gyfer y cyfleoedd a'r

**“Mae angen i ni weithio gyda'n gilydd fel diwydiant a defnyddio ein gwasanaethau a'n harbenigedd unigol er mwyn darparu'r gefnogaeth orau bosib ar gyfer pobl yn y diwydiant ffermio.”**



newidiadau sydd ar y gweill drwy ein cynllun Amser i Gynllunio. Dros y chwe mis diwethaf, rydyn ni wedi gweithio gydag arweinwyr meddwl ac arbenigwyr yn y diwydiant i ddatblygu erthyglau, canllawiau ac awgrymiadau o ran cynllunio dilyniant, arallgyfeirio a mwy.

Dros y misoedd nesaf, byddwn hefyd yn lansio modiwlau hyfforddi Rural+. Mae'r modiwlau hyn wedi'u hanelu at aelodau Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc rhwng 10-25 oed a myfyrwyr amaethyddol 16-25 oed er mwyn cefnogi ieuchyd meddwl a lles ffermwyr ifanc. Fel rhan o'r cynllun hwn, dan y teitl 'Cefnogi Gyda'n Gilydd/Supporting Together', rydyn ni'n gweithio gyda Sefydliad DPJ a'r Ffederasiwn Cenedlaethol Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc.

Mae cydweithio'n allweddol ym mhob un o'r prosiectau hyn. Mae angen i ni weithio gyda'n gilydd fel diwydiant a defnyddio ein gwasanaethau a'n harbenigedd unigol er mwyn darparu'r gefnogaeth orau bosib ar gyfer pobl yn y diwydiant ffermio.

Mae FCN yn croesawu cyfleoedd i weithio'n agos gyda mudiadau sy'n cefnogi'r gymuned ffermio yng Nghymru.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am FCN: [fcn.org.uk](http://fcn.org.uk)  
Dilynwch FCN ar Twitter a Facebook: @FCNCymru

*This article is in English on the FUW website - News - Y Tir news: "Collaboration is key in supporting our farming community."*

## What happens when you call Share the Load?

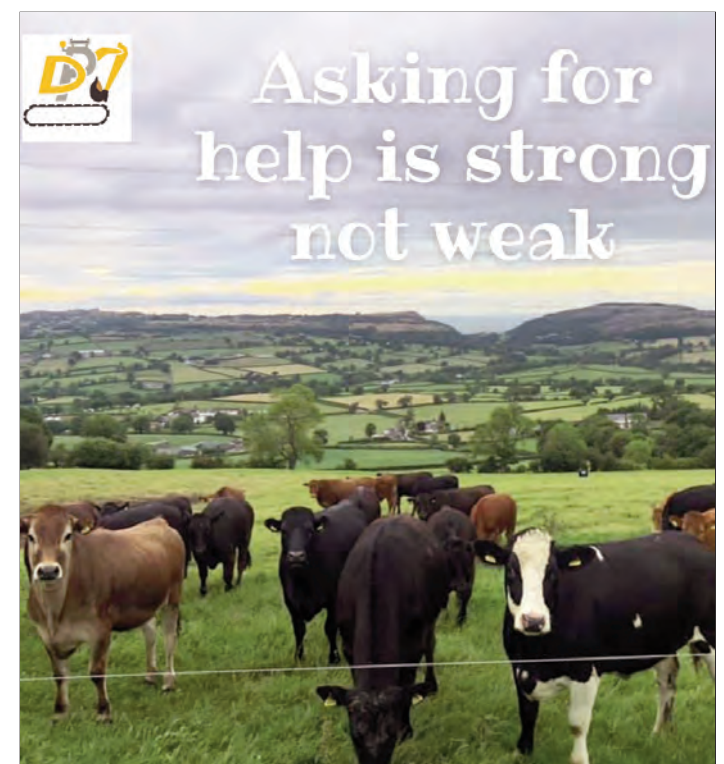
by Kate Miles, Charity Manager, The DPJ Foundation

WHEN you call you will speak to one of our fantastic Samaritans trained volunteers who are based all over Wales. Our call handlers are not based in an office, they are operating from home so could be milking the cows when you call, but they are there to listen! We only ever ask for your first name and everything is COMPLETELY confidential.

When you speak to our volunteer, they are there for whatever you need, whether it is a chat or if you just want to get some counselling. They will take a couple of details about what sort of counselling you would like (usually we offer on farm counselling at home, telephone, online and local location) and whether you would like it in English or Welsh.

After the call this information gets sent through to a counsellor who matches the need of the caller and we try to ensure the counsellor contacts the caller within 48 hours. Then the counsellor and caller make an appointment that suits them both.

To contact Share the Load, call 0800 587 4262 or text 07860 048799.



*Pan fyddwch yn ein ffonio byddwch yn siarad ag un o'n gwirfoddolwyr gwych, a hyfforddwyd gan y Samariaid, gwirfoddolwyr sydd wedi'u lleoli ledled Cymru. Nid yw'r rhai a fydd yn ateb eich galwad yn gweithio o swyddfa - maen nhw'n gweithio o gartref, felly mae'n bosib eu bod yn godro'r da pan fyddwch yn ffonio ond, maen nhw yno i wrando! Byddwn ond yn gofyn am eich enw cyntaf, ac mae popeth yn GWBL gyfrinachol. Pan fyddwch yn siarad â'n derbynnydd galwadau mae ef neu hi yno i chi, beth bynnag yw'r angen, p'un ai 'rydych am gael sgwrs neu am dderbyn ychydig o gwnsela. Byddant yn nodi ychydig o fanylion ynghylch y math o gwnsela yr hoffech ei gael ('rydym fel arfer yn cynnig cwnsela ar y fferm yn y cartref, ar y ffôn, ar-lein ac mewn lleoliad lleol), a ph'un ai 'rydych am ei gael yn Saesneg neu Gymraeg. Wedi hynny bydd yr ychydig wybodaeth yma'n cael ei anfon at gwnselydd sy'n matsio anghenion y galwr, ac 'rydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod y cwnselydd hwnnw'n cysylltu â'r galwr o fewn 48 awr. Yna bydd y cwnselydd a'r galwr yn penderfynu ar apwyntiad sy'n siwtio'r ddau ohonynt. I gysylltu Rhannwch Y Baich galwch 0800 587 4262 neu tecstiwch 07860 048799.*

To contact Share the Load, call 0800 587 4262 or text 07860 048799.

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*DSHwood can guide you through the process of marketing your timber, applying for felling licences and organising restocking in order to ensure the best outcome for your investment.*

**Cyswllt / Contact**

Iwan Lloyd-Williams MICFor

+44 7866 411726

[ilw@dshwood.com](mailto:ilw@dshwood.com)



Confor FTN (16-17)



**DON'T LEAVE  
MILK PRODUCTION  
TO CHANCE.**

**VACCINATE  
AGAINST BVD.**

Daily milk yields increased by up to 1.8L\* per cow after live BVD vaccination, in herds with evidence of circulating infection but no signs of disease<sup>1</sup>.

Speak to your vet about safeguarding your herd's productivity.

