



Dairy Standards

1st October 2017
Version 4.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Dairy 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. This manual also includes the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Beef and Lamb Standards. In the devolved regions, the regional standard applies and supersedes any Beef and Lamb only standards included in this manual. Dairy farmers in England must meet the beef specific standards in order for any cull cows, calves or other cattle to be marketed as assured. The sheep requirements only apply to farmers certified for sheep.

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. Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. DR for Dairy) 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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DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
DP.a.1 Systems must be in place to maintain the farm in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare and 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 areas	
DP.a.2 A farm map must be in place (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Farm map shows where applicable:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– all buildings– all fields, including area (hectares/acres)– watercourses including ditches and ponds– boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary– any areas of high pollution risk– bait point locations	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Farm map
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	<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– power cuts, milking equipment failure– 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, milk buyer)– pollution incident■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, milk buyer, haulier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers■ Key staff have access to plan	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Emergency plan
DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Dairy Standards	<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, antibiotic failures, 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	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Complaints Record
DP.c.1 Where two or more antibiotic failures are reported in a rolling 12 month period the prescribing vet must be notified (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Prescribing vet involved in investigation, reviews medicine use and makes recommendations to prevent the issue happening again■ Vet review recorded in the complaints record	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Vet review recorded in complaints record

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New production sites include, but are not limited to new and existing parlours, buildings, 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 – injurious weeds – possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock – downstream watercourses
Where to find help	 <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.beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns ■ 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 www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby 	

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 and relief milkers) 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	<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	<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 <i>It is recommended that a formal, documented annual review is undertaken</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Annual, documented assessment of skills and competency</i> 	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Annual review form</i>
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 	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Staff training record</i>
SC.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that at least one staff member per site is a member of a scheme that records skills/ development/ training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Active membership to schemes including Dairy Pro, IntSCA or equivalent</i> 	




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
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		<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 	<div style="text-align: center;"> <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"> Labour provider agreement </div>
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For guidance on Dairy Pro visit www.dairypro.co.uk For further information on Gangmasters Licensing and to check the licence status of a labour provider visit www.gla.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 passportBirths, 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, seven days of death and three days of movement)Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Herd recordsMovement records</div>	
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 timeframeA 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 legislationSheep movements are reported (paper or electronic) within three days of movement. Received paper movement documentation is kept for three years	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Holding registerMovement records</div>	
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">Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Livestock sent for slaughter meet the minimum required residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep)During the residency period:<ul style="list-style-type: none">livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assuredif livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assuredif livestock passes through a collection centre, the collection centre is assuredvehicles used to transport livestock are assured, either under the farm scheme if transporting the farm's own livestock, or the Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent) and hauliers' membership numbers are known		

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
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"> Holdings are assured to the RTA Beef and Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme or the Northern Ireland Beef and Lamb Farm Quality Assurance Scheme Checks are made to verify the holding that livestock originates from is assured
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/cattle-identity-registration 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 (Revised)	<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 Vermin entry points are minimised where possible Systems 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 No build-up of weeds close to farm structures (e.g. feed storage areas) that might harbour vermin 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> External contractor agreement
VC.a.1 Systems must be in place to control vermin in milk production areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the dairy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> doors are kept closed where insects are present, measures such as fly screens, food-safe fly sprays, fly strips, or functioning electric fly-killers are used. They are positioned where they cannot contaminate the product and managed to minimise contamination (e.g. dead insects removed regularly) vermin access points are eliminated (e.g. gaps around doors, drains) In the parlour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> feed hoppers are kept clean and covered no evidence of accumulated dirt from nesting birds in the parlour drains are covered, no gaps in ceilings, holes round pipelines to the dairy are blocked where insects are present, measures are in place to control them 	
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with Appendix Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy) Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 A documented COSHH assessment is carried out as required where there are 5 or more employees Dead and dying rodents are removed, and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site survey Environmental Risk Assessment Bait plan kept for two years COSHH assessment (where applicable)
VC.b.1 Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baits only sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective. At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions 	
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 the AHDB Guide Rodent Control on Farms For more information on the use of vertebrate traps see the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Code of Practice for the Use of Vertebrate Traps http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html 	



MILK PRODUCTION (MP)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Safe and hygienic milk collection that prevents cross-contamination between farms	
MP.a The milk collection area must be kept practicably clean and tidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area from the back axle of the tanker to the storage tank access is made of concrete or similar surface, complete (no potholes), drained and kept sufficiently clean that the tanker hose is not soiled when in use The walkway from the driver's door to the back axle of the tanker and storage tank access provides clean, hard-standing access for the tanker driver Unobstructed access to collection points for tanker (including down the drive) and driver
MP.a.1 The milk collection area must be externally lit to facilitate the safe collection of milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient external lighting to allow milk to be collected in darkness
AIM: The dairy and milk storage area is kept in a clean, food-safe manner	
MP.b Key The dairy and milk storage area must be kept clean, tidy and free from foul odours and airborne dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to walls, floors, doors, ceilings, light covers in rooms related to the dairy, hand washing and milk storage Area free from accumulated dirt, dust, cobwebs, mould, rust, rubbish and medicines, chemicals/ products, buckets and equipment not in use (including pressure washers when not specifically used for dairy) Foul odours avoided by keeping drains free from blockages, adequate ventilation and not siting slurry/ effluent tanks next to dairy A means of cleaning the dairy available e.g. dedicated brush or hose pipe
MP.c Key Structures within the dairy and milk storage area must be sound, maintained and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walls (the full height to the ceiling) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water) and complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water) Ceilings and roof linings are complete and maintained. False ceilings are fully sealed Any beams present are treated with a food-safe sealing product and maintained Well-fitting, complete windows are permanently secured shut or have fitted fly screens Lights are shatterproof or covered
MP.d Dedicated and accessible hand washing and drying facilities must be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within the dairy or an adjacent room easily accessible to tanker driver Not used by all staff for general-purpose if situated in the dairy Facilities include a fitted sink for mixing hot and cold water or mixing tap, hot and cold water, unscented soap and paper towels (and lidded bin emptied daily) or effective hand dryer Hand basins discharge into a drain or well-drained floor
MP.e Key The dairy and milk storage access points must be kept secure at night and when unattended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doors on all entrances to the dairy/ storage facilities are well-fitting (with no gaps) and either the external doors or the room can be locked Doors are kept closed when not in use
AIM: To prevent the contamination of milk by storage equipment and associated refrigeration systems and equipment	
MP.f Key Milk storage tanks are managed to reduce the risk of milk contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank and silo lid hatches/ covers and bungs are entire and kept routinely closed Checks can be made on milk to ensure it is not contaminated i.e. tanks have lids or sampling points and space between the tank lid and ceiling to allow sampling and visual inspection of milk External: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tanks/ silos, pipelines, rubber seals, motor casings, outlets and hoses/ pressure washers are free from external accumulated dirt, dust, rust, bird droppings water heaters, agitator motors free from rust milk silo air inlets are fitted with a filter milk silos are located on a drained concrete pad Internal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaning completed after every complete milk collection clean outlet pipes, dipsticks, lids, caps, bungs, internal ladders, external valves and sampling points



