



Beef & Lamb Standards

1st October 2014
Version 3.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Beef & Lamb Scheme Standards, part of the Red Tractor Food Assurance Scheme assuring food safety, animal welfare, hygiene and environmental protection through every part of the food chain.

These Standards have been written and revised by our Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in consultation with customers, farmer representatives and the wider industry to ensure they are clear and provide meaningful, credible farm assurance for all. This is essential with the increasing demand for traceability of food, growing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues in livestock production and a need to minimise pesticide residues.

For more information about the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme visit www.redtractorassurance.org.uk

GUIDE

Scheme members are advised this manual must be read in conjunction with the 'How the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme Works' leaflet which details the Rules of the Scheme that all members are bound by.

The standards are organised in sections. The AIM of each standard or group of standards is clearly explained. All of the words against each standard including the column 'How you will be measured' form part of the standard.

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. B or L for Beef & Lamb) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

Key – those standards which have greater significance (all other standards are normal)

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

New – a completely new standard which the member must now adhere to

Revised – a standard that has changed and requires the member to take some different or additional action to before

Upgraded – the standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard

Appendix – this is referenced in the 'How you will be measured' column and indicates that additional information is provided in the Appendices at the back of this manual

R - this icon indicates that a record is required




Where to find help - at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on www.redtractorassurance.org.uk will automatically take you to the right documents and sources of more help).


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| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|---|
| AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production | | |
| <p>DP.a Producers must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Beef and Lamb Standards available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards | |
| <p>DP.b A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed and/or water equipment failing – fire – power cuts – extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow) – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers) – pollution incident ■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers ■ Key staff have access to plan | <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency plan |
| <p>DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Beef and Lamb Standards</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other ■ Complaints including, but not limited to, medicine residue levels, dirty stock, welfare and environmental issues ■ System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again | <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints record |
| <p>DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use (Upgraded)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, buildings and grazing land, including that used seasonally ■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and where applicable have added them to your Red Tractor membership ■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following where relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – previous use – recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge and chicken manure) – physical hazards – noxious weeds – possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock – downstream watercourses | |
| <p>Where to find help</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires - Protecting Farm Animal Welfare' ■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather ■ For additional practical guidance on dealing with livestock in droughts and flooding visit www.eblex.org.uk/returns | |


STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)

| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|
| AIM: All staff (including, but not limited to, full and part-time and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the activities they do | |
| SC.a Key Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision or explanation of the tasks they will carry out For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. medicine treatments) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given |
| SC.b The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required (New) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have any staff they are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed Refresher training is implemented immediately if issues are found |
| SC.b.1 Recommendation It is recommended that a formal, documented annual review is undertaken (New) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual, documented assessment of skills and competency |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review form |
| SC.c Records of training must be kept | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name start date (if applicable) training given/ events attended/ experience date of training who provided the training Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record Records kept for two years after staff member has left employment |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training record |
| SC.d Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided (New) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour provider agreement |
| Where to find help  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For further information on Gangmasters Licensing and to check the licence status of a labour provider visit www.gla.defra.gov.uk |


TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|
| AIM: Clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability | |
| TI.a Key Cattle must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle are double tagged within 20 days of birth (first tag within 36 hours of birth if dairy bred) and have a UK passport Births, deaths and movements are recorded in up-to-date herd records and notified to the national database within the required timeframe (e.g. BCMS – within 27 days of birth, 7 days of death and 3 days of movement) Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herd records Movement records |
| TI.a.1 Key Sheep must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheep are identified by an approved method within the required timeframe A holding register (paper or electronic) is kept up-to-date and covers: holding details, tag replacements, movements, deaths, annual inventory (on the holding as at 1st Dec each year), individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation Sheep movements are reported (paper or electronic) within 3 days of movement. Received paper movement documentation is kept for three years |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding register Movement records |



| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|---|---|--|--|
| AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery | | | |
| TI.b Key Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation (e.g. ARAMS1) ■ Documentation is carried for all journeys on/off the farm (unless less than 50km, by the member transporting own livestock) that states movement details (holdings moved from and to, number of livestock, movement date, vehicle identification) ■ Food Chain Information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market) ■ You make your customers aware of the origin of your stock in order that they can fulfill the obligations of the food labelling regulations | |
| AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status | | | |
| TI.c Key Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured ■ Livestock sent for slaughter are kept on beef and lamb assured farms for the minimum residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep) ■ Livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assured ■ Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured, either under the farm scheme, the Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent). Hauliers' membership numbers are known ■ Only livestock that meet the above criteria are sold as farm assured | |
| TI.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm</i> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Holdings are assured to the RTA Beef and Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme</i> ■ <i>Checks are made to verify the holding that livestock originates from is assured</i> | |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit www.gov.uk/animal-identification-movement-and-tracing-regulations ■ To complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers | |


VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|---|--|---|
| AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk | | | |
| VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor ■ Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals | <div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ External contractor agreement |
| VC.b Bait must be used responsibly (Revised) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence ■ Plan includes map/ location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination | <div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bait plan |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code ■ For more guidance on vermin control see Rodent Control in Agriculture – an HGCA Guide | |

