



Farm Animal Welfare Council



Annual Review 2002/2003

Terms of Reference

The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) is an independent advisory body established by Government in 1979. Its terms of reference are to keep under review the welfare of farm animals on agricultural land, at market, in transit and at the place of slaughter; and to advise Ministers in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales, of any legislative or other changes that may be necessary.

The Council can:

- *investigate any topic falling within this remit*
- *communicate freely with outside bodies, the European Commission and the public*
- *publish its advice independently*

Website: www.fawc.org.uk

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Message from the Chairwoman



Last year I mentioned the dramatic events of FMD 2001 and their impact on welfare. The Curry Commission asked us to take a long term view of agriculture looking to a ten year horizon. Our advice, published in our 2001/2 Annual Review, offered a clear and realistic way forward for animal welfare within a viable agriculture industry.

It is too early to see how our advice is being accepted. However, the Government's initiative to develop a national strategy for animal health and welfare and an effective plan for veterinary surveillance, have to be seen as promising moves.

With regard to the proposed Animal Health and Welfare Strategy, we were pleased to see that welfare is recognised in the title but remain to be persuaded that it will truly form a major plank of the strategy. We have offered extensive evidence which emphasises the importance of welfare in such a national strategy. The ten year horizon we envisaged in 2001 continues to be highly relevant.

Veterinary Surveillance needs to be recognised as a vital information gathering and monitoring tool. It is essential that a national plan for Veterinary Surveillance must embrace welfare at two levels. Firstly, we have long accepted that poor health is one of the most important factors leading to poor welfare in livestock. Hence, the recognition and control of endemic diseases, as well as the more heavily publicised exotic diseases, is very important. Effective disease surveillance is an essential starting point to such control.

However, there are major welfare problems which are not associated directly with disease but which nevertheless need to be monitored and controlled. These may arise from slow and insidious changes in management practices or from the selection of livestock genotypes which give rise to phenotypes with inherent problems. Both can impose unacceptable levels of stress on animals. Veterinary Surveillance of these welfare factors, which may be unassociated with infectious disease, is just as relevant and important.

We firmly believe that there is a need for specific animal welfare surveillance as a distinctly resourced activity within the Veterinary Surveillance plan and not simply an add-on to disease inspections.

In April 2001 we produced a small report on the Welfare Implications for Low Value and Surplus Farm Animals. This addressed the significant difficulties experienced by farmers in disposing of surplus calves and sheep.

We predicted exacerbation of the problems when the rules governing on-farm burial became more stringent under new EU regulations. These have now been implemented with effect from 1 May 2003.

Our main recommendation in 2001 was that a national scheme should be established for the collection and disposal of fallen casualty or emergency animals which should also be capable of providing a disposal route for unwanted calves and cull ewes at times of depressed prices.

In April 2003, Defra wrote to all livestock farmers announcing the setting up of a low cost voluntary scheme for the disposal of fallen stock. Based upon the dearth of information so far available, we do have some concerns about the scope and effectiveness of this scheme. If it does not meet the requirements that we identified in our 2001 report (i.e. disposal of unwanted live animals as well as carcasses) in an efficient and humane manner, it will fail to address this major animal welfare problem.

FAWC's responsibilities for advising Ministers apply to the devolved administrations as much as to Westminster. During the last year I have taken the opportunity to visit both Scotland and Wales to discuss the work of FAWC. In addition to having meetings with Ministers and their officials in Edinburgh and Cardiff, I have also hosted meetings with representatives of the many bodies interested in FAWC's work. These have been very illuminating - for both sides I believe. I hope that further visits can become a regular part of our future plans.

As we approach the end of the period of this Review we are putting the final touches to our report on the Welfare of Farmed Animals at Slaughter or Killing (Red Meat Animals). This has been an enormous project for FAWC, which has extended over a period of more than four years. Many of our recommendations can be implemented by simple but important changes in industry practices. Others will require new regulations.

I am optimistic that we shall see a very positive response to this report both from the industry and from regulators. Our recommendations have the capacity to significantly improve the welfare of animals at this critical point at the end of their lives.