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
MP.g Key Milk cooling systems and storage tanks cool milk to required temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Milk cooled immediately after milking to at least the legal maximum temperatures. For everyday collection milk is cooled and maintained at 8°C or lower, for alternate day collection 6°C or lower. First Purchaser contracts may specify more stringent temperature requirements■ Tanks are fitted with functioning temperature gauges. Temperatures checked after each milking and comparisons between temperatures on tanker collection receipts and tank gauges made to identify faults	
MP.g.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that milk storage tanks have a means of informing of milk temperature change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Tanks are fitted with temperature loggers and alarms</i>	
MP.h Milk cooling systems and storage tanks must be maintained to ensure effective cooling and washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Evidence of maintenance plan contract, annual formal service, or evidence of maintenance by a refrigeration engineer■ Includes maintenance/ calibration of relevant gauges and leakage testing as required by legislation■ Faults identified during the service are rectified	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Service sheets, maintenance plans or receipts</div>
AIM: To prevent the contamination of milk by milking parlour or automatic milking unit equipment, buildings and fabrication		
MP.i Key The milking parlour must be kept clean and tidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The parlour area is free from accumulated dirt, dung, dust and rubbish■ The parlour walls, doors and gates and collecting yard close to the parlour entrance are washed and cleaned down after each milking■ Automatic milking units are maintained in a clean manner■ Troughs are free from mould and a build-up of cake■ Ceilings are visually clean and beams/ girders free from rust and accumulated dust■ The parlour is kept tidy and clear of products, chemicals and items not in constant use	
MP.i.1 Key Equipment in the parlour must be clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Applies to parlour ducts, jars, clusters and pipework■ Equipment visually clean; internally and externally	
MP.i.2 A supply of water and suitable means of washing must be available to the parlour area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ A dedicated hose or power washer for the parlour which is long enough to reach milking points	
MP.j Key Structures within the milking parlour area must be sound, maintained and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Walls (with a washable height to 2.5m or whole wall) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish■ Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water), complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water)■ Ceilings and roof linings complete and maintained. False ceilings are fully sealed■ Any beams present are treated and maintained	
MP.k The parlour must be well lit and any lighting must not be a cause for contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Parlour light intensity enables cattle I.D. to be read and foremilk inspection carried out■ Lights are shatterproof or covered■ Light covers are free from accumulated dead flies and cobwebs	
AIM: The parlour is maintained, hygienic and functioning correctly to ensure food safety standards and cow welfare		
MP.l The milking machine and all associated equipment, fixtures and fittings must be maintained and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Fixtures and fittings are of sound construction with a washable finish■ No signs of perishing rubber ware■ Automatic dipping and flushing systems are maintained and functioning to ensure milk contamination is avoided■ Automatic milking units are inspected at least daily	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
MP.I.1 Teat cup liners must be clean, free from damage and changed regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The milking machine has teat cup liners that are changed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for number of milkings/ hours of useRecords of liner changes are kept for 12 months	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Record of liner changes/ invoices</div>
MP.I.2 The milking machine must be tested at least annually, identified faults rectified and records kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Machine tested statically at least annuallyCopies of test report available to assessorMachines tested to latest standards relevant to machine or installation date (currently ISO6690:2007)Test reports/ delivery notes/ invoices demonstrate faults have been rectified	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Milking machine test certificate and report demonstrating compliance with ISO6690:2007</div>
MP.I.3 Recommendation It is recommended that a dynamic milking machine test is undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An annual dynamic test in addition to the annual static test	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Milking machine test certificate</div>
MP.I.4 Recommendation It is recommended that milking machine testing is undertaken by a competent engineer or technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Technician/ engineer holds accreditation through the Milking Equipment Association or similar	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentation from engineer</div>
AIM: To ensure continuity of milking operations and milk cooling in the event of power failure		
MP.m Recommendation It is recommended that a standby generator is available in the event of power failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A maintained generator is available on-farm (and functions) or easily accessibleIt is capable of supplying sufficient power to provide lighting, allow milking and wash-down, cool milk and keep it cool until collection	
AIM: Water and chemicals used for cleaning are food-safe and managed correctly to prevent an adverse effect on milk safety and quality		
MP.n Water used in the milk production area that is in contact with teats/ udders and internal equipment surfaces must be safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sufficient supply of clean, safe water for milking operations and milking equipment cleaningWater is direct from the mains, held in a clean, covered holding tank or from a safe private water supplyWhere private water supplies (e.g. from boreholes) are used an annual risk assessment has been completed and water has been determined as being safe. See relevant Appendix for guidanceIf the risk assessment identifies a need for testing, it is undertaken in accordance with the specified timeframesIf testing identifies the presence of unacceptable microorganisms, remedial action has been undertaken	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Completed risk assessmentWater test report</div>
MP.o Key Chemicals and cleaning agents used within the milk production area must be suitable, stored and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Products used are within date, not toxic, not phenolic based, not known to cause taint in milk, not harmful to livestock if in contact with the udderCleaning chemicals do not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs), as stated on the chemical data sheet or a warranty received from the supplierCorrect quantities are used (measuring jug used or regular checks on autodosing systems)Products are used in water of the correct temperature	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Chemical data sheet/ warranty received from the supplier</div>
MP.p The temperature of the wash cycle must be checked regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Checks made at the start and end of the wash cycleFunctional thermal tapes, electronic thermometers or integrated monitoring systems are usedGauges on water heaters indicate start temperatures	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
MP.q Current safety sheets for all chemicals and cleaning agents (including disinfectants) used within the milk production area must be available		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chemical safety sheets are easily accessible, either printed or downloaded and saved on an electronic device accessible by all staffIf chemical data sheets are saved on an electronic device, they can be printed when needed (e.g. in an emergency) or can be accessed on a portable device such as a smart phone or tablet	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Current chemical data sheets</div>
AIM: Cows are milked at a frequency that prevents undue stress associated with distended udders			
MP.r Key Lactating cows must be milked daily		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Milking times and intervals are consistent for all milking cows including those in isolationLess frequent milking (i.e. alternate day) for drying-off is not practisedFor automatic milking unit systems checks are made daily that all lactating cows have been milked	
AIM: To ensure that milk is safe and suitable for human consumption			
MP.s Key Procedures must be in place to reduce the risk of contaminating milk and to inspect milk for abnormalities		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Udders and teats are clean and dry prior to milking with a means of cleaning soiled udders available and used as necessary. Udder cloths, if used are single use or sanitised between cowsCows have their milk individually inspected at the start of milking – for presence of blood, clots and discolouration. Methods of inspection are: foremilk, conductivity meter/ colour detection system, transparent claws, long milk tube filters or recording jarsContamination of milk from antibiotic sprays avoided by not using sprays in the parlour	
MP.t Key Milk consigned for human consumption must be suitable for use		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Milk is unsuitable and discarded if:<ul style="list-style-type: none">it is from a TB reactor (from the point of veterinary diagnosis)inspection/ detection identifies abnormalities in the milkthe cow it derives from shows signs of disease, infection, udder inflammation or wounds (and therefore the cow is being treated) or is under medicine withdrawal period	
MP.u Key Systems are in place to ensure that milk unfit for human consumption does not enter the milk storage tank		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In a conventional system, cows whose milk is unfit for human consumption are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">clearly identified for the full withdrawal period. Treated cows are identified with stock marker/ spray, tail tapes, lower leg tapes/ bands, computer controlled systemmilked last or into a separate bucket unit system. If separate units are unavailable and treated cows not milked last, the unit is thoroughly cleaned prior to being used on other cowsIn Automatic Milking Unit systems:<ul style="list-style-type: none">the cows are recorded on the controlling computer by a nominated personthe system automatically discards the milk and the unit is cleaned prior to milking the next cow	
AIM: To ensure milking staff, including relief milkers, do not cause milk contamination			
MP.v Milking staff are aware of relevant procedures that prevent contaminated milk from entering the milk storage tank		<ul style="list-style-type: none">I.D. of treated cows is communicated to staff including relief milkers (e.g. white board)Staff aware of methods of treating cows and identifying treated cows (as outlined in Herd Health Plan)	
MP.w Key Milking staff must follow good hygiene practices		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wellingtons, milking apron/ suit are clean at the start of milking and cleaned/ changed when soiled during milkingHands, forearms and gloves, if used, are kept clean during milkingCuts, wounds and sores are coveredStockmen suffering from infectious illness that could contaminate raw milk do not carry out milking	
MP.x The dairy and parlour are designated no smoking areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Smoking does not occur in the dairy or parlourBoth areas have appropriate signage	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none">For more information visit: www.gov.uk/dairy-farming-and-schemesFor more information on hygiene, read FSA – ‘Milk Hygiene on the Dairy Farm – A Practical Guide for Milk Producers to the Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013/The Food Hygiene (Wales) Regulations 2006’ or FSA Scotland - ‘Milk Hygiene on the Dairy Farm – A practical guide for milk producers to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006’	



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 and secure environment for livestock (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing secure to prevent straying/escape No sharp edges, projections or other hazards Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock Lights over feed troughs shatterproof/ protected Minimal hairloss, lesions and swellings 		
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 milking 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 Slurry and manure from loafing areas/ areas at rear of cubicles scraped/ removed manually at least twice daily No accumulation of excess water, urine, dung or slurry Livestock kept in a good standard of cleanliness All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specification 		
HF.d.1 Safe, suitable and legal bedding is provided in lying areas	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 987 1321 1290"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is noninjurious, 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 </td><td data-bbox="1321 987 1508 1290"> <div> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, Waste Transfer Notes </div> </td></tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is noninjurious, 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> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, Waste Transfer Notes </div>
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HF.d.2 Lying areas provide comfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comfort provided through provision of bedding, mattresses, matting No lesions caused by lack of comfortable lying area 		
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 Fixed lighting is provided in all milking cow housing. Torches/ fixed lighting available to inspect other livestock in other buildings 		
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 Loafing area per cow at least 120% of the size of cubicle lying area 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 (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-year-round tethering is not permitted Untethered exercise is provided daily for routinely tethered cattle Routinely tethered cattle are untethered prior to calving (cattle may be tethered during calving where intervention is necessary) 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 Halters/ collars/ head chains do not tighten and are made of non-abrasive materials 		