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|---|--|
| AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all livestock, including youngstock and those close to giving birth | | |
| HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards ■ Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock | |
| HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Well ventilated housing (minimal high humidity, no build-up of odours and a comfortable temperature) ■ Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/ extreme cold | |
| HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Floor surfaces are sound and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury ■ Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non-slatted lying areas provided to breeding cows, in-calf heifers and calves ■ Manhole covers/ drains that livestock have access to are maintained | |
| HF.d Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding ■ All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specification | |
| HF.d.1 Safe, suitable and legal bedding is provided in lying areas (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive ■ Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided ■ Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper ■ Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept | <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; line-height: 20px;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, Waste Transfer Notes |
| HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate lighting available to inspect animals at all times ■ Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial). A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily ■ Torches/ fixed lighting available for inspection | |
| AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements | | |
| HF.f Housing must be of sufficient size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal ■ Cubicle design and size suitable for the animal breed and size ■ Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch ■ See Appendix for recommended space allowances | |
| HF.f.1 Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Untethered exercise is provided daily ■ Tethers do not cause pain and allow livestock sufficient space to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position, stretch and groom without hindrance | |
| HF.g Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Group sizes allow recognition and attention ■ Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/ calf and ewe/ lamb) ■ Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/ isolated) ■ Fractious or fully horned cattle not mixed with unfamiliar groups or removed from group if there is evidence of injury or bullying ■ Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned) | |




| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|
| AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities | | |
| HF.h Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges and a complete floor Sheep dipping facility securely covered |
| HF.i There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities available to separate ewe/ cow from the rest of the group if necessary Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly Lighting allows close inspection of livestock Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use where livestock give birth |
| HF.j Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate lighting Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards |
| AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops) | | |
| HF.k Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather Well-drained lying areas |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information on housing and handling facilities is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit www.eblex.org.uk/returns |

FEED AND WATER (FW)

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|--|--|
| AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health | | |
| FW.a Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal |
| FW.a.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/ lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum (Revised) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System in place to ensure that colostrum is received as soon as possible after birth, but at least within 6 hours of birth. Best practice is that colostrum is received within 2 hours Alternative sources of colostrum are accessible in event of the dam not being able to provide (e.g. sourced from another dam (fresh/ frozen), artificial) |
| FW.b Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is enough feeding space per animal or animals are fed ad-lib See Appendix for recommended space allowances |
| FW.c Key Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water (Revised) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water supply is sufficient to cover times of peak demand e.g. during hot weather/ lactation and there is sufficient trough space/ drinkers for the number of livestock Water is easily accessible to livestock and troughs do not obstruct walkways and feeding areas and do not have the potential to cause injury to livestock A back-up source of water is available where private water supplies (e.g. boreholes) are used (e.g. mains water) Grazing livestock have access to troughs or natural water sources |

| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|---|
| AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable | | |
| FW.d Key Feed must be suitable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ■ No non-permitted materials are used, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters – no animal products or by-products (mammalian, avian or fish) with the exception of fish oils and milk products – no rejected food that contain meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery) – no catering waste, including used cooking oils | |
| FW.e Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent – bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/ licks (with the exception of rock salt), supplements and milk replacers - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant if compounded by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights from a merchant - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent – processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus – hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants – roots and vegetable/ fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix | |
| FW.e.1 Recommendation <i>When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme (Revised)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport</i> ■ <i>Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration</i> | |
| FW.f Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As a minimum your records contain (where applicable) supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number | <div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years |
| AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed | | |
| FW.g When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For total mixed rations (TMR) that incorporate forages or moist feeds produced on a daily basis, produce a record of the ingredients and quantities and update it when the mix changes ■ For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records including ingredients, quantities and mixing dates are kept for every batch mixed ■ Forage only or single feeds mixed with water do not require records | <div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Home mixing feed records kept for 2 years |




| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| FW.h When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept ■ For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept ■ Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use ■ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – representative; you have taken small samples from several different points – of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb – free from contamination – identifiable; labelled with feed details and date – stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration | | |
| FW.i If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feedingstuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs ■ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan, if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements and preservatives – pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of feed additives, at high concentration ■ If you are incorporating medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Authority approval ■ HACCP ■ Quality Control Plan ■ VMD approval |
| FW.j Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors’ NAAC registration number |
| FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All feeding equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose ■ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication | | |
| AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination | | | | |
| FW.l Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination ■ Storage facilities protect, as far as possible, against the harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin ■ In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered or shatterproof bulbs are used ■ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate ■ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled bulk storage or bags | | |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For advice on maintaining feed safety and quality see the Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding ■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit www.aictradeassurance.org.uk ■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene regulation visit www.food.gov.uk ■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit www.naac.co.uk | | |

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)


| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|---|--|--|
| AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing | | |
| AH.a Key A Livestock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is farm specific and available to all staff looking after livestock ■ Include plans to prevent and control diseases and parasites ■ Include plans to manage young animals (including husbandry procedures) and euthanasia ■ Updated as and when changes occur ■ Details of what should be included in the Health Plan can be found in the relevant Appendix | R ■ Health Plan |
| AH.a.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that Livestock Health Plans are written in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Recommended that all involved with livestock management are involved</i> | |
| AH.b Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicine records – including reason for treatment – culling and mortality records and possible reasons for culling/ mortality – abattoir feedback (where provided) | R ■ Medicine records ■ Holding register ■ Fallen stock records ■ Kill sheets |
| AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review of records to collate data and identify key issues ■ Identification of actions to control identified issues | R ■ Health Review: Beef Lamb |
| AH.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that an annual livestock health and performance review is undertaken by the vet (New)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>The vet reviews records, sees livestock and makes recommendations to improve on identified issues</i> | |
| AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed | | |
| AH.d Key The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed (applies to any livestock including unmarketable youngstock and planned culls) ■ Unmarketable livestock have their welfare needs met prior to humane euthanasia | |
| AH.e The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least minimum daily checks for livestock outside, twice daily inside. Increased checks for newborns and those about to give birth. Flock inspection frequency in extensive, upland areas appropriate to need ■ Checks made for signs of illness, injury and stress | |
| AH.f Key Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No electric goads in use ■ Dogs kept under control ■ Livestock handled quietly and calmly without excessive force | |
| AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people | | |
| AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry ■ You are satisfied that any contractors used, e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent | |
| AH.h Key All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If prescription medicines are or have recently been used, the prescribing vet/ practice has visited within the last twelve months and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the vet has seen the livestock under their care – the vet has discussed and reviewed records related to your purchase and use of medicines and antibiotics ■ It is recommended that all farms receive an annual veterinary visit | R ■ Vet invoice/ diary date/ contract |




| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|---|--|
| AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock | | | |
| AH.i Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock that are sick from a non-infectious condition or injured are treated either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities ■ For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main herd/ flock ■ If appropriate a vet has been involved | |
| AH.j Key Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a competent person (Revised) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods ■ The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within 60 minutes drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Euthanasia policy in the Health Plan |
| AH.k Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Segregation facilities for livestock that are sick or injured from a non-infectious condition are available at all times. Facilities can be situated within/ close to other livestock housing and in some cases a field may be suitable ■ Isolation facilities for livestock suffering from an infectious condition are available for use within three hours. The facility is capable of cleansing and disinfection, is a building/ part of a building that shares no airspace with other livestock housing, does not allow direct contact with any other animal and its drainage prevents contamination of other livestock areas ■ Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water ■ Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements | |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep and at www.gov.uk/animal-welfare, www.gov.uk/sheep-and-goat-welfare and www.gov.uk/cattle-welfare-regulations ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk, www.eblex.org.uk/returns www.gov.uk/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention ■ Guidance on euthanasia can be found at www.hsa.org.uk | |

ARTIFICIALLY REARED YOUNGSTOCK (CALVES AND LAMBS) (CR)

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|---|--|
| AIM: The welfare needs of calves and lambs in artificial rearing systems are met | | | |
| CR.a Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The housing area and pens are, or allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment. Flooring is non-slip and maintained. – effectively ventilated and lit – clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area – of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury – visual and tactile contact with other calves/ lambs (where there are 2 or more) – livestock over 8 weeks to be housed in groups of two or more where feasible – calves are not tethered except for group housed feeding and then only for a maximum of 1 hour. Tethers do not cause pain and allow calves to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position and groom without hindrance – calves are not muzzled | |


| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <p>CR.b Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare (Revised)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age ■ Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines ■ Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used ■ Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is being eaten ■ Youngstock given dry, fresh, clean feed from 8 days of age (latest) and receive a sufficient and wholesome diet post weaning ■ Individual buckets provided where bucket fed ■ Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach ■ Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition | |
| <p>CR.c Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to fresh, clean drinking water (Revised)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unrestricted access provided at all times | |
| <p>Where to find help</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For additional calf rearing guidance visit www.gov.uk/cattle-welfare-regulations and see Defra guide to Improving Calf Survival | |

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)


| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|--|---|
| <p>AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health</p> | | |
| <p>BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms (Revised)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A documented Farm Biosecurity Policy, which includes controls for the management of risks to the farm e.g. incoming stock, housing, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors ■ Grazing intervals in relevant Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to when applications to land are made. Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps ■ Farm dogs wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturers' recommendations ■ Disinfectant and cleaning equipment available on-farm for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities ■ If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite for transport to abattoirs, the animals' movement onto the holding is registered (and standstill periods are adhered to) or the animals are moved onto a holding licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order | <p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm Biosecurity Policy (can be part of health plan) ■ Records of dog worming (medicine records/ diary date) |
| <p>Where to find help</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit www.nadis.org.uk ■ For guidance on checks when purchasing stock visit www.eblex.org.uk/returns ■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention www.gov.uk/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers | |

ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)


| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|--|
| AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments | | |
| AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products or similar substances ■ Prescription Only Medicines (POM) are prescribed by a vet, labelled by a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person and used in accordance with the prescription ■ General Sales Medicines (non-prescription e.g. wormers) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions | |
| AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training | |
| AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines | | |
| AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container | |
| AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal | <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: inline-block;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine disposal records |
| AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) ■ For any medicated feed, a Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescription (MFSP) is kept for five years | <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: inline-block;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records ■ MFSP |
| AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control (including dog worming) are recorded ■ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the animal or group of animals to which administered – number of animals treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – date when animal(s)/ milk becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment | <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: inline-block;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine administration records |

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|---|---|---|--|
| AIM: Prevention of contamination in food | | | |
| AM.g Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired ■ Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period ■ Withdrawal period for 'off label' or cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 28 days for meat) | |
| AM.h Key Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock containing a broken needle is only sold for slaughter providing that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter – it is penned separately during transport – it is accompanied by a Food Chain Information declaration form which includes date of incident, product being used and site of injection | |
| AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures | | | |
| AM.i Key Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Husbandry procedures are carried out in accordance with the Appendix, including the specified time frames for methods and anaesthetic requirements | |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit www.ruma.org.uk ■ For guidance on veterinary medicine use including guidance on how to inject visit www.nadis.org.uk ■ For guidance on husbandry procedures see Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep | |

FALLEN STOCK (FS)

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease | | | |
| FS.a Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed | |
| FS.b Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where possible carcasses are stored in containers or covered | |
| FS.c Carcases must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk ■ Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector ■ Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration, unless a specific derogation has been issued by Defra/ AHVLA) ■ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the AHVLA | <div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collection records kept for 2 years ■ AHVLA Incinerator Approval |
| Where to find help |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit www.gov.uk | |

| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|---|--|
| AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation | | |
| <p>LT.a Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position ■ Non-slip flooring ■ Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable) ■ Free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) ■ Facilities that allow livestock to be inspected, including lighting (e.g. torch) ■ Adequate ventilation ■ Where used, partitions are sound. For journeys over 8 hours, partitions are provided. For journeys less than 8 hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individual or small groups of animals from injury ■ Vehicle is secure i.e. has side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board ■ Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce the risk of slipping ■ The steepness of internal and external ramps is such that welfare is not compromised for journeys over 50km: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves – vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather | |
| <p>LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport ■ Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring with/ without bedding material | |
| <p>LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock ■ Not tightly or loosely stocked ■ Legal stocking densities outlined in Appendix adhered to ■ Different species not carried in the same compartment | |
| <p>LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided ■ The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering – heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment – females who have given birth during the last 7 days – newborns with unhealed navels not transported. Calves (less than 10 days of age) and lambs (less than 1 week of age) not transported more than 100km. Calves less than 14 days not transported more than 8 hours | |
| AIM: Well managed transportation | | |
| <p>LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviour ■ For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys ■ For journeys over 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Species specific Certificate of Competence |
| <p>LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mobile phone and emergency contact numbers – in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contingency plan |


| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| LT.g A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to 8 hours A long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours | R | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transporter authorisation |
| LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to journeys less than 8 hours | R | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle approval certificate |
| AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease | | | |
| LT.i Key Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaned and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery unless vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day | | |
| Where to find help  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more information on animal transport regulations visit www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation | | |

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| AIM: A well maintained farm | | | |
| EC.a The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from livestock/ feed storage areas/ public access No unintended build-up of weeds. Noxious weeds in fields that livestock have access to under control Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung | | |
| AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes | | | |
| EC.b Key Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, sheep dip, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products Slurry pits/ lagoons have sufficient capacity (i.e. are not leaking or overflowing) and are fenced for animal safety All muck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or borehole that supplies water for human consumption, unless specifically exempted by the Environment Agency/ equivalent agency in devolved regions Fuel tanks banded where required by legislation Further information can be found in the relevant Appendix | | |
| EC.c Key All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) If discharging sheep dip on land, an authorisation is held | R | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incinerator Approval Waste Transfer Notes/ receipts Sheep dip authorisation |
| AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution | | | |
| EC.d Key PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pesticides insecticides fungicides herbicides molluscicides e.g. slug pellets Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed | | |



| STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>EC.e Key PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs ■ PPP store is fit for purpose (i.e. maintained and kept locked) ■ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging is broken they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with PPP spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding | |
| AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment | | |
| <p>EC.f Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable ■ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds | |
| <p>EC.f.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that you consider alternative ways of controlling weeds, crop pests and crop diseases (New)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Consideration is given, demonstrated by a completed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan</i> ■ <i>Relates to grazing, forage, conservation land and land producing crops for consumption on the farm</i> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPM plan |
| <p>EC.g PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatments ■ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held ■ <i>(Added on 1st Jan '16, amended 1st Apr '16)</i> Competence is demonstrated by holding City & Guilds NPTC (relevant Pesticide Application (PA) Certificates or equivalent) | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>(Amended 1st Apr '16)</i> City & Guilds NPTC certificates or equivalent |
| <p>EC.g.1 Recommendation <i>(Removed on 1st January)</i> <i>It is recommended that those who have Grandfather Rights hold relevant certificates of competence</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>One of the following NPTC certificates are held:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticides replacing Grandfather Rights</i> – <i>relevant Pesticide Application (PA) certificate</i> <p>Note: From the 26th Nov 2015, those with Grandfather Rights will no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. From this date it will be a legal requirement to hold certificates of competence</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates |
| <p>EC.h Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product (e.g. grazing interval) – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records |
| <p>EC.i All PPP application equipment must be maintained and from 26th Nov 2016 tested (Upgraded)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers ■ From 26th Nov 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boom sprayers have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 5 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) – foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 6 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) ■ Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates | <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates |

| STANDARDS | | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED | |
|--|--|--|--|
| EC.i.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that PPP application equipment is regularly checked to ensure accurate application</i> | | | |
| AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution | | | |
| EC.j Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway ■ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ■ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police immediately | |
| EC.k Key Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses ■ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole | |
| AIM: Fertilisers/ soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution | | | |
| EC.l Key Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land (Revised) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge ■ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use ■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept ■ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are spread to land | |
| | | R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices | |
| EC.m Key Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination or pollution | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with Appendices (Safe Applications to Land & Manure Management Plan) ■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered ■ Grazing and planting intervals in the Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to ■ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm | |
| | | R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manure Management Plan | |
| EC.m.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that all equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers is checked to ensure accurate application</i> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm</i> | |
| Where to find help  | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air – A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers ■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk ■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products ■ For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk ■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk ■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users ■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com ■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk ■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk ■ For guidance on fertiliser use see Defra Fertiliser Manual RB209 ■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool which can be found on the Environment Agency website ■ For guidance on sheep dip disposal see the Defra Groundwater Protection Code – use and disposal of sheep dip compounds ■ For more guidance on nutrient management, including templates visit www.nutrientmanagement.org | |



HOUSING SPACE ALLOWANCES

Outlined below are additional requirements and guidance relating to livestock housing and space allowances.