This Annual Review provides a succinct summary of the many issues relating to farm animal welfare which have occupied the Council over the last year. As always, I welcome comments from readers and invite you to join us for our Open Meeting in London on 18 June 2003.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Judy MacArthur Clark". The signature is written in a cursive style.

*Judy MacArthur Clark
Chairwoman
May 2003*

What does the Council do?

The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) is an independent advisory body established by Government in 1979. Its terms of reference are to keep under review the welfare of farm animals on agricultural land, at market, in transit and at the place of slaughter; and to advise Government of any legislative or other changes that may be necessary.

The Council can also investigate any topic falling within this remit, communicate freely with outside bodies, the European Commission and the public and publish its advice independently.



Our members (see Appendix A) are drawn from a wide range of disciplines and occupations and serve in a personal capacity, not as representatives of any organisation or interest group.

A key element is our ability to act independently; we may pursue any topic we regard as important to the welfare of farm animals.

When embarking on a new investigation, we consult a wide range of interest groups. We carefully consider written advice and take verbal evidence from those with specific expertise. Wherever possible we use relevant scientific evidence to aid us. This is carefully balanced with information gained from industry experience, visits by members of FAWC to farms and other agricultural businesses and guidance from experts. Where there is insufficient scientific knowledge, we may recommend funding of research and development to fill the gaps.

In considering the welfare conditions under which farm animals are kept, we are guided by ideals that have become known as the Five Freedoms:

1. FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THIRST

– by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.

2. FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT

– by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.

3. FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY OR DISEASE

– by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.

4. FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOUR

– by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.

5. FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS

– by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

Council's advice

Broiler leg health

On 16 April 2002, the Chairwoman wrote to Ministers setting out Council's reaction to the industry's report on its major field study into levels of broiler chicken leg health. The study had been undertaken by the industry in response to recommendations made in FAWC's 1992 Report on the Welfare of Broiler Chickens. At that time, Council called for steps to ensure a significant reduction in the number and severity of leg problems.

FAWC appreciates the substantial effort that went into the study and the subsequent statistical analysis of the data collected. We look forward to formal publication of the analysis in a peer-reviewed journal to confirm its status in scientific terms.

Despite practical problems with the methodology of the study over its 7-year duration, FAWC accepts the statistical conclusion from the report that the mean incidence of leg problems declined over the period of the study. This was the primary outcome that Council looked to the industry to deliver.

Overall average figures, of course, obscure the variation across the industry. We remain concerned about the high levels of leg problems recorded on some units. The causes of such problems need investigation and efforts made to implement best management practice. To this end we welcome a substantial Defra-funded and industry supported research project to look into the prevalence, risk factors and management practices associated with lameness in broiler chickens.

Response to the recommendations of the Curry Commission report

In its response to the Defra consultation on sustainable food and farming in July 2002, FAWC reiterated its concern about the lack of emphasis placed on animal welfare and the tendency to subsume it within food safety and environmental issues. The Council also highlighted that animal health is a part of animal welfare and stressed the need for a cohesive national welfare and health strategy. This strategy should cover not just exotic diseases but also endemic diseases, which have severe welfare implications, such as lameness and sheep scab.

FAWC recognised the positive opportunity offered to progress animal welfare standards and welcomed in particular one of the main themes of 'reconnecting the supply chain'. This is entirely in harmony with the concept originally enunciated by FAWC regarding the 'welfare standards of the food we eat'. This enables all consumers to express concerns about the welfare provenance of livestock products consumed through informed purchasing choices.

The FAWC response also focused on areas which Council consider should be brought into the forefront of Government thinking in relation to animal welfare and the food chain, such as:

- increasing training opportunities, particularly in relation to the development of 'stockmanship' expertise through continuous professional development and the vital part that this plays in ensuring the welfare of farm animals;
- consideration of the potential impact of diversification on animal welfare given that novel production systems may have inherent welfare problems;
- information from audits of baseline animal welfare requirements as well as higher welfare standards for niche markets, feeding into the welfare surveillance system; and
- the need for whole farm plans, including herd health plans (produced with veterinary input), aimed at incremental improvement of the welfare and health of farm animals, and a vastly improved culture of biosecurity.