\*during early lactation

**BVD  
zero** 

# Stress - knowing the signs and how to manage it



It has been just over a year since the Covid-19 pandemic changed how we go about our lives drastically. It has affected us all in one way or another and no doubt has been the cause for many stresses among our membership.

Many of us are experiencing high levels of stress and it can seriously damage our physical and mental health if it goes on for too long. Of course, most of us will agree that being under pressure is a normal part of life - it can help us take action, feel more energised and get results. But if we become overwhelmed by stress frequently, it could become a problem.

According to the Mental Health Foundation 74% of UK adults have felt so stressed at some point over the last year they felt overwhelmed or unable to cope and as it's Stress Awareness month, we are exploring the issue a bit further.

## What are the signs of stress?

### How you might feel

- irritable, aggressive, impatient or wound up
  - over-burdened
  - anxious, nervous or afraid
- like your thoughts are racing and you can't switch off
  - unable to enjoy yourself
  - depressed
  - uninterested in life
- like you've lost your sense of humour
  - a sense of dread
- worried about your health
  - neglected or lonely

### How you might behave

- finding it hard to make decisions
  - constantly worrying
- avoiding situations that are troubling you
  - snapping at people
  - biting your nails
  - picking at your skin
- unable to concentrate
  - eating too much or too little
- smoking or drinking alcohol more than usual
  - restless, like you can't sit still
  - being tearful or crying

### How you might be physically affected

- shallow breathing or hyperventilating
  - muscle tension
  - blurred eyesight or sore eyes
- problems getting to sleep, staying asleep or having nightmares
  - tired all the time
- grinding your teeth or clenching your jaw
  - headaches
  - chest pains
  - high blood pressure
  - indigestion or heartburn
  - constipation or diarrhoea
  - feeling sick, dizzy or fainting

## What causes stress?

Feelings of stress are normally triggered by things happening in our life which involve being under lots of pressure, facing big changes, worrying about something, not having much or any control over the outcome of a situation, having responsibilities that we're finding overwhelming, not having enough work, activities or a change in our life and times of uncertainty.

There might be one big thing causing you stress, but stress can also be caused by a build-up of small pressures. This might make it harder to identify what's making you feel stressed, or to explain it to other people.

Did someone move the brush or used the last gloves in the milking parlour, or is the drive shaft broken and the cow has started calving at the same time?

### What can be done about it?

Yes, a little stress can be good for us, but if you're in the red zone a lot, it's worth sorting out how to overcome it. Working out what triggers stress for you can help you anticipate problems and think of ways to solve them. Even if you can't avoid these situations, **being prepared can help.**

If you flew off the handle, it's worth asking yourself if the response was appropriate. **Take some time to reflect** on events and feelings that could be contributing to your stress. You might be surprised to find out just how much you're coping with at once.

Maybe you can **turn the volume down on what's stressing you** - too much time on social media and dealing with technology, the news etc. We might feel stressed and overwhelmed by having too many things to do and think about at the same time.

For some, **time management** is a big stress factor. Making a list of things you have to do and focus on the most urgent first should help with that.

For farmers the advice '**don't to do too much at once**' might seem laughable but if you take on too much, you might find it harder to do any individual task well. This can make many of us feel like we have even more pressure on us.

**Take breaks** and take things slowly. It might be difficult to do this when you're stressed, but it can actually make you more productive.

And last but not least - **ask someone if they can help.** If you feel like everything is crashing down on you and you aren't coping, please remember to 'Share the Load'.

More info here: [Mind.org.uk](http://Mind.org.uk) or <https://www.stress.org.uk/>

### Elin Jenkins - FFW Ceredigion Administrative Assistant



Do you know when you're stressed?

Not always, it's usually in hindsight that I realise that there was a lot going on. I don't think stress is that easy to spot as it's triggered by different things with different people.

What are the signs of stress for you?

Comfort eating followed by a stiff neck and swollen tonsils.

What stresses you?

When plans change unexpectedly and having a lot of things to juggle.

How do you manage the stress?

Talking / Me Time / Lists! - 'To do' lists help massively to organise tasks in order of priority - it's also pretty good scrapping out completed jobs. Hobbies like cooking, sewing and getting outside to exercise helps my mind to take a break from overthinking everything. Most of all talking with colleagues and family help massively in putting the 'thing' that's causing stress into perspective and finding a way of overcoming it.

Do you pro-actively manage your stress?

Yes, I think I do. I've learnt that lists help me keep on top of everyday jobs, and by keeping up-to-date with them I'm better prepared to face the things that are out of my control.

APRIL  
STRESS  
AWARENESS  
MONTH

coping

### Simon Longworth - FFW Ltd. Group Finance Director



Do you know when you're stressed?

Usually, yes. I tend to recognise it quite early. I actively search myself for it; and of course friends and family can spot it and let me know too!

What are the signs of stress for you?

The first sign for me is usually impatience. Another sign is not listening properly to what others are saying. As it escalates I can feel anxious or worried. At its worst it will wake me in the night and it will be on a permanent loop in my mind. At this point I am irritable and ungracious.

What stresses you?

Two common causes for me are: a) knowing that I have done or am doing something wrong and I have not put that right yet, and b) volume of tasks (work or personal) when I can see the time available is not enough.

How do you manage the stress?

My first port of call is to talk to Jesus. I pray. I am a Christian and I know how much He cares for me and all that He has promised. After that I will always talk with my wife and other family, I will talk with friends and colleagues and I will go for a walk, bike ride or run ("lockdown" permitting) because exercise and being out in creation seems to help.

Do you pro-actively manage your stress?

Meeting with Jesus daily in prayer and reading my Bible is the number one pro-active method I use. Another method is taking time out to prioritise, plan and prepare for honest conversation to resolve the matter(s).

I don't like to let the sun go down on my worries. I don't like to give them a chance to linger and affect behaviour.

I also do my best to protect the time our family needs to spend together so that we constantly remember our love for each other and that we keep problems in the family perspective. But I am human and I often fail in all of this!



**Phil Jones - FUW Carmarthen County Chairman**



Do you know when you're stressed?

Yes, my mind becomes too preoccupied with the situation. It becomes difficult to engage with other issues or the problems experienced by others as I haven't figured out what to do about my present predicament.

What are the signs of stress for you?

The preoccupation with a situation takes me by surprise; I discover that all of my thought processes are engaged with the situation. A bit like working on a computer maybe; many of us have numerous tabs open at the same time and we flit between looking for spare parts to reading emails, catching up on Facebook, looking up the meaning of an unfamiliar word and so on! Stress would have ONE tab open and therefore no flitting....

There's a close link between stress and depression in my life and when I'm depressed I can become stressed. Stressing about something is a sign of depression on the rise...

What stresses you?

Being a disappointment to others; silly I suppose. I have to cope with whatever life throws at me and as long as it doesn't affect the lives of others, I'm OK with that.

This winter has been more stressful for me than many because of: scab and the Wales Audit Office! They are not related....!

Watching sheep scratch and itch relentlessly has done my head in....well treat them for goodness sake.. someone might say and I could be tempted to shout a retort; "I have....three times and the medications haven't worked...!" Fact! I don't routinely dip sheep because of our organic status and have found that Diatomaceous Earth (DE) has worked for us. The silica based powder has kept our flock scab free for at least 3 years but it has failed us this time..... So, we had to use injectables; the Vet advised Cydectin LA, which we administered to all of the ewes, tups and rams....but the itching continued.