Cubicles

Cubicle housing systems must have at least one cubicle per animal unless there is adjacent, adequately-sized loose housing (it is recommended that there are at least 5% more cubicles than the number of cows). Cubicles must:

- be long enough and wide enough to allow comfortable rest without injury – but short enough to prevent fouling in the bed and narrow enough to prevent turning around or lying at angles
- accommodate the natural rising of the animal and not cause the animal injury as it rises

Passages must be wide enough to facilitate cow movement and the loafing area must be at least 120% of the cubicle lying area in size.

Cubicle size must be determined by the size of the animal. Outlined below are the recommended minimum dimensions.

| | Liveweight (kg) | Dimensions (m) | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Length | Width |
| Cows | <600kg | 2.4 | 1.15 |
| | >600kg | 2.5 | 1.20 |
| Youngstock/ Growing/ Finishing | 200 | 1.45 | 0.7 |
| | 300 | 1.70 | 0.85 |
| | 350 | 2.05 | 1.05 |
| | >350 | 2.1 | 1.10 |

Loose Housing

Group housing systems (including corrals) must be of sufficient size to allow all livestock to lie down simultaneously, ruminate, rise, turn around and stretch without difficulty. Recommended space allowances are outlined below. Cow space allowances would need to be increased where cows and calves are housed together.

| | Liveweight (kg) | Space allowance (m ² per head) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|
| | | Solid Floors | | Fully Slatted Floors |
| | | Bedded | Total (inc. bedding, feeding/ loafing) | |
| Dairy Cows* | 400-499 | 5.5 | 8.0 | NA (non-slatted lying areas must be provided) |
| | 500-599 | 6.0 | 8.5 | |
| | 600-699 | 6.5 | 9.0 | |
| | 700-799 | 7.0 | 10.0 | |
| | 800 + | 8.0 | 11.0 | |
| Suckler Cows | 400 | 3.50 | 4.9 | |
| | 500 | 4.25 | 5.85 | |
| Calves | 50-84 | | 1.5 | |
| | 85-140 | | 1.8 | |
| | 140-200 | | 2.4 | |
| Growing/ finishing/ Youngstock ** | 200-299 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| | 300-399 | 2.75 | 3.95 | 1.5 |
| | 400-499 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 |
| | 500-599 | 4.25 | 5.85 | 2.1 |
| | 600-699 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.3 |

* It is recommended that the space allowance for high yielding cows and cows in yards with a compromised design is increased (e.g. narrow access, poorly located water trough, excessive bedded area width). For a 700kg cow it is recommended the bedded area is increased to 9.5m²/ cow

** In-calf heifers must also have access to a non-slatted lying area

HOUSING SPACE ALLOWANCES

Individual Calf Pens

Calves kept in individual stalls, pens or hutches (except for those in isolation) must be allowed direct visual and tactile contact with other calves (where there are 2 or more calves on-farm). Calves must have sufficient space to stand up, lie down, turn around, stretch and groom. Recommended minimum dimensions are outlined in the table below.

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

All recommended space allowances for dairy cattle and calves have been taken from the British Standard BS 5502: 2005, or Dairy housing - a best practice guide (DairyCo).

Sheep

Sheep housing systems (including corrals and slatted flooring) must be of sufficient size to allow all livestock to lie down simultaneously, ruminate, rise, turn around and stretch without difficulty. Recommended space allowances are outlined below.

| | | space allowance (m ²) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lowland ewes 60-90kg liveweight | Ewe only | 1.2-1.4 per ewe |
| | With lambs at foot | 2.0-2.2 per ewe and lambs |
| Hill ewes 45-65kg liveweight | Ewe only | 1.0-1.2 per ewe |
| | With lambs at foot | 1.8-2.0 per ewe and lambs |
| Lambs | Upto 3 months | 0.5-0.6 per lamb |
| | 3 months to 12 months | 0.75-0.9 per lamb |
| Rams | | 1.5-2.0 per ram |

All recommended space allowances for sheep have been taken from the Code of Recommendations for Welfare of Sheep.