Enriched cages for laying hens

In December 2002, FAWC responded to the Defra consultation on the future of enriched cages for laying hens. FAWC believes that further research is necessary into the parameters of 'enrichment' that would provide satisfactory welfare standards, and into the design and development of improved cages, before any final judgement could be made about their acceptability. In the meantime it remains concerned about the adequacy of current designs of enriched cages.

Whilst looking for guidance from welfare science, however, FAWC is not convinced that research which simply looks at different components of welfare on a piecemeal basis will provide the answers needed. Information that relates to the overall welfare outcomes, both in cage and non-cage environments is required

with a framework for assessing the trade-offs between different welfare parameters and (ideally) a methodology for producing an overall 'welfare index'.

Research on enrichment conducted over past years has not alleviated FAWC concerns over the welfare impact of restricting the hens' natural behaviour patterns. There is inevitably an element of welfare challenge inherent in all modern commercial egg production systems and FAWC believes that the acceptability of enriched cages has ultimately to be considered in the context of the welfare characteristics of alternative egg production methods. Such assessments must be rooted as far as possible in careful science-based measurements of welfare. Until the findings of such research are available FAWC could find no unequivocal basis on which to justify or to dismiss the concept of enriched cages.

Advice to Ministers on Welfare Implications for Low Value and Surplus Farm Animals

FAWC provided advice in April 2001 stressing the need for development of a long term strategy for the humane disposal of low value and surplus animals. It was recognised that the valuable service provided by the knacker industry, the rendering industry and hunt kennels in relation to the disposal of casualty, emergency and fallen stock had been greatly reduced with the introduction and controls relating to Specified Risk Material (SRM) and the reduction in value of salvaged by-products.

FAWC also anticipated the impact of EU legislation in relation to on-farm burial and recommended the establishment of a fully integrated and auditable national scheme for the collection and disposal of fallen casualty or emergency animals, which is also capable of providing a disposal route for unwanted calves and cull ewes at times of depressed prices. Amongst other recommendations FAWC offered timely advice to Ministers on the need to consider all available options for the funding of such a scheme; and to examine the operation and funding of national collection and disposal schemes in other Member States to consider if any provided an appropriate model for GB.

The new EU Animal By-products legislation which came into force on 1 May 2003, bans routine on-farm burial and the burning of animal carcasses, apart from exemptions for remote areas of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. We note that the Government has

recently offered to subsidise a national fallen stock subscription scheme if there is sufficient uptake by the industry. Based upon the dearth of information so far available, we do have some concerns about the scope and effectiveness of this scheme. If it does not meet the requirements that we identified in our 2001 report (i.e. disposal of unwanted live animals as well as carcasses) in an efficient and humane manner, it will fail to address this major animal welfare problem.

It is also worth reiterating in this context the final recommendation made by FAWC in 2001 that an industry action group be established, co-sponsored by the relevant Government Departments to consider the issues raised by the disposal of low value, fallen, casualty and emergency animals.

Responses to consultations

The volume of FAWC's responses to consultations has shown a marked increase over the last two years, largely due to a marked increase in the demand for our advice. Most of our responses are available on the FAWC Website: www.fawc.org.uk.

Plans to modernise animal welfare legislation

The new Defra remit covering the welfare of all animals (except those used in experiments) logically suggests a single animal welfare Act consolidating and updating all the existing legislation. The opportunity should also be taken to enhance enforcement. There should be consistency across the English legislation and that enacted by the devolved administrations.

FAWC's advice addressed calls for an offence of conduct "likely to cause" unnecessary pain or distress. This could be applied where welfare was compromised but the point of unnecessary pain or distress had not yet been reached. An alternative approach also considered was that of a duty of care towards animals. Both approaches have merit but would need tight definition in law.

A number of suggestions were also made to improve enforcement powers, for example, by increasing time limits for investigations, updating welfare codes, closing loopholes around disqualification from keeping livestock, increasing sentences handed down and preventing the misuse of biotechnology in animal breeding (a separate FAWC report on the latter is expected in autumn 2003). FAWC also re-iterated recommendations made in its 1990 Enforcement Report (updated in 1999).