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
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/ or 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)
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 ■ The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading site's boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)
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
HF.k.1 Tracks and gateways must be maintained for grazing cattle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During grazing season sharp stones, excessive dirt avoided or removed
HF.l There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung
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.dairy.ahdb.org.uk


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 to maintain rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal Systems in place to ensure nutritional needs are met – either: – regular documented body condition scoring (as per FW.a.1.3) – or a documented feed plan for the milking herd plus documented feed plans for dry cows, heifers and calves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed plans available, reviewed twice a year, updated as required and kept for two years <div> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body Condition Scoring records Feed plans kept for two years </div>
FW.a.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/ lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A documented system in place to ensure that sufficient colostrum (from the dam/ alternative source) is received as soon as possible after birth, but within six hours of birth <div> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colostrum policy recorded in the health plan </div>
FW.a.1.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that colostrum is received within two hours of birth (New)</i>	
FW.a.1.2 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that calves are given 10% of body weight or three litres (as appropriate) as a first feed (New)</i>	
FW.a.1.3 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that regular body condition scoring is undertaken</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoring conducted by producer, staff member or 3rd party – scoring conducted in accordance with AHDB Dairy guidelines Results kept (e.g. freeze brands or ear numbers and days in milk/ stage of lactation) and reviewed with a vet as part of the annual herd health and performance review <div> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body Condition Scoring records </div>
FW.a.1.4 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that external input is used to develop livestock rations and feed plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the conserved forage being fed/ to be fed Assistance from a nutritionist or feed company representative into the development and review of rations and feed plans <div> <div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forage analysis </div>
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 (10% of the herd can drink at any one time) 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 Water troughs are kept clean 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 (Revised)	<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 ■ Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are prohibited for animal feed ■ Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are under control ■ 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	<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 a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights from a merchant - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent – processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry – 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</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> ■ <i>Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix</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="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #000; text-align: center;"> R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years </div>
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, forage top-dressed with concentrates or single feeds mixed with water do not require mixing records <div style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #000; text-align: center;"> R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Home mixing feed records kept for two years </div>




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>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>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Contractors' NAAC registration number
AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination			
FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All feeding and mixing equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes/buckets 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	
FW.l Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination (Revised)		<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 domesticated animals, wildlife and vermin■ Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof■ 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	
AIM: No environmental contamination or pollution from stored silage			
FW.m Key Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes■ Silos have an effluent collection system■ Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source■ Field silage effluent is contained■ Note: Field silage is not permitted in Scotland	
Where to find help 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For guidance on Body Condition Scoring visit www.dairy.ahdb.org.uk■ 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 https://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/approvregfeedguidance■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit www.naac.co.uk	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is farm specific and available to all staff looking after livestock ■ Includes elements prescribed in the Appendix and template ■ Health plan covers management of beef cattle where applicable and a sheep supplement completed where applicable ■ The plan is updated as and when changes occur <div>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health Plan </div>
AH.b Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments, medications) – mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, medications, somatic cell counts) – mortality records (including calves stillborn and unmarketable calves dispatched on-farm) – culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors) – medicine records including reason for treatment – abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable) <div>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance records </div>
AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review of records to collate data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lameness – mastitis – culling rate (and reasons) – involuntary culls (excluding TB reactors) – calf mortality (split 0-24hrs, 24hrs-42days) <div>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance review </div>
AH.c.1 An annual herd health and performance review must be undertaken by a vet (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual vet visit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – review records and data, including health plan – inspect livestock – consider industry disease control initiatives such as BVD Free England (or equivalent) and Action Johne's – identify key issues and make recommendations to improve identified issues <div>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance review </div>
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 (Revised)	<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) ■ Lamé cows identified, treated and managed in accordance with the herd health plan ■ No unmanaged issues identified in welfare outcome scoring ■ 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"> ■ Livestock checks as follows: <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.e.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that mobility scoring is conducted on the whole milking herd at least every six months</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scoring conducted by producer, staff member or third party ■ Scoring undertaken in accordance with the AHDB Dairy mobility score method ■ Results of scoring kept (e.g. ear numbers, freeze brands of score 2s and 3s) and reviewed by vet as part of annual review ■ Dry cows scored where possible <div>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mobility scoring records </div>


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ At least annual vet visits (see health and performance review requirements) for the vet to see livestock under their care	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Invoice/contract/health plan</div>
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 euthanised by a competent person		<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><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Euthanasia policy in the Health Plan</div>
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 or injured 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 3 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■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk, www.dairy.ahdb.org.uk, www.beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk, www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention■ For more information on the Farm Animal Welfare Committee visit https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc■ Guidance on mobility scoring can be found at www.dairy.ahdb.org.uk■ 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 two or more) – livestock over eight weeks to be housed in groups of two or more where feasible – calves are not housed in individual hutches/ pens after eight weeks of age – 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
CR.b Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before five weeks of age ■ Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines ■ Manufacturer's instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used ■ Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is being eaten ■ Pre-weaned youngstock given dry, fresh, clean feed and forage daily ■ Youngstock 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
CR.b.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that milk (excluding colostrum) from cows under the statutory withdrawal period for antibiotics is not fed to youngstock (New)</i>	
CR.b.2 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that the quality of colostrum is tested (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tested and used in accordance with AHDB Dairy guidance
CR.c Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to fresh, clean drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unrestricted access provided at all times from birth
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For additional guidance on rearing youngstock visit www.dairy.ahdb.org.uk



BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health		
BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A documented Farm Biosecurity Policy, which includes controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – incoming stock (bought-in and livestock that have been on grass-keep etc.) – disease transmission from animal to animal within the holding – equipment – vehicles – farm visitors ■ The plan is relevant to the farm and updated as and when changes occur ■ The plan forms part of the health plan ■ Disinfectant and cleaning equipment for use on boots, clothing, vehicles, equipment and facilities available for use by staff and visitors ■ Farm dogs wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturers' recommendations ■ Where muck is spread on grazing land, grazing intervals in relevant Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to ■ Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps ■ 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 	<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"> ■ Farm Biosecurity Policy (forms part of health plan) ■ Records of dog worming (medicine records/ diary date)
Where to find help 	<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.dairy.ahdb.org.uk/technical-information/animal-health-welfare/biosecurity-and-diseases/cattle-purchasing ■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/preventing-disease and www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers ■ Check local TB outbreaks data online at www.ibtb.co.uk 	


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 are used in accordance with the prescription ■ POM-V are prescribed by a vet ■ POM-VPS are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) ■ General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions 	
AM.a.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HP-CIAs) are used as a last resort under veterinary direction (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>HP-CIAs are defined by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) as 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and colistin</i> 	
AM.a.2 Udder and hoof care products must not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs) (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Either the chemical data sheet or a warranty declaration from the supplier confirms product does not contain QACs 	<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"> ■ Chemical data sheets/ warranty declaration




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
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 	
AM.b.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that at least one member of staff responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses include but are not limited to MilkSure, City & Guilds, veterinary-run training courses 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate of competence
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>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>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 (Revised)	<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 length of withdrawal period for meat and milk date when animal(s)/ milk becomes fit for human consumption name of person administering medicine reason for treatment 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine administration records



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AM.f.1 Medicine records must provide an annual collation of total antibiotic used for the unit (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics collated by product name Collation either by vet from prescription data or completed by farmer from medicine records If new legislation requires this total to be presented in a different format this is also acceptable 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collation of antibiotic use
AM.f.2 An annual review of antibiotics used must be undertaken by the vet (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vet review to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include review of medicines and antibiotic purchase and use, including antibiotic collation includes discussion on the use of Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HP-CIAs) include review of any antibiotic failures Include recommendations for responsible reduction of antibiotic use where possible, in particular in relation to HP-CIAs review overall use of dry cow therapy and protocols and where appropriate make recommendations for selective antibiotic use Review can form part of the Vet Health and Performance Review 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vet Antibiotic Review
AIM: Prevention of contamination in food			
AM.g Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System in place that ensures no contaminated milk stored in tank or no contaminated livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for farm to farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration 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 seven days for milk – followed by milk testing and for 28 days for meat) 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal period declaration
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 (Revised)		<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 Dewlap tags are not permitted 	
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 and the AHDB Better Returns Manual beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Using-medicines-correctly-for-better-returns-010317.pdf 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 environmental 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

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
FS.b Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcases are stored for collection in a manner that does not threaten the biosecurity of the farm, out of public view, in containers or covered ■ Kept away from milk production and collection areas 	
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"> ■ Carcases are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk ■ Carcases collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector ■ Carcases are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration, unless a specific derogation has been issued by Defra/ APHA) ■ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the APHA 	<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"> ■ Collection records kept for two years ■ APHA 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/guidance/fallen-stock and https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/guidance-for-the-animal-by-product-industry#transport,-storage,-handling-and-incineration 	