Use Cydectin LA again we were advised, the 1st injection won't have killed the hatchlings. We injected the flock for the 2nd time...but the torturous irritation didn't stop. The mite must be immune/resistant to the drug, try Dectomax said the Vet Not the same drug; from the same family but slightly different. So, we inject our dartboard sheep again.....and maybe the scratching has stopped.... That was stressful for me because the sheep were suffering and it is MY responsibility to care for them and I had failed in my duty....I could have put a Turret's sufferer to shame!

How do you manage the stress?

Scab? Follow Vet advice and if things go belly up; I did what I could.

Do you pro-actively manage your stress?

I spend a lot of my time alone, so can scream and shout and cry and rage and only the elements know. Oh, and the dogs who cower and slink away.....but it isn't their fault!

I suppose that I do dwell on it but only because I am frantically seeking a solution. Some sort of a solution always comes. There's always a way out of a situation.

**Euros Jones - Swyddog Cynlluniau Amaeth-Amgylchedd UAC**



Ydych chi'n gwybod pryd rydych chi dan straen?

Yn sicr mae arwyddion cynnar pan fyddaf o dan straen, ac yn sgil natur fy swydd, mae cyfnodau penodol sydd yn fy herio. Rwyf yn berson sy'n gweithio o fewn terfynau amser llym iawn, a hynny gan fod cymaint o aelodau yn awyddus i geisio am gynlluniau grant o'r un natur, ar yr un pryd.

Rwyf yn credu'n gryf mewn ceisio plesio pawb, ac felly mae cyfnodau lle mae cymaint o waith i'w gwblhau o fewn amser byr. Yn aml iawn, byddaf yn dechrau teimlo'r straen rhyw fis cyn y terfyn amser, yn poeni na fyddai wedi medru helpu pawb oedd angen yr help cyn i'r terfyn amser basio.

Beth yw'r arwyddion o straen i chi?

Byddaf yn aml yn dioddef o gur pen, nid cur pen cyffredin, ond rhyw boen gwahanol, fel petai'n fy atgoffa bod gen i gymaint i neud mewn amser byr.

Byddaf hefyd yn teimlo'r angen i godi'n eithriadol o fuan er mwyn ceisio cyflawni cymaint â phosib mewn diwrnod. Mae ceisio sicrhau cymorth i gynifer o aelodau ar yr un pryd yn her fawr, ac mae rhywun o hyd yn ofn anghofio, ac efallai'n deffro yng nghanol y nos, agor y laptop, a gwirio os ydw i wedi cwblhau popeth ar gyfer pawb.

Beth sy'n achosi straen i chi?

Mai un terfyn amser, un dyddiad penodol sydd ar gyfer pob cynllun grant, ac mae'n rhan o natur ffermwyr i adael y gwaith i'r pen.

Rhaid pwysleisio nad oes bai ar ffermwyr, maent eu hunain yn wynebu sawl cyfnod heriol iawn yn ystod eu blwyddyn galendr, boed yn wyna neu'n silwair, ac felly nid hawdd ydi ymdopi a gwaith ychwanegol ar ben hynny. Mae gan y tywydd ran annatod yn hyn i gyd hefyd, yn aml iawn mae'r terfyn amser i gwblhau'r gwaith grant yn ystod y cyfnodau gwlyb o'r flwyddyn.

Fel pob swydd arall, mae pwysau gwaith amlwg ar adegau penodol o'r flwyddyn, ac mae straen naturiol yn deillio oherwydd hynny.

Sut ydych chi'n rheoli'r straen?

Gweithio oriau hwyr am wythnos cyn unrhyw derfyn amser, fel nad oes dim i'w gwblhau ar y diwrnod olaf un (deadline day!) Mae'n deimlad braf ar y diwrnod olaf hwnnw gwybod nad oes dim i'w gwblhau, mond gwirio fy mod wedi cwblhau popeth ar gyfer pawb (am y trydydd tro!)

A ydych chi'n rheoli'ch straen yn rhagweithiol?

Mae troi'r ffôn i ffwrdd ar amseroedd cinio, ac ar ôl rhyw amser penodol o'r dydd yn rhywbeth y byddaf yn ei wneud o dro i dro. Mae natur fy swydd yn golygu bod cymaint yn fy ffonio'n ddyddiol, ac yn aml iawn, bydd pawb eisiau'r union run fath! Mi fyddai yn dianc allan ar amseroedd cinio, boed hynny i fynd rownd y defaid neu am dro i glirio'r pen. Dwi'n teimlo bod hi'n bwysig iawn rhoi'r swits i ffwrdd bob hyn a hyn, gan fod natur y gwaith mor ddwys.

**Anne Dunn - FUW Press Officer**



Do you know when you're stressed?

Yes - stress for me can quickly turn into anxiety as well and it's pretty hard to ignore. That results in being either snappy and short with family and friends or it turns into total radio silence, withdrawing from conversations completely until I have found equilibrium again. My family often notice it before I do.

What are the signs of stress for you?

I feel like my head is spinning, sleep is poor, I get pins and needles in my hands and headaches.

What stresses you?

I have a fairly high stress threshold and am pretty flexible (it helps with comms) but there are limits. Usually I get stressed if I'm trying to do too much, all at once. As the saying goes - You can do anything but not everything.

How do you manage the stress?

In terms of workload I love a list and a plan. That certainly helps to prioritise jobs and allows me to manage my own expectations of what can realistically be done on any given day. Communicating with colleagues to ensure that my goals line up with theirs also helps. Outside of work I go for walks with my dog, mountain biking, I now make time to meditate and set limits for personal social media use and I am partial to a bit of gardening (if you've ever mowed a lawn when you're feeling a bit stressed you'll know what I mean).

Do you pro-actively manage your stress?

Yes, as best as I can. I know what triggers my stress symptoms and do my best to avoid getting fully engulfed by it. It's really important to me that I'm focussed and being stressed doesn't help with that. Sometimes it's a case of having the right conversations with the right people to resolve issues, allocating a little more flexibility into plans and sticking to it. On other occasions just a 20 minute walk does the trick, other days a few hours on the mountain bike are needed.

*We're here to help  
Contact us*

**Samaritans: 116 123**  
or Welsh Language Line  
(Llinell Gymraeg): 0808  
164 0123



**RABI:**  
0808 281  
9490



**FCN:**  
03000  
111 999



**DPJ Foundation:**  
Call 0800  
587 4262 / Text  
07860 048799



**Mind Cymru:** Call  
0300 123 3393, email:  
info@mind.org.uk /  
Text 86463



**Tir Dewi:**  
0800 121  
4722



# Support for Wales Young Farmers vital

FUW President Glyn Roberts stressed the importance of the Wales YFC at the virtual Welsh Labour Party Spring Conference.

Addressing a fringe meeting at the end of February, with Jeremy Miles, the Union President stressed that whilst financial support for the Urdd was welcome, the Young Farmers clubs in Wales must not be left out.