Review of Defra's science based agencies

Council commented on the effectiveness of animal disease and welfare surveillance programmes run by the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA). Welfare surveillance was thought to be too closely tied to disease surveillance and did not seem to warrant sufficient attention in itself within the programme. Council recommended a separate and properly targeted approach to animal welfare surveillance (this recommendation was to be repeated in a later

consultation response specifically aimed at a proposed health and welfare veterinary surveillance strategy). FAWC also commented that VLA's facilities might lend themselves successfully to more animal welfare research than was usually carried out there.

Draft code of recommendations for the welfare of dairy cattle

In its response to consultation in July 2002, FAWC was keen that the appropriate recommendations from its 1997 Report on the Welfare of Dairy Cattle be taken on board in the code. Council also offered detailed comments on the text of the code.

Priorities board for publicly funded research

FAWC advised, in September 2002, that strategic and applied research needed to be better co-ordinated and that the appropriate expertise be directed at generating the new direction in which publicly funded research should be moving. Research, from all sources in the UK, also needed to be monitored to ensure its relevancy to Government's priorities, particularly to the Curry Report themes of reconnection and sustainability. FAWC was, unsurprisingly, keen that animal welfare research be a prominent feature in assessing the sustainability of any system.

Release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

In September 2002 Council responded to a consultation on the implementation of Directive 2001/18/EC on the release of GMOs. FAWC expressed its disappointment that, despite previous calls from Council, applications for consent to release GM animals still did not require an animal welfare risk assessment to be carried out relating to the welfare of the GM animal itself and any domestic or wild populations it may affect.

FAWC supports the view expressed in the Animal Procedures Committee's Biotechnology Report (2000) that GM techniques should not be used in ways that are disrespectful of the integrity of animals, here or abroad. We also support calls made by the Agriculture and Environment Biotechnology Commission in 2002 for monitoring and control of any GM or cloned animals entering commercial use via domestic

development or importation. FAWC is currently developing proposals for a framework through which these controls could be applied.

Proposals by the European Commission for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

In its response to the Defra consultation on the legislative texts for CAP reform in February 2003, FAWC welcomed the emphasis placed on meeting mandatory animal welfare standards as one of the cross compliance requirements. This is in accordance with the view, long held by Council, that support payments to livestock farmers should be targeted so as to encourage animal welfare.

FAWC believes that a single farm payment subject to a robust system of cross compliance will serve to improve welfare inspection and ensure action on non-compliance. The response also highlighted the need to ensure that the cross compliance framework is constructed so as to ensure the development of appropriate criteria for the implementation of a proper enforcement protocol.

FAWC welcomed the proposed introduction of a new animal welfare measure, alongside the agri-environment measures to help producers improve the welfare of their animals beyond the legal minimum. Proposals to improve communication of information about legislation and best practice were also welcomed by FAWC. We hope that every effort will be made to seize the opportunities to develop and enhance animal welfare during negotiations aimed at reaching agreement on these proposals.

Proposed Veterinary Surveillance Strategy for the UK

Council sees a veterinary surveillance strategy as an integral part of Defra's proposed Animal Health and Welfare Strategy and the work towards sustainable farming and food. As such it is a vital information gathering tool informing two of Government's key strategies.

Surveillance should be aimed at exotic diseases, as they pose major welfare risks, but should also target endemic diseases that affect the welfare of many animals on farm over long periods of time. Council

firmly believes that there is a need for specific animal welfare surveillance as a distinctly resourced activity within the Veterinary Surveillance plan and not simply an add-on to disease inspections.

Official and private veterinarians will need to be effectively co-ordinated to successfully implement any strategy for veterinary surveillance.

Animal Health and Welfare Strategy

FAWC has been preparing a response to Defra's major consultation exercise on its vision for an integrated health and welfare strategy for GB. Issues likely to be raised are the need for animal welfare to be an equal partner with animal health, that veterinary surveillance will be a key tool for informing the strategy, the need to define the key responsibilities of all stakeholders and a holistic approach on the farm with animal health and welfare plans playing a major role.

Working Groups

The Council carries out detailed reviews in small working groups comprising a cross section of members. There is significant responsibility on these members to provide thoroughly researched and carefully considered advice for discussion and endorsement by Council.

Reports are expected on Welfare of Livestock at Slaughter, Welfare in Markets and on Welfare Implications of Animal Breeding and Biotechnologies, during 2003, with a second report on the Animal Welfare Implications of Farm Assurance Schemes in 2004.