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation	
LT.a Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported	<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
LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	<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
LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	<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




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED							
LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey		<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. <table><tr><td>Calves less than 10 days</td><td>Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr><tr><td>Calves less than 14 days</td><td>Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr><tr><td>Lambs of less than 7 days</td><td>Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr></table>		Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam	Calves less than 14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam	Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam
Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam								
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Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam								
AIM: Well managed transportation									
LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person		<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 eight hours - Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys■ For journeys over eight hours - Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Species Specific Certificate of Competence</div>						
LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place		<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><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Contingency plan</div>						
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 eight hours– a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over eight hours	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Transporter Authorisation</div>						
LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of eight hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Not applicable to journeys less than eight hours	<div><div>R</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Vehicle approval certificate</div>						
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		■ For more information on animal transport regulations visit www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation							

RESPONSIBLE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS (AG)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Agrochemicals are stored, applied and disposed of in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution			
Plant Protection Products (PPPs) include, but are not limited to, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides e.g. slug pellets			
AG.a Key Agrochemicals are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Agrochemicals include, but are not limited to, Plant Protection Products (PPPs), inorganic fertilisers, sheep dip, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants, rodenticides, other chemical products■ Agrochemicals store is maintained and fit for purpose■ Agrochemicals are approved for use in the UK■ 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 spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding■ Inorganic fertilisers are stored on hard, dry surfaces and not stored with flammable materials■ Fuel tanks banded in accordance with the Appendix	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AG.b Recommendation <i>If PPPs are used it is recommended that an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>IPM plan relates to areas between housing and buildings on farm, grazing, forage and conservation land</i> 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPM plan
AG.c Key Agrochemicals must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to grazing, forage, conservation land, areas surrounding buildings ■ 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 ■ Sheep dip does not run into surface water drains, ditches or watercourses, or soak into land (unless authorised) 	
AG.c.1 Key Agrochemicals must be applied by competent persons (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manufacturers' instructions are followed at all times during handling and filling, application and disposal ■ PPP application is undertaken by operators holding relevant City & Guilds NPTC Pesticide Application certificates or equivalent 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates
AG.d All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Boom sprayers hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every 5 years ■ Foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every 6 years ■ All application equipment less than 5 years old, knapsacks and handheld applicators do not need an NSTS certificate ■ PPP application equipment is calibrated at least annually 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates ■ Calibration records kept for 2 years
AG.e Records must be kept of all PPP application		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made 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>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records
AG.f Key Wastes are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ Receipts ■ Sheep dip authorisation
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; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air & soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011 ■ 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 	



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Organic manures/ fertilisers/ soil improvement products are stored and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution			
NM.a Key A Manure Management Plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/ or slurries to land		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plan includes, but is not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where and when manure can/cannot be applied (shown on farm map)Calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/slurry producedFurther details can be found in the Appendix	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Manure management plan
NM.b Key Organic manure must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organic manure includes poultry manure, slurry, solid manures, sewage sludge, other liquid manures (abattoir waste, anaerobic digestate)Slurry storage tanks, effluent tanks, channels and reception pits are sited at least 10m from a watercourseSlurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeableSlurry tanks and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage<ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 4 months in non-NVZ areasAt least 5 months in NVZ areasSlurry stores with a drainage outlet have two separate valves that shut off the flow of slurry. The valves are locked when not in useSlurry pits/ lagoons are fenced for animal safetyMuck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or boreholeMuck heap effluent run-off does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways	
NM.c Key Fertilisers/ soil improvement products must be suitable for their intended use		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fertilisers/ soil improvement products include but are not limited to manure, composts, anaerobic digestate, treated sewage sludgeUntreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal byproducts are not appliedAny materials, including waste materials that are applied to land have agricultural benefitExemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Exemptions/ permits/ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices
NM.c.1 Key Fertilisers must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Organic fertiliser is applied in accordance with the Appendices Manure Management Plan and Safe Applications to LandBefore application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, watercourses, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land are consideredFertilisers are not applied where fields are waterlogged, flooded, snow covered or have been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours	
NM.c.2 Key Fertiliser application equipment must be maintained (Upgraded)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manufactured fertiliser equipment checked at least annually to ensure accurate application	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none">For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.ukFor guidance on fertiliser use see AHDB RB209 www.ahdb.org.uk/documents/rb209-fertiliser-manual-110412.pdfTo find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/151261.aspx	

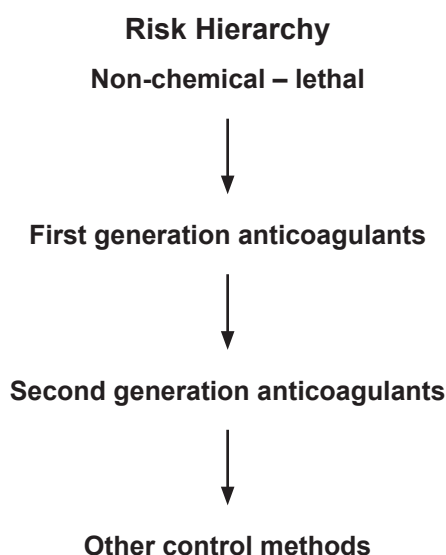
VERMIN CONTROL

Site Survey

A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken; inspecting the farm for signs of rodent activity or environmental management requirements. The site survey must outline the following:

- Date of inspection
- Locations inspected
- Findings (including type, level and extent of infestation and all potential opportunities e.g. feed spills/gaps/habitats)
- Actions required (including what needs to be completed and by whom)
- Date completed (initials to verify)

Where the site survey identifies a rodent infestation, the concept of a 'risk hierarchy' must be used when considering the rodent control strategy. This means considering the use of non-chemical control methods first, followed by the least toxic alternatives.



Environmental Risk Assessment

Where actions are identified as part of the site survey which involve the use of rodenticides, an environmental risk assessment must be carried out. The risk assessment must cover the following:

- What the treatment is designed to achieve, what methods of rodent control will be used and how success will be measured
- Which non-target species may be present in or near the treatment site
- What steps have been/will be taken to prevent, or adequately control, exposure of wildlife/domestic pets and the environment
- How dead rodents and rodenticides will be disposed of
- Once the infestation has been removed/controlled, what measures can be implemented to prevent re-infestation

VERMIN CONTROL

Bait Plan

A plan must be in place to control vermin and records must be kept of baits used and checks made. The plan should be completed by the person with responsibility for vermin management and must be kept up-to-date. The plan must be kept for 2 years following changes.

The bait plan must cover the following:

- Map of bait point locations
- Bait used
- Bait point inspection and replenishment dates

COSHH Assessment

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (the COSHH assessment) requires assessments are carried out to identify any risks to operators and others who may be affected by treatments involving hazardous substances. The Health and Safety Executive provide an e-tool for completing the COSHH assessment, which can be found here: <http://coshh-tool.hse.gov.uk/>.

More information on responsible rodenticide use can be found at <http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/documents/LRAHDBRodentStrategyGuide2016.pdf>

ASSESSING THE SAFETY OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

(This appendix applies to water that comes into contact with teats, udders and milk (via internal equipment surfaces), and is not applicable to water that is used as livestock drinking water, or water used to wash down parlour stalls, walls and floors)

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex I, Part II (4)(d) requires the use of potable or clean water whenever necessary to prevent contamination during primary production. Current interpretation of this is that clean water can be used during certain primary production activities as long as the water meets the definition of clean contained in the regulations. That means that it does not contain micro-organisms, harmful substances or toxic marine plankton capable of directly or indirectly affecting the health quality of food. It also means that the clean water is not used as an ingredient and/ or is not intentionally added to the food.

A Private Water Supply (PWS) includes boreholes, springs and wells.

Ensuring the safety of water

PWS users must:

1. Complete a Risk Assessment on the PWS system from source to tap, including a dated signature at least on an annual basis but consideration should be given to completing further assessments following exceptional circumstances (i.e. heavy rain fall, reported contamination to the source etc.)
2. Test PWS water for hazards (microbiological and chemical) before use
3. Use both test results and the risk assessment to confirm water safety
4. Regularly maintain the equipment as per manufacturers' instructions
5. Where the Risk Assessment or Water Testing identifies a potential risk, details of investigations into the cause(s) of the problem and remedial actions taken must be recorded.

Risk assessment

PWSs are at risk of contamination from a range of sources, from surface water and livestock to humans and vermin and a range of contaminants – including pathogenic micro-organisms associated with faecal matter and chemicals. You must carry out regular checks on your PWS at least annually. This will include a Risk Assessment (see www.redtractorassurance.org.uk for a template) to identify if there have been any changes that may affect the safety of the water.