Speaking after the event, he said: "Whilst we welcome and appreciate the funding made available for the Urdd as part of the Welsh Government 'recover and rebuild' strategy, our young farmers clubs across Wales must not be left out. Indeed they deserve to be recognised for their efforts during the Covid-19 pandemic in keeping spirits high among their members through all the virtual events and meetings they have held."

The FUW has previously voiced its disappointment at funding cuts made by councils in Wales to Young Farmer Clubs and Mr Roberts was clear that the Wales YFC must not be left behind as the country rebuilds itself after Covid.

"The service the YFC movement provides is invaluable. The work they do in helping and supporting young people to become successful farmers, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens, can't be praised enough.

"I therefore took the opportunity to remind the Labour Party that this crucial institution must not be left behind as we try to rebuild from what has been a very challenging time for us all."



## ANGLESEY

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01248 750250

### Cyfarfod Hustings



Mi fyddwn yn cynnal cyfarfod Hustings dros Zoom ar nos Lun, Ebrill y 19fed am 7.30yh. Bydd y cyfarfod yn agored i holl aelodau'r Undeb i gael siawns i holi Ymgeiswyr y gwahanol bleidiau ar Ynys Môn ar gyfer Etholiad y Senedd.

**We will be holding a Hustings meeting via Zoom on Monday, April 19 at 7.30pm. The meeting will be open to all Union members for a chance to question Anglesey's Candidates of the various parties for the Parliamentary Election.**

### Trafod gyda Rhun ap Iorwerth AS

Ar nos Lun yr 22ain o Chwefror cynhaliwyd cyfarfod ar-lein gydag Aelod o'r Senedd dros Fôn, Mr Rhun ap Iorwerth. Prif nod y cyfarfod oedd rhannu pryderon am Reoliadau Llygredd Amaethyddol (NVZ) Llywodraeth Cymru cyn pleidlais y Senedd ar y 3ydd o Fawrth. Cafwyd trafodaethau buddiol dros ben yn ystod y cyfarfod.

**An online meeting was held with Anglesey's Member of Parliament, Mr Rhun ap Iorwerth on Monday February 22. The main aim of the meeting was to share concerns about the Welsh Government's Agricultural Pollution Regulations (NVZ) ahead of the Senedd vote on March 3. There were some very useful discussions during the meeting.**

## CARMARTHEN

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### Adam Price MS meeting

Carmarthenshire County Executive Committee (selected members) spoke with Adam Price MS, (pictured right), via a Zoom conference call to discuss implications of NVZ regulations at the end of February.

Adam Price MS spoke about the potential impact of the new NVZ regulations on farmers throughout Wales and advised that Plaid Cymru had tabled a motion to annul the regulations.

He said: "I agreed that there was need for some regulatory change in guidelines for

promoting good farming practices but did not see the need for a whole Wales approach as the number of incidents, although small and unnecessary, were regularly confined to a number of areas, and the potential cost to farmers could see small family farms having difficulties trying to accommodate the changes due to financial constraints.

"I am disappointed that the Government has not taken into account recommendations and concerns from many governing bodies when deciding to impose these changes."

# Animal welfare in transport consultation concerns

AT a recent virtual joint meeting of the FUWs' Livestock, Wool and Marts, and Hill Farming and Marginal Land Committees, delegates discussed a Welsh Government and Defra consultation on ending live animal exports for slaughter and introducing restrictions on transporting animals.

The consultation paper has already been considered by the Union's twelve County Executive Committees.

Delegates were of the view that Welsh farmers should not be discriminated against by a ban on exports when those in other countries and around the world are free to move animals in ways which fall well below the high standards we have in the UK.

FUW Livestock, Wool and Marts Committee Chairman Morgan Jones-Parry said: "The live export issue has been a hot topic for many years, and where animals from any country are transported in ways which do not meet UK and EU rules (which are the highest in the world), causing suffering, this is clearly unacceptable.

"However, there are far more intelligent ways to prevent this happening than a blanket ban on exports, and anyone who thinks the UK Government is gaining moral high-ground by proposing this need only look at the far lower animal movement and welfare standards in countries with which they are negotiating trade deals to realise this is plain hypocrisy."

Committee members slammed proposals that animal movements should not take

**"There are far more intelligent ways to prevent this happening than a blanket ban on exports."**

place in temperatures below 5 degrees centigrade unless livestock trailers and wagons have heaters and thermostats to keep the temperature above that level, given animals in the UK are perfectly acclimatised to temperatures well below 5 degrees.

"Livestock have been farmed here for about 6,000 years and are basically designed to cope well with Welsh winters, and temperatures below 5 degrees are hardly unusual in our country.

"Committee delegates therefore felt disappointed that the Welsh Government had put its name on the bottom of proposals drawn up by Defra, when their ridiculous nature was clear given temperatures in Wales are regularly below 5 degrees for weeks on end," said Mr Jones-Parry.

Responding to a recent comment by Secretary of State George Eustice that implied sheep, cattle and pigs could be excluded from the temperature range measures, Mr Jones-Parry said: "If that's the case, why is it in the consultation? Is it there to divert attention away from a proposal to place restrictions on live exports that will not be in place for the people we have trade deals with? Or is it that the authors in Defra and those checking the proposals in the Welsh Government are disconnected with the reality of outside weather conditions in England and Wales?"

"Either case is completely unacceptable," he added.

## BRECON & RADNOR

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01982 554030

### Rural Hustings

We are continuing our County Executive meetings via Zoom and continue to be grateful to the members for making them a success.

We have recently held a lively meeting to discuss the county response to various, important consultations. There will be no meeting in April, but everyone is invited to our Rural Hustings on Monday April 26 with the NFU, CLA and YFC at 7pm. Our next County Executive will be Tuesday May 4 at 7.30pm.

On behalf of the Brecon & Radnor branch of the RABI thank you to all members who attended their first virtual quiz night. After fees they raised £112 for the charity and look forward to inviting you all to more events shortly.



## CARMARTHEN

## CEREDIGION

ceredigion@fuw.org.uk

01570 424515

### Enillwyr Clwb 200 winners

135 - Griffiths, Maesceinion

136 - Jones, Cynfal

50 - Owen, Glyniscoed

45 - Jones, Frongoch

38 - Jenkins, Penbanc

187 - Evans, Penlan Pantglas

**Longyfarchiadau!  
Congratulations!**



## GWENT

gwent@fuw.org.uk

01873 853280

## 100 club winners

1st Prize - Mr Adrian Cooke - Nantyderry Farm - £50

2nd Prize - Mr Idris Jones - Penydre - £30

3rd Prize - Mr Tony Edwards - Troed Y Rhiw - £20

Congratulations to the winners, to all other paid up members - better luck next time.

Membership of the 100 club cost £10 per year. Remember, you have to be in it to win it!