Slaughter



Some members of the slaughter group on a visit

With the end of the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak, the Slaughter Working Group was able to resume its practical evidence gathering. Visits to see Shechita, Halal, ostrich, deer, horse and wild boar slaughter were scheduled during the review period and the Group continued to gather oral evidence from interested parties. The final stages of drafting were reached during the preparation of this review and the slaughter report will be published in June 2003.

Farm Assurance

A questionnaire was sent to 1,500 livestock producers in England to seek views on their attitudes to Farm Assurance Schemes. A similar exercise is due to be conducted in Scotland and Wales. Analysis of responses to these questionnaires will provide the group with an indication of the impact that farm assurance has had on producer perception and practice in relation to animal welfare.

FAWC's second report on welfare assurance is due to be produced in 2004. The Group has looked into the animal welfare implications of organic certification schemes and is seeking to engage the key players in the food service and food processing sectors to elicit their attitudes to farm assurance in general and animal welfare in particular.

Strategy and Communication

The Group is responsible for organising FAWC representation at Agricultural Shows, reviewing the content of the Annual Review and the arrangements for the annual FAWC Open Meeting, which is due to be held this year on 18 June at the Mary Sumner House, 24 Tufton Street, Westminster.

During the review period FAWC was represented at the Pig and Poultry Fair and Sheep 2002. Members of Council and the Secretariat met and talked to many members of the public and distributed copies of FAWC's Reports and Annual Reviews.

FAWC has long recognised the importance of good stockmanship in ensuring high standards of welfare. It has now been decided to produce a report that will consider the mechanisms for enhancing the quality of stockmanship in relation to animal welfare.



FAWC stand at Sheep 2002

Research and Development

The Research and Development Working Group has met in Edinburgh as well as in London during the review period, emphasising FAWC's advisory role to Government in England, Scotland and Wales. The Working Group Chairman visited the Veterinary Laboratories Agency site at Weybridge to see at first hand how the Defra policy on the treatment of animals in scientific procedures was implemented.

Much consideration during the review period has been given to producing proposals for a report on the welfare implications of animal breeding and biotechnologies. These proposals have been discussed with a number of other organisations including the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), the Agriculture and Environment Biotechnology Commission (AEBC), the Companion Animal Welfare Council (CAWC) and the Animal Procedures Committee (APC). The draft proposals will be refined to produce a FAWC report. It will also form part of advice to Government on recommendations from the AEBC report on Animals and Biotechnology (2002).

Markets and Transport

Working Group members have visited a livestock market, assembly centre and staging post in France as well as a livestock market in the Irish Republic in order to obtain a European perspective. Our consultation exercise in October 2002, which sought views on the welfare issues surrounding the marketing and transfer of livestock – post FMD – attracted about 20 responses.



Some members of the Markets & Transport Group at a French livestock market

The Group is considering the impact of various pieces of legislation which come into play when animals are collected or held together at markets, assembly centres, staging posts, collection centres or any other animal gathering. The Group will be making recommendations aimed at improving the welfare of animals at markets and other animal gatherings in a forthcoming FAWC Report on the Welfare of Animals at Markets. This is due to be published towards the end of 2003.



Markets and Transport Group's visit to the Irish Republic

Poultry Issues

The Poultry Issues Working Group continues to press for publication, in a peer-reviewed journal, of the statistical analysis of the industry's broiler chicken leg health survey. This is promised soon. The Group will monitor the progress of the Defra funded, and industry supported, research project underway to determine prevalence, risk factors and management practises linked to broiler leg problems.

As a result of a request from Elliot Morley, the Poultry Issues Group was asked to prepare advice on the acceptability of enriched cages for laying hens. This advice was passed to Ministers in December 2002 and a summary is to be found earlier in this review.

The Chairman of the Working group is participating in the Minister's Action Plan on Beak Trimming for Laying Hens.

When resources permit, the Poultry Issues Group will resume its review of issues arising from the 1997 Report on the Welfare of Laying Hens, particularly skeletal health and the implications during lay and for spent hens.

How the Council works

Membership and Appointments

Appointments to the Council are made according to procedures laid down in the Code of Practice produced by the Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments.