WATER TESTING – Verifying if water is safe through testing

Testing water for microbiological and chemical content is a means of verifying its safety. The presence of E.coli (or faecal coliforms) in excess of 1000 CFU/100 ml is an indication that faecal contamination of the water source has occurred and that there may be a microbial safety risk associated with the water. This is the primary concern to the water supply (note there are a range of other contaminants that can be tested for and are useful information).

Use the flow diagram over the page to determine the water testing frequency and other action that should be taken.

When taking a water sample, ensure a fresh sample is taken (run the tap first), use a clean container and do not contaminate the sample once taken (e.g. from the tap as the sample is being taken).

ASSESSING THE SAFETY OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

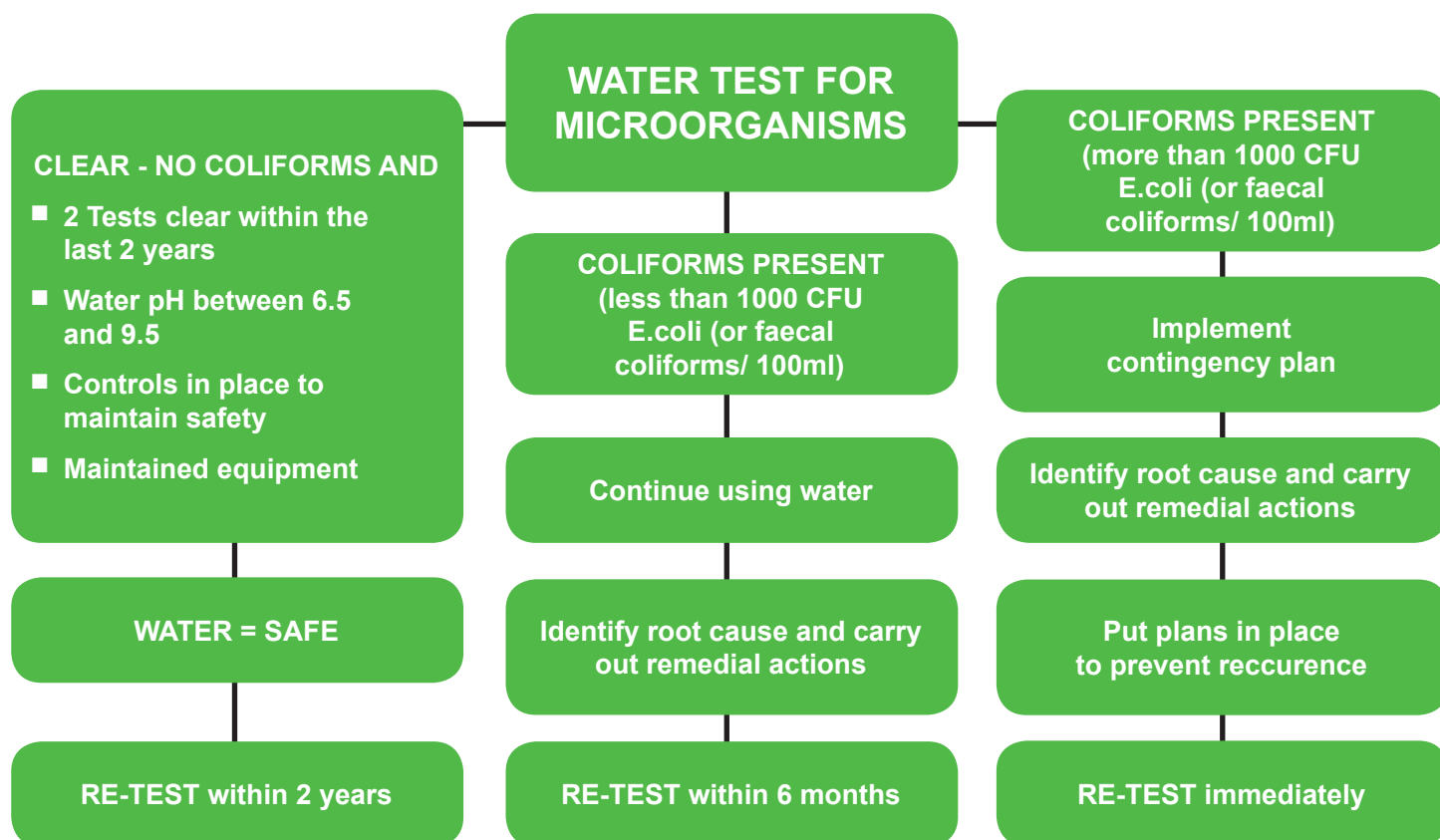
WATER TEST RESULTS – Remedial action

- Where less than 1000 CFU E.coli (or faecal coliforms)/100 ml is found to be present following a water test, the water may be used.
- Where more than 1000 CFU E.coli (or faecal coliforms)/100 ml are found to be present following a water test, the source of the problem should be investigated and the contingency plan implemented such that the water should either not be used or alternative steps should be taken to restrict use of the water until investigations have been carried out and remedial action has been taken. Such action may be to switch to another water source (e.g. mains water supply) or if this is not possible, the water should be treated to reduce the risk of microbial contamination before use and retested.
- Where water testing repeatedly fails on E.coli (or faecal coliforms), despite remedial action, the contingency plan must remain in place until written clearance from the Environmental Health Office or Local Authority to continue using the water for milk production is obtained. The EHO/ LA may require additional criteria before use.

Possible remedial actions must be appropriate to rectify the problem. Depending on why the source failed, they may include:

- Installation or replacement of UV filters
- Addition of dilute hypochlorite solution to the header tank (not suitable for header tanks used to supply livestock drinking water)
- Repair of the PWS chamber or replacement of any caps and seals
- Guidance from the equipment manufacturer

PWS - WATER TESTING FREQUENCY



Note: Some water test reports may report coliform presence as MPN/ 100ml instead of CFU/ 100ml - the critical limit for MPN is as stated for CFU.

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)

	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:

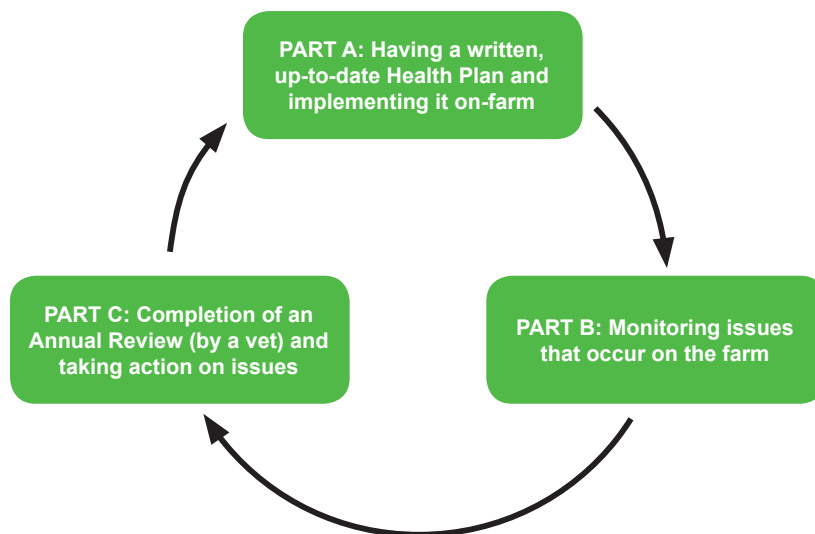
Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
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 (DAIRY)

Standards AH.a to AH.c.1 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, but it is a requirement that they undertake an Annual Review.

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 who has knowledge of the farm. See Table A (overleaf) for an outline of the criteria that must be included.

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 incidence (total cases and cases per 100 cows) of the following health conditions is collated annually:

- Lameness
- Mastitis
- Culling rate
- Top 3 reasons for culling
- Involuntary culls (excluding TB reactors and planned culls)
- Calf mortality (split stillborn to 24 hours and 24 hours to 42 days)

The collation can be undertaken by the farmer themselves, or a veterinary surgeon.

The health and performance records required by standard AH.b should be used to collate the incidence data.

PART C: Annual Herd Health and Performance Review

It is a requirement that a veterinary surgeon (ideally the herd vet that routinely visits the farm) conducts an annual herd health and performance review – that entails reviewing records, seeing livestock and recommending actions. See Table B for more information.

To demonstrate that this has been completed, Red Tractor has produced a template that the vet can complete, sign and leave on farm to be shown to the assessor.