## MEIRIONNYDD

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01341 422298

## Trafodaeth ar ehangu rheolau NVZ

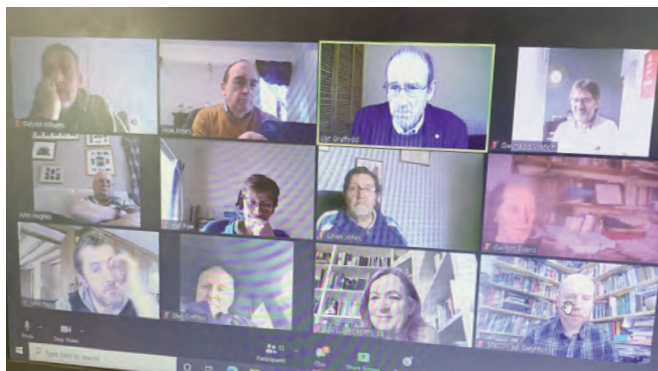
Cynhaliodd canghennau Meirionnydd a Chaernarfon gyfarfod dros Zoom ar ddechrau mis Mawrth gyda Llyr Huws Gruffydd AS a Liz Saville Roberts AS ynghyd â Mabon ap Gwynfor.

Trafodwyd ein gwrthwynebiad i gyflwyno rheolau NVZ drwy Gymru, ynghyd â nifer o

faterion eraill. Roedd y cyfarfod cyn y bleidlais bwysig yn Senedd Cymru, a chafwyd deialog wych a buddiol iawn gyda'r gwleidyddion. Trafodwyd mor bwysig yw chwilio dewis arall, sy'n fwy cynaliadwy yn ariannol ac yn amgylcheddol.

Diolch i'r gwleidyddion a swyddogion y ddwy Gangen am ymuno.

*The Meirionnydd and Caernarfon Branches held a meeting via Zoom in early March with Llyr Huws Gruffydd MP, Liz Saville Roberts MP and Mabon ap Gwynfor. Our opposition to the introduction of NVZ rules throughout Wales was discussed, along with a number of other issues. The meeting was before the important vote in the Senedd, and we had very beneficial discussions with the politicians. The importance of looking for a more financially and environmentally sustainable alternative was discussed. Thanks to the politicians and officials of both Branches for joining.*



## Gwaith yn Nyffryn Dysynni

Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod byr gyda Phrif Swyddogion Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ynghanol mis Mawrth, sef Dylan Williams a James West, i drafod effeithiau llifogydd, a'r gwaith sy'n mynd ymlaen yn nheg yr Afon Dysynni yn Ne Meirionnydd.

Mae yna lawer iawn o ymgyrchu wedi mynd ymlaen gan Gangen Sirol yr Undeb i bwyo am welliannau, a disgwylir y bydd y gwaith diweddaraf yma yn un o'r atebion i'r problemau llifogydd yn y dyffryn.

Trefnir cyfarfodydd pellach yn yr ardal pan fydd amgylchiadau yn caniatáu.



*A short meeting was held with Senior Officers of Natural Resources Wales Dylan Williams and James West in the middle of March, to discuss the effects of flooding, and the ongoing work at the mouth of the Dysynni in South Meirionnydd. A great deal of campaigning has been undertaken by the Union County Branch calling for improvements, and it is expected that this latest work will be one of the solutions to the flood problems in the valley. Further meetings will be arranged in the area when circumstances allow.*

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE

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## YFC discussion evening

On March 23 Montgomeryshire young farmers held a discussion evening with Russell George MS and Craig Williams MP. Along with representatives from Montgomery FUW, NFU, CLA, Grassland Society, Nuffield Cymru and Powys County Council to discuss the Control of Agriculture Pollution (NVZ) regulations for members and friends of YFC to highlight their concerns regarding regulations that will have a drastic impact on farmers in Montgomeryshire, and across Wales.

A lively debate was had between all parties

attending and questions were answered by Russell George, as our Member of the Senedd.

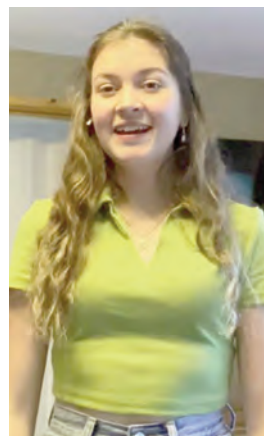
We were pleased to invite representatives from other bodies including FUW's Montgomeryshire County Executive Officer Emyr Wyn Davies, he said: "Thank you to Montgomery YFC for arranging an informative meeting for all.

"The meeting gave an opportunity for all those who attended the platform to engage with elected representatives and other organisations within the County."

## 2021 virtual Eisteddfod

Montgomery YFC's 2021 Eisteddfod was held virtually, with members sending in photographs and videos from the comfort of their own homes to compete on the virtual stage.

With over 270 entries received across the 24 competitions YFC County Officials want to congratulate all the members on such a high standard of entries. They are very proud to have such talented young people in Montgomeryshire!



**Mari Fychan, Bro Ddyfi**  
- winner of the contemporary song.



**Gethin and Mali Ellis, Llanfair Caereinion** - 3rd place in mime to music.

## PEMBROKESHIRE

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## Hustings meeting

We have arranged a hustings for the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency area in conjunction with Pembrokeshire YFC, on Thursday April 22 at 7.30pm via Zoom.

If you would like to join please get in touch with the county office so that we can send you a link. We will also be emailing it to members in the run up to the event.



## Upcoming EOI window details

Scheme	Summary	Window closes
Transfer of BPS Entitlements 2021	Farmers can now transfer their BPS Entitlements by sale, lease or via inheritance. This must be completed via RPW Online. Please note that the entitlement values displayed on your account are subject to change.	15 May 2021
Basic Payment Scheme 2021 Payments	All Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) 2021 payments will be made in sterling. Subject to claim eligibility and receipt of all necessary Supporting Documents, Welsh Government intend to make a BPS Advance Payment from October 15 2021 of 70% of the anticipated final BPS 2021 claim value. There will be no need to separately apply for this advance payment. BPS 2021 Balance Payments will commence from December 15 2021.	
Nuffield Farming Scholarships	Applications for the 2021 Nuffield Farming Scholarships are now open. Successful applicants tend to be from those working in farming, food or horticulture and are provided a substantial bursary to fund travel to study their chosen topic.	31 July 2021

# Reducing the environmental impacts of poultry units

by Dr Cate Williams, Farming Connect Knowledge Exchange Hub, IBERS, Aberystwyth University

THE global poultry industry is a rapidly expanding market whose growth is a direct response to population expansion. Chickens (both meat and egg-producing animals) are some of the most efficient livestock on the planet, boasting one of the smaller carbon footprints - 84% smaller than cattle and 4% smaller than pigs. But that is not to say the process is problem-free.

The chickens' uniquely adapted digestive system produces minimal levels of nitrous oxide or methane as very little fermentation occurs, but the production of feeds (mostly grains and soybean) has the potential to cause serious environmental damage. As the majority of the UK's soybean is imported, issues such as deforestation, erosion of biodiversity and greenhouse gases (GHGs) occur elsewhere. Using alternative sources of protein could help to alleviate demand for soybean, reduce environmental impacts and on-farm feed costs.

Insects present an excellent alternative as a natural and protein-rich (40-60%) food source. Numerous scientific studies have evaluated the use of insects as a soybean replacement and have not recorded any detrimental effect on production or carcass traits, instead finding improvements in weight gain, feed conversion ratio and antioxidant levels in the meat.