FEED TROUGH SPACE ALLOWANCE

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

Trough Space - Cattle (cm per head)

| Weight (kg) | Ration fed | Ad-lib / self feed |
|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| 200-299 | 40 | 15 |
| 300-399 | 50 | 15 |
| 400-499 | 55 | 19 |
| 500-599 | 60 | 24 |
| 600-699 | 67 | 28 |
| 700-799 | 70 | 32 |
| 800 and over | 75 | 32 |

Trough Space - Sheep (cm per head)

| Weight (kg) | Ration fed concentrates | Forages fed ad-lib |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Store / Finishing Lamb & Ewe Hoggs | 30 | 10-15 cm |
| Ewe - Small | 45 | 10-15 cm |
| Horned | 45 | 10-15 cm |
| Medium | 45 | 10-15 cm |
| Large | 50 | 10-15 cm |

Ration fed trough space allowance for cattle are taken from British Standard BS 5502: 2005 and for sheep from www.gov.uk

ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:

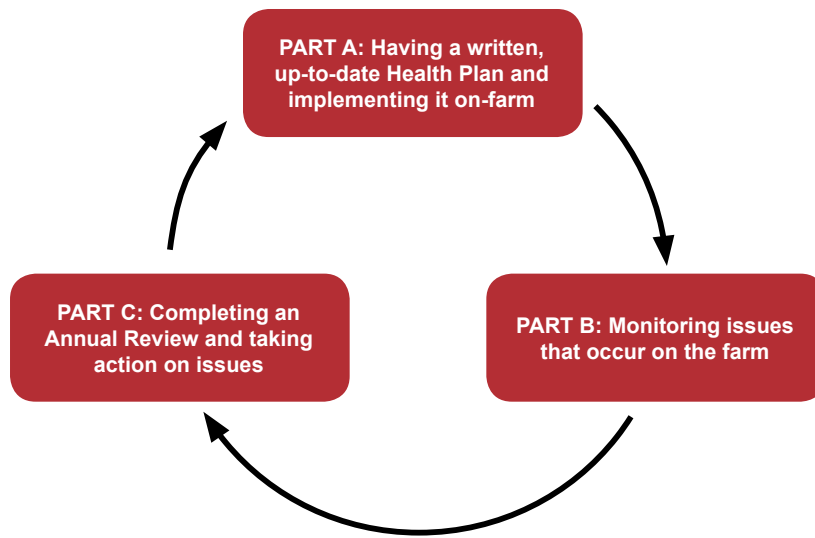
| Abbreviated Scheme Name | Full Scheme Name | Scope of the Scheme |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| UFAS (AIC) | Universal Feed Assurance Scheme | Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials |
| FEMAS (AIC) | Feed Materials Assurance Scheme | Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials |
| TASCC (AIC) | Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops | Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i> |
| GTAS | Gafta Trade Assurance Scheme | Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials |
| IGAS | Irish Grain Assurance Scheme | Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i> |
| COCERAL GTP | European trade body for Agro supply and animal feeds | Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials |
| GMP+ (PDV) | Dutch Product Board for Animal Feed | Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials |
| FAMI-QS | European Feed Additives And Pre-mixtures Quality System | Feed additives and pre-mixtures |
| BFBi scheme | Brewing, Food & Beverage Industry Suppliers Association | Certifies grains from smaller breweries |
| RTAOS | Red Tractor Assurance Cold Crush Oilseeds Scheme | Certifies meal from cold crush oilseeds |

Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:

| Abbreviated Scheme Name | Full Scheme Name | Scope of the Scheme |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| RTA Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet | Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Scheme | Combinable crops & sugar beet |
| SQC | Scottish Quality Farm Assured Combinable Crops Ltd | Combinable crops |
| NIFQACS | Northern Ireland Farm Quality Assured Cereals Scheme | Combinable crops |
| SAFA | Soil Association Farm Assurance (Crops module) | Combinable crops |
| RTA Fresh Produce | Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Fresh Produce Scheme | Produce – vegetables, fruits and root crops |

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (B&L)

Standards AH.a to AH.c requires proactive, farm-specific health planning. This is demonstrated by:



It is recommended that a Veterinary Surgeon is involved in all aspects of health planning.

TEMPLATES

There is a herd health plan and review template available from the Red Tractor website (www.redtractorassurance.org.uk). The Scheme template references the minimum scheme requirements. Other templates and/or computer packages may be used, as long as the criteria outlined in this appendix is included.

PART A: The Health Plan

There are certain, key criteria that your health plan must include. Farmers can complete the health plan themselves – or can develop it with their veterinary surgeon that has knowledge of the farm. The health plan must include:

| MANAGEMENT TOPIC | WHAT THE PLAN MUST DETAIL/ EXPLAIN | EXAMPLES TO CONSIDER |
|---|---|---|
| Biosecurity policy | Actions taken to reduce biosecurity risks to the farm | e.g. managing incoming stock, people, vehicles |
| Infectious disease and vaccination | For disease risks relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ vaccines used and vaccine timing | e.g. Johnes, Lepto, BVD, IBR, abortion, clostridia, pasteurilla |
| Parasite control | For parasite risks relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ products used and timing ■ systems and plans in place to control | e.g. fluke, lungworm, worms, lice, flies Faecal egg counting, grazing management systems |
| Other policies | For other issues relevant to the farm, documented action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ when and how the problem is treated - controls/ treatments and products used | e.g. lameness, metabolic disorders |
| Young animal management and husbandry procedures | The actions taken to ensure newborns receive adequate colostrum For husbandry procedures relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the person responsible ■ methods and age of animal ■ anaesthetics used | e.g. Disbudding, dehorning, castration |
| Euthanasia | A written policy outlining how euthanasia is undertaken on-farm, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ animal type and methods used ■ name of person who undertakes it | |

The vaccination and parasite control information may be easier presented in a calendar format for breeding herds/ flocks.

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (B&L)

PART B: Monitor the issues that occur on-farm

Health and performance should be monitored on an on-going basis – but the scheme requires as a minimum that from the health and performance records:

- Medicine records (reason for treatment)
- Herd/ Flock records (mortality, culling and possible reasons)
- Abattoir feedback (where provided)

An annual tally or total incidence against relevant health conditions is collated. This trending information can then be used for Part C.