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

TABLE A: HERD HEALTH PLAN – mandatory components

MANAGEMENT TOPIC	WHAT THE PLAN MUST DETAIL/ EXPLAIN	EXAMPLES TO CONSIDER
Biosecurity policy	Actions taken to reduce biosecurity risks to your 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"> herd status vaccines used and vaccine timing 	e.g. Johnes, Lepto, BVD, IBR, TB
Parasite control	For parasite risks relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> products used and timing 	e.g. fluke, lungworm, worms, lice, flies
Foot care	For foot problems relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of the person responsible for treating when and How the problem is treated - controls/ treatments and products used 	e.g. digital dermatitis, sole ulcers, foul, white line disease
Mastitis	For routine prevention measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the measures taken and products used For treatment of clinical cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures taken, products used and withdrawal periods 	
Metabolic disorders	For metabolic disorders relevant to the farm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventative measures how clinical cases are treated including products used 	e.g. staggers, milk fever, ketosis, displaced abomasums
Management of drying off	The drying off procedure - measures taken; products used and withdrawal periods	
Young animal management and husbandry procedures	The measures 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, removal of supernumerary teats
Identifying treated animals	A written policy detailing how livestock are identified to manage withdrawal periods, and their treatment	
Dealing with TB reactors	A written policy for dealing with TB reactors within the herd and their milk, including actions taken to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> isolate and identify reactors ensure reactor milk doesn't enter the bulk tank and is not fed to calves inform relevant customers 	
Downer cows	Actions taken with downer cows	
Euthanasia	A written policy outlining how euthanasia is undertaken on-farm, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> animal type methods used name of person who undertakes it 	

NOTE: If farming beef cattle or sheep, the health plan must also cover them – or in the case of sheep, the supplement template may be completed as an alternative.

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

TABLE B – HERD HEALTH AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW – mandatory components

	REVIEWING/ SEEING	
Step 1 – Review/ see:	Herd health and performance records and collated incidence data	Examples of records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Incidence data summary sheet ■ Lameness records ■ Mastitis records ■ Mortality and culling records ■ Milk recording, milk quality and cell count records ■ Buyer and abattoir feedback
	Medicine and antibiotic records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase, use and administration ■ Responsible use of antibiotics is discussed
	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Milking herd and dry cows ■ Calves ■ Youngstock ■ Stock bulls ■ Other cattle and sheep
Step 2 – Recommend actions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identifying 3 or more issues that could be addressed to improve health and welfare ■ Recommending actions to be taken and suitable timescales
Step 3 – Date and sign		The vet must date and sign the review in order for it to be deemed complete

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 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/storing-silage-slurry-and-agricultural-fuel-oil>.

Applicable to all agrochemical storage

- Storage facilities must be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from a well/ spring/ borehole
- Agrochemical store must be fit for purpose and maintained

Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil (SSAFO) Storage

There are exemptions from the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010 (or equivalent) for installations built before prescribed dates. Those dates are as follows:

	Slurry/Silage	Agricultural Fuel Oil
England	1991	1991 or where less than 1500 litres stored on farm
Wales	1991	1991 or where less than 1500 litres stored on farm*
Scotland	2003	2003 or where less than 1250 litres stored on farm
Northern Ireland	2003	2003 or where tank capacity does not exceed 1250 litres

*From 15 March 2020 all Agricultural Fuel Oil storage must meet the requirements of the Oil Storage (Wales) Regulations 2016

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

- 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

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Manure Management Plan must 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.nutrientmanagement.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			

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)

It is recommended that sewage sludge is assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme.

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



HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

The Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ("Scheme") includes a series of integrated standards for different farming enterprises and different steps in the food supply chain ("Standards"). As a business operating in the farming or food supply industry you can apply to join our Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises or activities fits your business needs.

To become and remain a member you must conform to the Standards and the membership rules at all times.

To join the Scheme you should contact any one of the Certification Bodies who are licensed by us to manage membership. You will find all the enterprises and activities that our Scheme covers and the Certification Bodies listed on the back page. You can apply to join at any time throughout the year and your membership must be renewed annually. Your chosen Certification Body will manage your initial application, assessment and certification against the Standards and your annual renewal. The same Certification Body will also be your routine point of contact.

Before applying you are advised to carefully read the membership rules and the Standards which detail what you have to do and how you will be assessed. If you operate more than one farming enterprise or food supply chain activity, you can select which of these you want to be assessed and certified. If applying for more than one, your Certification Body may apply a discount and will co-ordinate the assessment together in a single visit where possible. Alternatively, you can choose more than one Certification Body for the different enterprises or activities and the assessments will be carried out separately.

You may change your chosen Certification Body at any time and still maintain your 'Assured' status as long as you have no outstanding non-conformances or obligations. If you are not satisfied with the way your application, assessment or certification decision has been conducted you may lodge an appeal in writing with your Certification Body within 14 days. All complaints will be properly investigated and dealt with fairly in accordance with the Certification Body's appeals procedure.

RTA may change the Standards from time to time but we will always tell you what the changes are and when you have to implement them.

For dairy farms your milk first purchaser will choose a Certification Body and arrange your application or transfers as appropriate.

With the exception of:

- a) Dairy, where your business has to be assessed and certified for beef too
- b) Beef and lamb, where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed

Withdrawal: If within 3 months of the suspension date you do not demonstrate that you have corrected the non-conformances then the Certification Body will withdraw the certification and you will no longer be a member of the Scheme. You can only regain certification by following the procedure for a new applicant and as long as no other sanctions or non-conformances remain.

1. Application

Send application and fee to your chosen Certification Body detailing all the relevant holdings/premises. Receipt will be acknowledged in 14 days and the assessment will be arranged.

2. Initial Assessment

The assessor will talk to you about your business as you walk together around the facilities, look at the livestock/crop as applicable and check your paperwork. They will need to talk to your staff too about what they do. Any areas which do not meet the standards (non-conformances) will be highlighted to you throughout the visit. They are not allowed to advise on, or suggest, how you need to correct things. You will be left or sent a report which will contain details of any non-conformances, an indication of the evidence you will be expected to provide (e.g. invoices, photos, photocopies, letter from vet) and the timescales for action.

3. Non-conformances

You must supply your Certification Body with evidence that you have corrected everything as explained in the non-conformance report. In some cases a re-visit may be required and this may incur a charge. Your application will lapse if you do not correct everything satisfactorily and in good time.

4. Issue Certificate of Conformity

Once satisfactory evidence has been provided you will be entered as 'Assured' on the Scheme Member Checker database and you can then sell your product(s) as 'Assured'. You may receive an actual certificate in electronic format or printed but the status on the Scheme Member Checker database is definitive.

5. Renewal

You will be invited to renew your membership annually, 12 months after the initial assessment and every 12 months thereafter. You will receive a renewal notice and a maximum of two reminder letters.

6. Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

An assessor will make regular visits similar to your initial assessment to check you are continuing to conform to the Standards at all times. These assessments will be once per membership year with the exception of the RTA dairy and beef and lamb farm schemes which will be once every 18 months. You may also be subject to random spot check visits. If you do not conform to any Standards you must provide evidence, normally within 28 days, that you have rectified them as outlined at Steps 2 & 3 above. If you have a serious non-conformance against what we consider to be a 'Key' standard (marked K in the manual) your certificate can be suspended until you have shown you have put this right. (Assessment arrangements for meat processing, transport and markets are outlined in the online standards manual.)

Suspension: Your membership and certification can also be suspended if you have not put non-conformances right within the time stipulated. Suspension is only lifted once you have proved that you have corrected the non-conformances. In some cases a re-visit may be required. You must not sell products as 'Assured' whilst your certification is suspended.



RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE MEMBERSHIP RULES

We are Assured Food Standards, trading as Red Tractor Assurance ('AFS' or 'RTA'), a not for profit company, owned and funded by the British farming and food industry.

- These rules and the accompanying explanation of how the Scheme works (together, 'these Rules') govern the terms and conditions for membership of the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme') owned by RTA. All applicants for membership of the Scheme are referred to in these Rules as the 'Applicant Business', all members of the Scheme are referred to as 'Members' and 'you' means such Applicant Business or Member as the context permits.
- These Rules must be complied with at all times.
- Failure to comply with these Rules will mean that your certification can be suspended and withdrawn and your membership of the Scheme can be terminated.
- You can only gain certification and obtain 'Assured' status for the purposes of the Scheme if you conform to the Standards and you must continue to meet the Standards at all times.
- The Scheme will update the Standards periodically. You will be given notice of the changes and when they come into effect and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to retain 'Assured' status.
- These Rules are additional to any statutory requirements. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to provide exemption from current legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Scheme at all times.

Claiming Products / Services are 'Assured'

- You must not describe products you sell and/or services you provide as 'Assured' for the purposes of the Scheme until you have been through the application and assessment process and a certificate of conformity has been issued and thereafter:
 - if and to the extent that such products or services relate to businesses, locations or activities which are not included in the scope of your certification
 - if your certification has been suspended or withdrawn for any reason and remains suspended or withdrawn
 - if you do not renew your membership on time in accordance with these Rules or your membership is terminated for any reason; or
 - if you have voluntarily left the Scheme.