The next step towards replacing soybean with insects will be assessing UK consumer perceptions and adapting large-scale production models from countries such as China and Thailand.

In the case of chickens, it's also important to consider other pollutants, particularly ammonia, alongside GHGs. Ammonia is a volatile acidifying agent, which in the environment can damage ecosystems and reduce biodiversity, whilst in the chicken, ammonia is damaging to the airways, eyes and skin, causing serious health problems. Ammonia volatilisation and leaching of other nutrients also represent a loss to the farmer, as they are not being taken in by the soil and utilised for growth, instead polluting the surrounding environment.

One strategy for reducing ammonia in manure is to reduce crude protein levels in the diet and balance with specific amino acids. Trials have demonstrated success, with reductions in litter nitrogen ranging from 11% to 38%, although in some cases there are slight reductions in feed efficiency.

Litter treatments have also shown some success, in the short term, reducing ammonia emissions by up to 57%. In future, the longevity of these effects must be improved to provide a more economical solution for on-farm use.



## Farming app makes counting livestock easy

A NEW free mobile app for farmers has recently been launched with a few posts on Facebook and within the first four days the app had over 500 farmers using it and now the system has

thousands of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses and even a few water buffalo being accounted for by the system. Already the app is being used by farmers as far away as New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, USA and India.

The app, called Livestock Count was developed by gloversure, a leading mobile app and web design/development company based in Welshpool and Chester. The MD and founder Richard Glover-Davies is a farmer's son and the idea for the app was born when his dad was bringing more ewes and lambs to Richard's smallholding every other day during lambing season. Richard was having to phone his dad to find out how many were meant to be in each field when Richard was checking they were ok.

Richard said: "As a company we have been fortunate that we have been able to continue working with all the team working from home. During the first lockdown our app development team had a number of client projects put on hold so instead of furloughing some of the team we decided to build some of our own apps and platforms and launch them under our own brand, this is the first of five systems we will be launching over the next few months."

The app allows farmers to input the number of each type of livestock in each of their fields as well as making notes. If a farmer updates the numbers, each of the workers on the same farm will receive the updated numbers; the app also works offline. If a farmer and his or her family go on holiday they can now easily get a friend/neighbour to check their stock as they can give them access to the app and they can walk around the farm and the livestock numbers and notes are shown on a map along with the location of where the person currently is.

Gloversure has won many awards over the years and is a 20 strong team of designers and developers. Richard added: "The feedback has been very positive from farmers with many saying how user friendly it is. The app is a simple idea but some of the best ideas are simple ones; it's a handy little tool that will help farmers all over the world.

"Since launching the app we have already released a new version of the app that adds a couple of features that have been requested and also makes it faster to load data as well."

To install the app go to <https://gloversure.co.uk/livestock-count>

**"The feedback has been very positive from farmers with many saying how user friendly it is. It's a handy little tool that will help farmers all over the world."**



## Controlled burning - you must adhere to the guidelines

AS part of Operation Dawns Glow, the three fire and rescue services in Wales are working with farmers and landowners, that wish to conduct controlled burns on their land, to burn heather and grass safely and legally.

Operation Dawns Glow (Rain Dance) is a multi-agency task force of specialist from key agencies across Wales, including Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, North Wales Fire and Rescue Service and South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, that has been set up to reduce, and where possible eliminate the impact of grass fires across Wales.

Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service (MAWWFRS) would like to remind all farmers, who carry out controlled burning of heather and grassland as part of their land management, that March 31 marked the end of the permitted burn season in Wales. Anyone carrying out burning after this date will not only be breaking the law but may also face a £1,000 fine as well as penalties to their Single Farm Payment under Cross Compliance.

Jeremy Turner, Farm Liaison Officer, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service said: "We recognise that responsibly carried out controlled burning is an important land management tool that not only benefits livestock grazing but can also provide and improve varied wildlife habitats. However, ill-considered burning can be counter-productive and damage valuable grazing land and plants. It can kill or injure animals and destroy



their habitats whilst also altering the physical structure, chemical compound and hydrology of the soil which in turn can lead to a deterioration of water quality. They can also destroy historical features.

We share information about every grass fire our crews attend with Welsh Government Rural Payments. They are then able to identify any contraventions and withhold payments from guilty parties."

If you require any further advice or support from Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, please contact our Farm Liaison Officers - [farmsliaisonofficer@mawwfire.gov.uk](mailto:farmsliaisonofficer@mawwfire.gov.uk) or telephone 0800 169 1234.

For further information about Operation Dawns Glow, please visit the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service website <https://www.mawwfire.gov.uk>

It is important that anyone wishing to carry out a controlled burn adheres to the following guidelines:

- Take time to look at 'The Heather and Grassland Burning Code Wales 2008'.
- Burning is allowed only between October 1 and March 31 in upland areas and November 1 to March 15 elsewhere.
- Complete a Burn Management Plan.
- Notify all adjoining landowners and neighbours at least 24 hours before carrying out burning as well as notifying the Fire Service on the day prior to burning - 01268 909408.
- Have sufficient people and equipment to safely manage the burn and extinguish if required.
- Check weather conditions before burning.
- Carry out a test burn on a small area to establish fire behaviour.
- Ensure that the burn is supervised and that you remain with the fire until it is fully extinguished, notify Fire Service that burning is complete.
- Any burning between sunset and sunrise is strictly not permitted.

## MEAT MATTERS

## Looking forward to the journey ahead

by Catherine Smith, Chair, Meat Promotion Wales

I AM delighted to be introducing myself to FUW members as the new Chair of Hybu Cig Cymru taking over the reins from Kevin Roberts who has done a great job at leading HCC over the last 4 years.

I am a food business consultant specializing in the red meat supply chain, living on a mixed farm in Monmouthshire with my husband and three children. Having spent 20 years working in roles across the supply chain, I have a deep appreciation for what it takes to get quality products like PGI Welsh Lamb and PGI Welsh Beef onto consumers' plates. Having been a HCC Board Member for the last 4 years, I am proud to be stepping up to the role of Chair and am ready for the challenge and responsibility which come with it.

With the Brexit deal finalized and news of gradual lifting of coronavirus restrictions, I believe there is a prosperous road ahead over the next few years for the Welsh red meat industry.

The Vision 2025 document will continue to act as our roadmap over the coming years; we will be building the UK market by supporting all retailers and butchers to stock and promote Welsh red meat to their customers. 2020 saw more UK consumers turning to lamb and beef for the first time and more cooking from scratch. We intend to maintain this momentum for red meat and



home cooking in our UK marketing going forward to ensure these consumers remain life-long Welsh Lamb and Welsh Beef fans.

Exports remain a highly important aspect of our strategy and we are working with our well-established customers in the EU and simultaneously building important relationships and seeking to enhance trading opportunities further afield.

Sustainability will continue to be a key aspect on the HCC agenda; we know that sustainably-raised Welsh Beef and Welsh Lamb can make a positive contribution to the environment and we

intend to push this message far and wide. The Red Meat Development Programme takes some vital steps to achieving greater sustainability as well as profitability across the industry and we are also looking forward to sharing more results of this in due course.