Register of members' interests

The Council's work covers a wide range of issues connected with the agricultural industry, animal welfare organisations, research bodies and the veterinary profession. In order to avoid any concern that members' interests might adversely affect the advice given by Council, information about significant and relevant interests of the membership is kept on a register, copies of which are available from the Secretariat. This register is updated annually. In addition to information on commercial interests a record is kept of relevant non-commercial interests, such as membership of organisations whose work may overlap with the Council's area of interest.

Guidance to members

On appointment, members receive a package of guidance about matters such as working procedures, guiding principles, working with the media, representing Council, networking, fees and expenses. Incorporated in the guidance is a Code of Practice for Members, which is written with full regard to the seven principles of public life identified by the Nolan Committee in its Report on Standards in Public Life and the recommendations made by the Phillips Inquiry Report relevant to advisory bodies.

Workload

During 2002 Council and its working groups held 43 meetings and conducted 20 days of visits to various agricultural premises.

Costs

The work of the Farm Animal Welfare Council is financed by Defra, which also provides the Secretariat. During the financial year 2002/2003 the total expenditure on the Council by government was £349,414. This sum comprised £109,210 for member's

fees, travel and related costs; £200,818 for Secretariat salaries, travel and other costs; £33,386 for Defra advisers and consultants; and £6000 for printing and overheads.

Secretariat

The FAWC Secretariat is staffed by officials on secondment from Defra. The Secretary is Kumu Adhihetty and the other members of the Secretariat team are Richard Aram, Barbara Silberstein and Stephen Lyus.

The Council welcomes approaches from organisations planning events such as conferences or seminars. The Secretariat can provide copies of FAWC material on request. Many members carry with them a wealth of expertise about farm animal welfare, and if you would like us to be represented at appropriate events, please get in touch. The Council is keen to develop an effective partnership with the media, and we welcome press approaches, routed through the Secretariat.

Contact us

If you would like to be sent any of our reports, or to find out more about the Council please contact:

The Farm Animal Welfare Council

Area 511

1A Page Street

LONDON

SW1P 4PQ

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7904 6534

Fax: +44 (0) 20 7904 6993

Email: stephen.j.lyus@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.fawc.org.uk

Appendix A

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP (May 2003)

Chairwoman

Dr Judy MacArthur Clark, veterinary surgeon and adviser on biomedical science and ethics. Veterinary Director of BioZone Ltd. Past-President and currently a member of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and a former member of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council.

Members

Ian Baker, senior partner in the farm animal department of a large multidisciplinary veterinary practice in Buckinghamshire and past-President of the British Cattle Veterinary Association.

Rosemary Berry, pedigree Texel sheep breeder, former National Vice-Chairman and Central Executive Member of the Women's Farming Union with responsibility for animal welfare.

John Don, livestock and arable farmer from Aberdeenshire. Convenor of the Scottish Landowners Federation and a former Council Member of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland.

Professor Peter English, Professor of Animal Science and Husbandry at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Aberdeen. Also involved with research on the education, training and motivation of stockpeople or farm animal carers.

Graham Godbold, Trading Standards Manager for Shropshire County Council with over twenty years experience of animal health and welfare enforcement and administration. Former Secretary of the Local Authority Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services' National Animal Health and Welfare Panel.

Eddie Harper, self-employed livestock transport consultant in Somerset, and currently National Chairman of the Livestock Group of the Road Haulage Association.

David Henderson, formerly Head of the Division of Clinical Studies and Director of Farms, Moredun Research Institute, past-President of the Sheep Veterinary Society.

Victoria Hird, Policy Director of Sustain: the Alliance for Better Food and Farming.

James Hook, Managing Director of a firm in Oxfordshire specialising in broiler chick production. A chartered surveyor by training and currently Chairman of the British Poultry Breeders and Hatcheries Association.

Professor Alistair Lawrence, research scientist who heads the Animal Behavioural Sciences Department at the Scottish Agricultural College in Edinburgh.

Stephen Lister, partner in a poultry veterinary practice in Norfolk and a Trustee of the British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation.

Gareth Lloyd, Chartered Surveyor and livestock auctioneer, with practical farming experience. Regional Board Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Vice-Chairman of RICS Wales. Member of the Lord Chancellor's Panel of Agricultural Arbitrators. Member of RICS Rural Policy Panel.