Application

- Any business farming any one of the enterprises or carrying out activities covered by the Scheme can apply to be a member. Similar schemes operate in the devolved regions of the UK covering some enterprises or activities and where this applies (see: add URL) you should join the local scheme.
- You can apply to join the Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises and/or activities fits your business needs. The exception to this is beef and lamb where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed and dairy where beef assurance is required for the cattle (see Rule 19).
- You can only apply through a Certification Body licensed by RTA to certify the Scheme.
- To be registered as a Member you must be a sole trader, partnership, limited or unlimited company or limited liability partnership or other form of business approved by RTA or the Certification Body) and each Member must have at all times a named nominated person who has functional responsibility for the management decisions and operating systems being assessed in the Scheme.
- The named nominated person of the Applicant Business must sign the Certification Body's application and subsequent renewal forms. In submitting an applicant renewal fee and / or such forms, the Applicant Business is agreeing with RTA and the relevant Certification Body ('your Certification Body') to be bound by these Rules at all times.
- Any false or misleading statement made on the application or renewal forms, during assessments, or in any other communication may lead to suspension or withdrawal of your certification and even exclusion from future membership of the Scheme. You must provide, on request by RTA or the Certification Body, any information relevant to conformance with RTA standards or these rules.
- Any act or omission to act (whether by you, your officers, employees or agents or a third party and whether taken or omitted to be taken on the premises, site or holding of the Applicant Business or elsewhere) which impacts on your conformance to the Standards, these Rules or any relevant legislation, will be deemed to be your responsibility for the purpose of assessing your compliance with the Standards and these Rules. Any rights and remedies available to and sanctions imposed by RTA or your Certification Body in respect of your non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules may, at the discretion of RTA, the Scheme or the Certification Body, be deemed to apply also to any other business which operates or proposes to operate from the same premises, site or holding as you and which is or wishes to become a member of the Scheme.

Sites/Holdings/Vehicles

- You must disclose all holdings, sites, stores, vehicles (as relevant) and additional locations/vehicles on the application form (having regard to paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 below).
- Where an application form lists more than one holding, site, store, or vehicle, they must all be under the same management control as the Applicant Business. A separate Scheme registration application must be made in respect of each holding, site, store or vehicle which is not under the same management control. For this purpose, assets and/or businesses shall be deemed to be under the "same management control" if and for so long as the same individual or individuals together hold the power to deal with the respective assets and/or businesses in accordance with his or their wishes by virtue of the holding of shares, or voting power, or powers conferred by any constitutional or corporate documents.
- Unless RTA or your Certification Body otherwise permit in their absolute discretion, a separate registration will be required in accordance with the following principles:

Enterprise / Activity	Separate Registration per:
Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming enterprise Holding / site within the enterprise : subject to the provisions of paragraph 18 below.
Livestock Transport	Commercial Livestock Vehicle / Trailer
Livestock Market	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Collection Centre	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Meat Processing	Site with separate FSA Approval Number

- Additional farm holdings may be allowed within a Business's Scheme registration provided the holdings fall within the relevant description(s) set out below (and subject always to their being under the same management control as set out in paragraph 16).

Dairy	Poultry	Pigs	Beef/Lamb	Crops	Fresh Produce
Each milking premises requires a separate registration	A self-contained live poultry facility functioning with defined poultry stock management, operational control and bio-security standards	Main holding + max 3 small nursery or finishing units	Main site + additional sites where livestock are kept.	Main holding + any additional sites where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored or processed.	
		Additional sites must be close to the main unit and agreed by the Certification Body.			

- Dairy farm assurance is normally organised by the first purchaser of your milk. Separate Member Rules apply to Dairy Purchasers. Individual Dairy Farms may be accepted into membership at the discretion of RTA in which case these Member Rules apply. Cattle on dairy farms must also be beef assured (i.e. certification to the RTA beef Standards or the beef assurance scheme in any relevant devolved region of the UK – see paragraph 8). If you do not want your beef assurance to be assessed by the Certification Body which assesses your certification to the RTA dairy Standards, you must be able to demonstrate that your beef assurance is in place at the time of your dairy assessment and commit to it being maintained.

Initial Assessment and Certification

- A complete full assessment must be carried out and you must conform to all the Standards (not including 'recommendations') before certification can be progressed.
- To allow a complete full assessment you must
 - give the assessor access to relevant parts of the holding, key members of staff and relevant records/documents
 - allow access to livestock as required, including in some cases allowing assessors to carry out welfare outcome scoring.
- Without prejudice to paragraph 52c, assessors may refuse to carry out or finish an assessment
 - in the presence of a third party who they believe may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner
 - if they feel threatened or that they have been subjected to abusive behaviour at any time during the visit
 - if the site is empty or non-operational.
- If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.



24. Once issued, certificates and, where applicable, stickers are not transferable to other holdings or businesses and remain the property of your Certification Body. Whilst certificates and stickers may be useful in confirming the assured chain of custody, the definitive indication of certification 'Assured' status will always be the Scheme Member Checker database.

Membership Renewal

25. Your membership must be renewed annually. Failure to renew within one month after the renewal date will result in your membership being terminated and no further certification being provided. If you subsequently apply to re-join you will be treated as a new applicant and will not be certified until you have had a satisfactory initial assessment. In this instance your membership and certification will not be backdated.

Material Changes

26. You must keep your Certification Body informed of any material changes to your operation that might affect your certification. Examples of material changes include but are not limited to:
- additional holdings or sites (e.g. crop storage facilities, livestock grazing) not mentioned in the original application
 - a change in management control of the Member (to be construed in accordance with paragraph 16)
 - additional commercial livestock vehicles
 - if at any time the site is empty of livestock
 - if the site becomes restocked
 - changes to the activity being carried out on the site (e.g. a farm or haulier also operating as a collection centre, or a meat processor beginning to process new species such as pork or poultry).
27. If any individual owner of the Applicant Business (or of any other business under common management control as the Applicant Business) is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, is declared bankrupt or has a receiver appointed over any of his assets, or if the Applicant Business is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or becomes insolvent, goes into administration, appoints an administrative receiver or enters a compromise with its creditors or if any resolution is passed or action is taken relating to any of the above matters, you must inform your Certification Body immediately giving details of any person appointed or proposed to be appointed as administrator, administrative receiver, trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator (as the case may be).
28. When certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask your Certification Body for a voluntary suspension of one, some, or all of the crop types covered by the certificate.
29. Also, when certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask for your contract to be terminated at any time unless your membership is suspended or there are non-conformances outstanding.

Changing Certification Body

30. You can change your Certification Body at any time, in accordance with paragraphs 31 to 34.
31. You do not need to inform your previous Certification Body that you have transferred.
32. You must declare on your application to your new Certification Body if you have previously applied, or have been in the past, or are currently, a certified member of the Scheme. If so you must identify the Certification Body to whom you applied, previous Scheme membership number and details of any of the sites you operate which have previously been inspected under the Scheme (CPH number and PRIMO/Herd mark where applicable).
33. Your new Certification Body will request and be given access to your historical data and records from your previous Certification Body before confirming continued certification.
34. The Certification Body has the right to reject the application to transfer if you have outstanding non-conformances still to be rectified or any other certification or membership conditions which have been imposed which prevent the application from being accepted. In this case you must clear non-conformances to the satisfaction of the previous Certification Body before you can transfer, or, if conditions have been imposed (e.g. more frequent inspections), you must agree that these can be followed through by the new Certification Body.

Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

35. You must allow assessors to carry out routine assessments, revisits and spot checks as required.
36. RTA, your Certification Body or any third party duly authorised to act on their behalf has the right to carry out an assessment or spot check at short notice or without prior notice.
37. The assessor may be accompanied by an observer to witness the quality of the assessment.

38. If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Continued certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.

Suspension and Withdrawing Certification and Special Conditions of Certification

39. Your Certification Body has the right to suspend your certification in any of the following circumstances:
- if you unreasonably delay or refuse routine assessments, revisits or spot checks
 - if circumstances on the holding or site prevent the assessor from completing the assessment in full
 - if major non-conformances are identified against 'Key' Standards
 - if an excessive number of non-conformances are found during an assessment
 - in the event of the same non-conformance being found on successive assessment visits
 - if you fail to rectify the non-conformances within the specified timescales; or
 - on receipt of reliable evidence from a third party, demonstrating that you are not maintaining the Standards to a material extent
40. If your certification is suspended and you do not take the necessary action to rectify notified non-conformances within the specified timescales your certification may be withdrawn with immediate effect by written notice served by RTA or your Certification Body.
41. RTA and your Certification Body shall be entitled to specify 'Special Conditions of Certification' for your membership and/or continued certification of the Scheme. This may include, without limitation:
- additional assessments by the Certification Body over and above the normal routine frequency at your cost; and
 - evidence from a third party expert (nominated by RTA or the Certification Body and appointed at your cost) that Standards are being met.
42. In the event of very serious non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules, RTA and your Certification Body shall each be entitled (a) to withdraw certification in respect of the relevant holding, site or vehicle and/or the Applicant Business in default (and if considered appropriate its owners and/or any persons connected with such persons) and (b) to refuse to accept a new application from such persons or in respect of any such sites/assets for such period as RTA or your Certification Body may consider appropriate and even if the non-conformance in question has been rectified.
43. Each of RTA and your Certification Body has the right to inform your customers and suppliers of any change in your certification status.