I'm looking forward to meeting as many of you as possible over the coming weeks, months and years so that we can ensure that, together, the Welsh red meat sector has a thriving future.

***Dyma Catherine Smith yn cyflwyno'i hunan i aelodau UAC fel Cadeirydd newydd Hybu Cig Cymru ac yn cymryd yr awenau oddi wrth Kevin Roberts sydd wedi gwneud gwaith gwych yn arwain HCC dros y 4 blynedd diwethaf.***

## PROPERTY MATTERS

## Amendment to renting homes bill bring changes for private landlords

by Eifion Bibby, Davis Meade  
Property Consultants



NEW regulations are expected to come into force for private landlords in Autumn 2021 as the Welsh Government looks to provide greater security for people who rent residential properties in Wales, particularly those in the private rented sector.

The Renting Homes (Amendment) (Wales) Bill 2016, if enacted, will create two forms of residential occupation: Standard Contracts, largely for use by private sector

landlords and Secure Contracts giving security of tenure, for use mainly by social housing providers.

Standard Contracts will replace assured shorthold tenancies (ASTs) for new lettings commencing after the amended 2016 Act is brought fully into force and the regulations will also apply to existing arrangements. ASTs and Assured Tenancies already in place when the provisions are brought in will be converted into Standard Contracts but their terms will continue to apply where they do not conflict with the new rules.

The Renting Homes (Amendment) (Wales) Bill will result in changes regarding no-fault possession. For instance, a landlord will be able to serve a notice requiring possession on no-fault grounds, with the minimum notice period extended from two to six months effectively creating a minimum 12 month letting period.

For specific short term rentals no-fault possession on two months' notice will still be permitted, such as for service occupancy arrangements, student accommodation and temporary lets.

Also, shorter notice periods are to be available where a Tenant is at fault. One month applies to the general "breach of contract" notice period but this can be subject to court challenge by the Tenant. The notice period will be two weeks for serious rent arrears where more than two months' rent is overdue.

In addition, the Landlord will need to comply with various requirements before a valid notice can be served, such as ensuring that an appropriate written statement of contract is provided to the contract holder and in respect of deposit provisions. Further details are on the Senedd Wales website.

*Eifion Bibby is based at the Colwyn Bay office of Davis Meade Property Consultants, telephone 01492 510360, email: eifionbibby@dmpcuk.com*

***Disgwylir i reoliadau newydd ddod i rym ar gyfer landlordiaid preifat yn Hydref 2021 wrth i Lywodraeth Cymru geisio darparu mwy o ddiogelwch i bobl sy'n rhentu eiddo preswyl yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai yn y sector rhentu preifat. Bydd Bil Rhentu Cartrefi (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2016, os caiff ei ddeddfu, yn creu dau fath o alwedigaeth breswyl: Contractau Safonol, i'w defnyddio'n bennaf gan landlordiaid y sector preifat a Chontractau Diogel sy'n rhoi sicrwydd deiliadaeth, i'w defnyddio'n bennaf gan ddarparwyr tai cymdeithasol. Am ragor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â Eifion Bibby o swyddfa Davis Meade Property Consultants ym Mae Colwyn, rhif ffôn 01492 510360, e-bost: eifionbibby@dmpcuk.com***

## MERCHED MEWN AMAETH

## Camu i ble fyddwch chi?

gan Tegwen Morris, Cyfarwyddwraig Cenedlaethol, Merched y Wawr

RYDYM fel aelodau Merched y Wawr wedi rhoi her i'n hunain yn ystod mis Ebrill i gyfrif'r camau, ac i gamu i'r dyfodol yn ofalus ond gobeithio ychydig bach yn fwy hyderus. Mae pob cam yn bwysig ac wrth uno gyda'n gilydd efallai y gallwn gyrraedd Miliwn o gamau mewn Mis.

Dwi'n cofio'r dywediad rhaid cropian cyn cerdded ac mae ein pryderon weithiau yn ein dal yn ôl, ofni mentro, ofni gwneud pethau anghyfarwydd, ond o gyd gerdded mae'r sialens yn haws.

Mae ein haelodau wedi bod yn dilyn cyrsiau digidol gan ddysgu sgiliau, crefftio llenyddia a chael y gorau allan o'r iPad! Gobeithio pan fydd yn ddiogel i ni ail gyfarfod y bydd modd i ni rannu sgiliau technoleg gyda'n gilydd a chydweithio o fewn ein cymunedau i wella'r ddarpariaeth a'r adnoddau.

Mae elfen arall hefyd sy'n bwysig sef hyrwyddo bwydydd da o Gymru, a thrwy ein tudalen Curo'r



Corona'n Coginio mae cymaint o hanesion difyr ac ysbrydoliaeth o ran beth i goginio o fewn tymor penodol, a'n gobaith ydyw cychwyn clwb garddio i'r aelodau yn yr Hydref.

Fel merch a gafodd magwraeth ar fferm dwi hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r dywediad nid trwy redeg y mae aredig ac felly bob yn dipyn fe gamwn trwy fis Ebrill gyda rhyw hyder newydd fod yr Haf ar y gorwel, y dyddiau yn ymestyn a'n cyfeillgarwch yn cael cyfle i ail-eginio yn ddiogel.

***Members of Merched y Wawr have challenged themselves during April to count the steps, and to step into the future carefully but hopefully a little more confident. Every step is important and by joining together we may be able to reach a Million steps in a month. We approach April with new hope that summer is on its way and hopefully an opportunity to socialise once again.***

# Farmers feel foolish wearing a helmet - University of Aberdeen survey reveals

ACCORDING to new research from the University of Aberdeen, two thirds of people surveyed don't wear a helmet when they ride fast ATVs because they feel foolish wearing them on their own farm or don't believe they ride fast enough to warrant them.

The report, carried out by Dr Amy Irwin and Jana Mihulkova, found that 63.5 per cent of respondents stated they owned a helmet but only a third of the sample (29.9 per cent) reported wearing a helmet frequently or always.

The research pinpointed several underlying factors, ranging from personal perceptions about helmets and personal barriers that stop farm workers wearing a helmet when using an ATV on their site.

“If you currently don't own a helmet - please get one and if you have one, wear it. Wearing a helmet should be as automatic as putting on your seatbelt when you get in the car. It really could save your life one day.”