Richard Maunder, Operations Director of a meat and poultry wholesale company in Devon.

Professor John McInerney, OBE, Emeritus Glanely Professor of Agricultural Policy and former Director of the Agricultural Economics Unit, University of Exeter.

Miriam Parker, Director of Livestockwise – a specialist Animal Welfare and Systems Consultancy. Former Technical Director of the Humane Slaughter Association. Member of the Meat Hygiene Service Advisory Committee. Agricultural scientist, owner of a small pedigree sheep flock.

Dr Martin Potter, Head of Farm Animal Department, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Barbara Smith, a member of the Women's Food and Farming Union, and past Chairman of its Dairy Committee, a member of the CBI Regional Council and European Union of Women. Past-Chairman of the Animal Welfare Committee of the National Council of Women and past County Chairman of the Cheshire NFU.

Michael Vaughan, retired partner in a mixed animal veterinary practice in Devon. Past-President of the British Cattle Veterinary Association.

The following members retired at the end of 2002/3:

Professor Stephen Clark, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Liverpool. Former member of the committee to consider the Ethical Implications of Emerging Technologies in the Breeding of Farm Animals (the Banner Committee). Member of the Home Office's Animal Procedures Committee.

Tony Gray, formerly Chief Executive and Principal of Brooksby Melton College in Leicestershire.

Dr Jane Guise, Chief Executive of the Royal Bath and West Agricultural Show. Farm Animal research scientist with specialist interest in production systems.

We would like to thank them for their contributions to the work of FAWC.

Appendix B

PUBLICATIONS

Foot and Mouth Disease 2001 and Animal Welfare: Lessons for the Future, 2002. PB 6455

Interim Report on the Animal Welfare Implications of Farm Assurance Schemes, 2001. PB 5797

Advice to Ministers on the Welfare Implications for Low Value and Surplus Livestock. 2001.

Report on the Implications of Cloning for the Welfare of Farmed Livestock, 1998. PB 4132

Report on the Welfare of Broiler Breeders, 1998. PB 3907

Report on the Welfare of Dairy Cattle, 1997. PB 3426

Report on the Welfare of Laying Hens, 1997. PB 3221

Report on the Welfare of Farmed Fish, 1996. PB 2765

Report on the Welfare of Pigs Kept Outdoors, 1996. PB 2608

Report on the Welfare of Turkeys, 1995. PB 2033

Report on the Welfare of Sheep, 1994. PB 1755

Report on the Priorities for Animal Welfare Research and Development, 1993. PB 1310

Report on the Welfare of Broiler Chickens, 1992. PB 0910

Report on the Welfare of Laying Hens in Colony Systems, 1991. PB 0734

Report on the European Commission Proposals on the Transport of Animals, 1991. PB 0687

Advice to Ministers on the Handling and Transport of Poultry, 1990. PB 0125

Report of the Enforcement Working Group, 1990. PB 0124

Assessment of Pig Production Systems, 1988

Advice to Agricultural Ministers on Transportation of Unfit Animals, 1988

Report on the Priorities in Animal Welfare Research and Development, 1988

An Assessment of Egg Production Systems, 1986

Report on the Welfare of Livestock at Markets, 1986

Report on the Welfare of Livestock when Slaughtered by Religious Methods, 1985

Report on the Welfare of Farmed Deer, 1985

Report on the Welfare of Livestock (Red Meat Animals) at the Time of Slaughter, 1984

Report on the Welfare of Poultry at the Time of Slaughter, 1982

Advice to the Agriculture Ministers of Great Britain on the Need to Control Certain Mutilations of Farm Animals, 1981

Report on the Animal Welfare Implications of the Harvesting of Deer Antlers in Velvet, 1980

Printed for the Farm Animal Welfare Council by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Printed in the UK, June 2003, on material containing 80% post-consumer waste and 20% Elemental Chlorine Free pulp.

Copies of this and other Council publications can be obtained from:

The Farm Animal Welfare Council Secretariat,
Area 511, 1A Page Street, London SW1P 4PQ
Tel: +44 (020) 7904 6534
www.fawc.org.uk

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PB 8348