PART C: Annual Review – To identify issues and actions

It is a requirement that an annual herd or flock health and performance review is undertaken. It entails:

- Reviewing health and performance records and incidence data (including the tallies/ total incidences)
- Identifying the key issues to focus on – those that have either been most significant in terms of:
 - incidence rate/ number of cases
 - impact on productivity/ welfare
 - financial impact
- Identifying the preventative actions or treatments to be used in the future to prevent or control the issue

This review must be documented and where it has triggered a new routine it must be written into the health plan (Part A).

LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

This appendix outlines the scheme requirements when undertaking certain husbandry procedures (also known as common veterinary operations). Consideration should be given to whether the procedure is necessary – and procedures must only be carried out by competent persons. Consideration must also be given to the application of dressings/ antibiotic sprays to wounds.

Where husbandry procedures are carried out on-farm, it is a requirement that you document this in your health plan – and a recommendation that the need of husbandry procedures is reviewed with a vet.

A competent stock person is a trained and/ or experienced stockman who understands the welfare implications of the procedure they are undertaking, the methods they are using and the conditions for use.

CATTLE

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

Routine tail docking of cattle is not permitted.

SHEEP

| PROCEDURE/ METHOD | | CONDITIONS OF USE | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | Animal age | Operator | Anaesthetic |
| Castration | Elastration/ Rubber ring | 1st week of life only | Competent stock person | |
| | Clamp/ bloodless | Up to 3 months | Competent stock person | |
| | When the animal is over 3 months of age or where any methods other than above are used | | Vet Only | With |
| Tail Docking* | Rubber Ring | 1st week of life | Competent stock person | |
| | Hot iron/ clamp | Up to 2 months | Competent stock person | With |
| | Surgical/ other | Any age | Vet Only | With |
| Dehorning and disbudding** | Trimming of insensitive tip of an in-growing horn | Any age | Competent stock person | |
| | All other cases | Any age | Vet Only | With |

* There must be sufficient tail to cover the vulva or the anus. Any shorter must only be in the case of emergency, disease or injury following consultation with a vet (and administration of anaesthetic).

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

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT - STOCKING DENSITIES

The standard requires livestock to be transported at legally prescribed stocking densities. Outlined below are the stocking densities as prescribed by Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations (and amending directives).

| | Category | Approx. weight (in kg) | Area in m ² /animal |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cattle | Small Calves | 55 | 0.30 to 0.40 |
| | Medium-sized calves | 110 | 0.40 to 0.70 |
| | Heavy calves | 200 | 0.70 to 0.95 |
| | Medium-sized cattle | 325 | 0.95 to 1.30 |
| | Heavy cattle | 550 | 1.30 to 1.60 |
| | Very heavy cattle | >700 | (>1.60) |
| Sheep | Shorn sheep and lambs 26kg and over | <55kg >55kg | 0.20 to 0.30 >0.30 |
| | Unshorn sheep | <55kg >55kg | 0.30 to 0.40 >0.40 |
| | Heavily pregnant ewes | <55kg >55kg | 0.40 to 0.50 >0.50 |

STORAGE OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of them causing contamination or pollution. There are a range of potential pollutants – but some specific examples relevant to livestock farmers and how they should be managed are included below. For more information and the full legal requirements visit the Environment Agency website.

Applicable to all potential pollutants

- Installations/ storage facilities must be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from a well/ spring/ borehole

(note: some exemptions apply to structures that were built (and have not been reconstructed/ enlarged) before 1991 for structures in England, Wales and Scotland, or before 2003 for structures in Northern Ireland)

Silage and silage effluent (for all silages including grass, maize, whole crop)

- Silage clamps have a means of collecting effluent and it is of sufficient capacity
- Silage clamp base and drains, and effluent tank are impermeable
- Clamps with permeable walls have collection drains
- Field heaps are pre-approved by the Environment Agency (or equivalent)
- Big bales do not leak and are always stored at least 10m from a watercourse

Slurry

- Slurry tanks and lagoons have an impermeable base, reception pit and channels
- Have sufficient capacity to store slurry produced (at least 4 months worth of slurry in a non-NVZ area where approved by the Environment Agency; increased in NVZ areas to 6 months storage capacity for pig slurry, 5 months storage capacity for other slurry)

Agricultural Fuel Oil (excluding domestic only tanks, mobile and underground tanks)

- For tanks installed in England and Wales since 1991 (where tank capacity is greater than 1500 litres); in Northern Ireland since 2003 (where tank capacity is greater than 1250 litres) and all tanks in Scotland (where tank capacity is greater than 200 litres):
 - There must be an impermeable bund. The bund is either at least 110% capacity of the individual tank, or if there is more than one tank within the bund, 25% of the total or 110% of the largest tank
 - There must be an outlet within bund (NB – with double skinned tanks, in principle the outer skin can act as the bund for the inner tank however this benefit is lost if the outlet is at the bottom of the tank as any leakage through or around the outlet will not be captured)

Note: It is best practice for all fuel tanks to be bunded even if they benefit from exemptions to the legislation

Sheep dip

- Sheep dip should be stored, used, and used-dip stored and disposed of in accordance with Defra and Environment Agency guidance
- You must have an authorisation/ permit from the Environment Agency to dispose of used sheep dip to land
- Dip equipment (e.g. bath and drain pens, mobile facilities, showers or jetters) must be sited at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from a well/ spring/ borehole. Dip must not be allowed to run into surface water drains, ditches, watercourses – or soak into land (unless authorised)

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

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

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

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

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

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

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

1. Conventionally treated sludge - has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion.
2. Enhanced treated sludge - will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9999% of pathogens present in the original sludge have been destroyed.