## The results highlighted the following comments:

### Personal perceptions:

- I do not go fast enough to need head protection in a crash
- I feel that helmets are unnecessary for short rides
- Helmets are less important for those who ride their ATV infrequently
- Since I am not racing or doing any stunts I don't really need a helmet
- Helmets are only necessary for children aged 16 and below
- If you are an experienced rider you don't need a helmet
- It's more important to drive carefully than it is to wear a helmet
- You only need a helmet if riding on the road
- You only need a helmet if riding on hills
- I would not want to spend money on an ATV helmet

### The norms on site:

- As an adult I feel foolish wearing a helmet just to ride round my property
- Wearing a helmet makes me look stupid if no-one else is wearing one
- Hardly anyone I know wears a helmet

### The barriers presented by helmet cost and comfort:

- ATV helmets are uncomfortable to wear
- ATV helmets make the user too hot
- Wearing an ATV helmet can impair your hearing

### Daily issues

- I often forget to wear my helmet
- When in a rush I am less likely to put my helmet on
- I can never find my helmet when I am getting ready to ride my ATV
- If I am tired, I am less likely to wear a helmet



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 13/13 HYUNDAI IX 35 PREMIUM CRDI 5 DOOR AIR/CON LEATHER 6 SPEED 134 BHP 2.0 LTR TURBO/D 61000 MLS  
 12/62 LANDROVER FREELANDER 2 GS AIR/CON ETC 6 SPEED 158 BHP 2.2 TURBO/D ONLY 36000 MLS  
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 15/15 MITSUBISHI L200 CHALLENGER D/CAB CANOPY A/CON 175 BHP 2.5 TURBO/D 36000 MLS  
 14/14 FORD RANGER LIMITED TDCI DOUBLE/CAB LEATHER ETC 200 BHP 3.2 TURBO/D 36000 MLS  
 13/63 LANDROVER DEFENDER COUNTY SPEC A/CON ALLOYS 6 SPEED 122 BHP 2.2 T/D ONLY 32000 MLS  
 12/12 TOYOTA HI-LUX INVINCIBLE AUTO A/CON LEATHER 171 BHP 3.0 LTR TURBO/D 60000 MLS  
 11/11 ISUZU RODEO DOUBLE/ CAB PICK UP AIR/CON CANOPY 136 BHP 2.5 TURBO/D ONLY 44000 MLS  
 11/60 FORD RANGER WILDTRACK DOUBLE/CAB A/CON 156 BHP 3.0 LTR TURBO/D 71000 MLS  
 06/55 LANDROVER DEFENDER TD5 TRUCK CAB 122 BHP 2.5 TURBO/D 101000 MLS  
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- Prepare an itinerary before setting off and communicate it to the people close to you (colleagues, friends or family)
- Follow the recommendations for use that are specified by the manufacturer in the operator's guide as well as on the safety labels placed on the vehicle
- Follow maintenance instructions as recommended by the manufacturer
- Inspect the vehicle before use to make sure it is in good working order
- Take along communication devices and breakdown equipment



FUW Ceredigion County Executive Officer Emma Davies, who represents the FUW at the Wales Farm Safety Partnership said: “This report highlights issues we have long suspected and it is a real concern that being worried about looking silly stops some farmers from wearing a helmet and keeping themselves safe.

“The perception of safety on farms needs to change rapidly if we want to see a reverse in life changing accidents and deaths across the whole of the country.”

FUW Deputy President Ian Rickman, (pictured left), added: “The FUW, along with other stakeholders on the Wales Farm Safety Partnership, are committed to changing attitudes and encourage best practices at all times.

“If you currently don't own a helmet - please get one and if you have one, wear it. Wearing a helmet should be as automatic as putting on your seatbelt when you get in the car. It really could save your life one day.”

# BMW's plug-in hybrid offers rapid progress

by Huw Thomas, Vice Chairman, Welsh Motoring Writers

IT'S almost fifty years since BMW's then advertising agency in the USA coined the phrase: "The Ultimate Driving Machine". There are not many 1975 "straplines" still in use. How does a Plug-In Hybrid estate car then, 4WD notwithstanding, measure up?

BMW rationalised its line-up in the 1960s into a range of 2 and 4-door saloons and coupes. These 1500, 1600, 1800 and 2000 models led to the 'executive' size 5 Series, compact upper mid-size 3-Series and large 7-Series of the 70s. The 'sports saloon' had arrived and that 'strapline' summed it up.

The first 'Touring' in 1968 was a 3-door hatch but the 1988 Touring was different. A distinct Estate version of the 3-series it had sleek looks, performance and enough 'practicality' to attract a strong following. BMW now had a 'sports estate' too.

BMW's response to the SUV challenge was the X5 of 1999. Again, on-road dynamics were to the fore. No transfer box/low ratios but the 4x4 system met the off-road ambitions of most buyers while road-holding was clearly improved. From this came BMW's range-wide "xDrive" option.

The current (upper-mid size) 3-Series and 4-Series (Coupe and Convertible) arrived in 2019. There is also a 4-Series 'Gran Coupe' - a kind of 4-door 'coupe'. Top of the range is the very high performance M4 from the Motorsport Division - not to be confused with the "M Sport" models which are sportier versions of mainstream cars.

Classic rear-wheel drive and near 50-50 front-

rear weight balance make for sharp handling and a good ride-roadholding trade-off. The xDrive system retains a rear-drive bias so the dynamic character of the car does not change. Almost without exception 3-Series models still offer, of their type, a peerless driving experience.

The challenge with the latest (7th generation; 2019) 3-Series has been electrification - Mild Hybrid (self-contained) engine assist or the more radical Plug-In (PHEV) set-up. The 330xe combines PHEV and 4WD offering a decent electric-only range or enhanced regenerative hybrid drive.

Primarily it remains a combustion engine car (turbocharged 2.0-litre, 4-cylinder, petrol) so no EV "range anxiety". Recharging takes about 6-6.5hrs from a domestic plug down to 35 minutes from a "super-charger" installation. The car offers various driving modes: Sport, Auto, Individual, Electric, Hybrid, etc. But the key issue here is pure electric range, hybrid use and the effect overall on petrol consumption.

The official all electric range for the model driven was 32.3-34.2 miles. On-test average was a pretty useful 23 miles (best 28; worst 17). Drive switches from 'Electric' to 'Hybrid' seamlessly if the latter's not engaged before the charge runs out.

Driving style, of course, is key. Brim-to-brim petrol MPG checks were not do-able during the appraisal period as the amount consumed was small (26 litres) but an estimate on figures to hand suggested a quite frugal 70-73mpg. Official: 156.9-176.6.



BMW 3 Series Touring.

**Model Range 3 Series Touring:** £34,415 (318i SE) - £52,045 (M 340d xDrive); 2.0L 4-Cyl Diesel from £36,935 (318d SE); xDrive from £39,950 (320d SE); 3.0L 6-Cyl Diesel from £42,900 (330d Sport); 330d xDrive from £44,450; 2.0L Petrol PHEV from £41,530 (330e SE); PHEV xDrive from £43,080 (330xe SE).

**Competition:** New Mercedes C-Class; Audi A4 Avant; Volvo V60 (to an extent).

**Facts & Figures:** BMW 330e xDrive M Sport Touring (£45,185); 292ps (Combined petrol and electric output); 143mph; 0-62mph 5.9-secs; CO2 41g/km; Road Tax (1st Yr £0), £465 PA thereafter for 5yrs (AFV cars over £40,000 new); Ins Grp 35; Max Braked Trailer Weight 1,800kg.

**Conclusion:** 330xe delivers for those with a regular work-day commute - especially if workplace charging laid on. A rapid long distance estate car, cabin space and comfort have all improved with the current 3 Series. But fast yet frugal 320d or iconic in-line 6-cylinder 330d are here for another decade. Stunning M 340d xDrive offers serious performance. Regrettably, no choice of a manual gearbox for the UK.

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