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

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

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

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

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

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

It is recommended that digestates and composts sourced from external contractors for application to land have been produced to the relevant PAS specification (PAS 110 for digestate, PAS 100 for compost) and are applied following the associated Quality Protocol. The specifications and Quality Protocols provide safeguards on the feedstock materials, the processing stages and end product quality.

Where anaerobic digestate is produced from an energy crop feedstock (e.g. maize) and there is no pasteurisation step there is a risk that plant pathogens, for example *Fusarium* spp., may be present. It is recommended that energy crop digestate is ploughed in before drilling a subsequent cereal crop.

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

| | Manure and Slurry | | Compost and Anaerobic Digestate | | Treated Sewage Sludge | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Application | Grazing/ harvest interval | Including animal by-products (ABP) | Not including animal by-products (ABP) | Conventional treated sewage sludge | Enhanced treated sewage sludge |
| Combinable crops (inc. homefed) | May be applied before and after drilling/planting | n/a | May be applied before and after drilling/planting | May be applied before and after drilling/planting | For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting | For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting |
| Grassland and forage – grazed | Recommended that applications are made in the spring and that rapid incorporation techniques are used | At minimum a 4 week no-graze interval applies. It is recommended that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult livestock and a 6 month no graze interval for youngstock | A no-graze interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies | A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies | A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies and sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in | A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies |
| Grassland and forage - harvested | | A no-harvest interval of 4 weeks applies | A no-harvest interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies | A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies | A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies | A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies |

Cropping Categories*

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

*not an exhaustive list

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Standard EC.m requires a Manure Management Plan to be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land. Where land falls in an NVZ, a completed and more detailed plan should already be in place and will meet the scheme requirements.

The scheme recommends the use of the Tried and Tested website (www.triedandtested.org) for resources, templates and in the development of your Manure Management Plan.

As a minimum, all holdings must have a Manure Management Plan that:

- includes a farm map identifying **where** and **when** manure can/ cannot be applied. The map must show the areas stated in table A – and it is recommended that colour coding is used
- includes calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/ slurry produced without exceeding a total nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha/year (or less as required by legislation). Use the following calculation and the hectares needed by stock unit in Table B:
 - Number of stock units (by stock type) x months housed x Ha needed by stock unit = Total Area Required
 - E.g. 75 cows (650kg) x 6months x 0.039 = 17.55 ha required

If the map and calculations prove you have a Total Spreadable Area greater than the Total Area Required, the plan is complete. If the Total Spreadable Area is less than the Total Area Required, a more detailed plan or an alternative action is necessary.

Table A

| Area | Area includes, but is not limited to: |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Non-spreading areas | Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed woodlands or fields too far away from farm buildings |
| Water | Any ditches, watercourses and ponds, springs, wells and boreholes used for drinking water or farm dairies |
| Do not spread areas | Areas where manure should not be spread. At least 10m either side of ditches and watercourses, 50m around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest |
| High risk areas | Fields next to a watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains |
| Very high risk areas | Fields likely to flood in some/ most winters; next to a watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil |
| Low risk areas | All other areas not already marked |

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

| Stock Unit | Hectares needed by Stock Unit | | Stock Unit | Hectares needed by stock unit | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Cow (650kg) | 0.039 | | Bull | 0.019 | |
| Cow (550kg) | 0.032 | | Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg) | 0.016 | |
| Cow (450kg) | 0.025 | | Youngstock 6-12months | 0.008 | |
| Heifer 2yr+ (500kg) | 0.019 | | Calf | 0.005 | |
| | | | | | |
| Adult Sheep | 0.003 | | Lamb (6-12 months) | 0.002 | |
| Lamb (up to 6 months) | 0.001 | | | | |
| | Hectares needed by pig | | | Hectares needed by pig | |
| | at 250kg/ha | at 170 kg/ha | | at 250kg/ha | at 170 kg/ha |
| Maiden gilts | 0.052 | 0.076 | Growers 8-12 weeks | 0.025 | 0.037 |
| Breeding sows & boars | 0.080 | 0.118 | Finishers over 12 weeks | 0.042 | 0.062 |
| Weaners 4-8 weeks | 0.013 | 0.019 | | | |

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**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Certification Bodies

Your routine point of contact with the Scheme is through your Certification Body.

Certification Bodies are licensed by Red Tractor to manage membership applications and to carry out assessment and certification against the Standards. The table below shows which Certification Bodies apply to each enterprise.

| Certification Body | Beef and Lamb | Dairy | Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet | Fresh Produce | Pigs | Poultry |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------------|------|---------|
| NSF | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| SAI Global | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Acoura | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| NIFCC (Northern Ireland) | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| QWFC (Wales) | | ✓ | | | | |



NSF Certification

Hanborough Business Park, Long Hanborough, Oxford OX29 8SJ
Tel: 01993 885739 Email: agriculture@nsf.org Web: www.nsf-foodeurope.com



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Beef & Lamb Standards