Fees

44. You must pay an annual membership fee to your Certification Body at the point of application and annually thereafter.
45. You must pay any additional charges your Certification Body may impose for:
- visits to additional holdings/sites not close to the main holding or site
 - visits to additional holdings/sites/vehicles notified to the Certification Body after the initial assessment
 - the assessor to return to either complete the assessment report where initially it could not be completed in full or to check the non-conformances have been rectified
 - any additional assessments if required under any special conditions of certification agreed between you and your Certification Body from time to time, as contemplated in paragraph 41 above ('Special Conditions of Certification').
46. For dairy farms some of these fees may be met by the milk purchaser and you should contact them to discuss this.
47. You are responsible for any external third party fees to meet the requirements of the Standards (e.g. Quarterly Veterinary Reports on farms certified to the RTA pig Standards) and any 'Special Conditions of Certification' as per paragraph 41.
48. You are responsible for any costs you incur in meeting the Standards or rectifying your non-conformances.
49. If you fail to pay any fees required to be paid by you under these Rules, RTA or your Certification Body shall be entitled to reject your application/renewal application and/or to suspend or withdraw your relevant certification.

Termination of Membership and Withdrawing Certification

50. RTA and the Certification Bodies may refuse future applications or impose particular conditions for re-entry into the Scheme where an application relates to businesses/premises which have had their certification withdrawn in accordance with these Rules.
51. RTA and the Certification Bodies will not accept a renewal or registration application (including from a new applicant) if the application relates to a site or holding or vehicle in respect of which sanctions are in force under



these Rules unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of RTA and the Certification Body that the 'new' applicant is not connected to the Applicant Business which is subject to sanctions other by virtue of the fact that it is operating from the same premises or holding (and there are no other reasons for refusing such an application).

52. Each of the Certification Bodies and RTA may, in its absolute discretion, refuse/terminate membership and/or withdraw certification if:
 - a. it considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent the Scheme from being brought into disrepute. Or,
 - b. if actions of the member have in its reasonable opinion brought the scheme into disrepute. Or
 - c. If employers or officers of the Certification Body or of RTA feel threatened or have been subject to abusive behaviour by a member and notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 22 b
 - d. (without prejudice to Rules 52 a, b and c above) a material breach of these Rules where such breach is not capable of being remedied or, in the event that such breach is capable of being remedied, a failure to remedy a material breach of these Rules within 30 days after receiving written notice to remedy it from RTA.
 - e. the voluntary or compulsory bankruptcy or liquidation of the Member or the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer over any of the assets of the Member, or the entering into by the Member of any composition or arrangements with its creditors.
 - f. a change of control of the Member (control being defined as in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988), which in RTA's reasonable opinion will or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the integrity or reputation of or goodwill in the Scheme Member logos set out in the RTA website at www.redtractor.org.uk (the 'Scheme Member Logos'), the Standards and/or RTA.
 - g. gross negligence or fraud on the part of the Member.

Prosecutions, Regulatory Sanctions and Third Party Evidence

53. You must notify your Certification Body of any prosecutions brought or likely to be brought against you, or in relation to any business, site, holding or vehicle owned or occupied by you or referred to in a Scheme registration or renewal application, which relates to any issues covered in the Standards, including without limitation food safety, product traceability, animal health, animal welfare, animal identification and movements, veterinary medicine records, trade description, animal transport, environmental legislation or relevant consumer protection legislation.
54. For the purpose of paragraph 53, "prosecutions" shall include, in respect of farms, any penalties relating to Cross-Compliance requirements that directly relate to issues covered in the Standards.
55. You will be asked to sign a declaration relating to prosecutions and penalties in the initial application form, registration renewal forms and other Scheme documents. Any information received by RTA or your Certification Body will be investigated on a case-by-case basis and appropriate action taken.

Confidentiality

56. Your details will be treated in confidence, but in applying to join the Scheme you agree that RTA may confirm, to any third parties who have a legitimate interest in knowing the same, your certification status (being full, suspended, withdrawn or a non-member), the date of your last assessment visit, and your certification expiry date and renewal date. You also agree that this information can be made available through the on-line RTA Scheme Member Checker.
57. A list of certified members and/or suspended members of the Scheme may be published by RTA from time to time.
58. RTA and your Certification Body may release information from its database about your certification to a person/business/body with a legitimate interest in knowing that information, if provision of the data is reasonably considered by RTA or your Certification Body (as the case may be) to be in your best interests.
59. The Scheme may produce and publish statistical reports drawing upon aggregated Scheme data in such a way that individual performance data cannot be traced back to you.
60. Membership data may be retained on the databases and will be treated as specified above for a reasonable time after you have ceased to be a member of the Scheme.
61. The Scheme reserves the right to receive copies of assessment reports from the Certification Body.
62. In exceptional circumstances, where a Scheme assessor comes across evidence of an immediate and significant risk of unacceptable animal welfare, food contamination or environmental pollution RTA or your Certification Body may immediately notify any competent authorities notwithstanding any other provision of their Rules.

Trade Marks, Certification Marks and Logos

63. Using the RTA Scheme member logo: For so long as you are a certified member of the Scheme you are entitled to indicate that you hold a certificate and, for that purpose only, you may use the Scheme member logos, trademarks, and certification marks set out in the Red Tractor website at www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules on stationery and publicity materials provided that you follow all directions on the use of the logos which may from given time to time be given by RTA or set out in that. You agree to observe all such directions.
64. Farm Shops: Members who sell their own meat, fruit or vegetable products through their farm shop are, for so long as they are a certified Member of the Scheme allowed to use the appropriate Scheme Member logo(s) in the shop, provided that they follow all directions on the use of the Scheme Member logos which may from time to time be given by RTA or set out in the website www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules
65. Using the Red Tractor logo on food: You cannot use any version of the Red Tractor logo on food packs or at the point of sale of food products unless you have a packer licence issued by RTA. To apply for a licence go to www.licensing.redtractor.org.uk
66. The above right to use Scheme Member logos is limited to using the entire designation and the right to use the Red Tractor logo is limited to using the Red Tractor logo in an identical form or forms to that or those used by RTA. The rights are personal to you as a certified member and may not be assigned, transferred or sub-licensed to any other person.
67. As a certified member of the Scheme you shall not use (or authorise or license others to use) the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo in any way other than as expressly permitted in these Rules (or in a packers licence) and you shall not use or authorise or license others to use any name, mark, sign or device confusingly similar to the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo nor file or cause to be filed any trade mark or company name registration application containing or confusingly similar to the Scheme logos and/or the Red Tractor logo. You will not oppose or cause any oppositions to be filed to any trade mark applications filed by RTA, register the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo anywhere in the world nor otherwise cause any question to be raised concerning RTA's ownership of the Scheme logos or the Red Tractor logo.
68. RTA may terminate your right to use any Scheme logo and/or the Red Tractor logo in accordance with these Rules (a) by giving you one month's [written] notice or (b) immediately on [written] notice if (i) you have failed to observe the directions of RTA with regards to the use of the such logos or (ii) your membership of the Scheme has been suspended, withdrawn or terminated for any reason.

Disclaimer

69. Nothing in these Rules shall limit or exclude the liability of RTA or any Certification Body or any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors for (a) death or personal injury caused by the negligence of any such person; or (b) fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.
70. Subject to paragraph 68:
 - a. neither RTA nor any Certification Body, nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any loss of profit, loss caused by business interruption, or any indirect or consequential loss arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of (or application for membership of) or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme; and
 - b. RTA's liability and that of its officers, employees or agents in respect of all other losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature, arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, shall in no circumstances exceed the total fees paid or payable by you to your Certification Body under these Rules in the 12 months prior to the event giving rise to such losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses.
71. RTA is not a party to the contract you must enter with your Certification Body to govern the assessment of your conformance (or non-conformance) to the Standards. Subject to paragraph 68, RTA shall not under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any acts or omissions of your Certification Body in connection with that contract.
72. RTA shall be entitled at any time to alter the Standards and RTA and each Certification Body shall be entitled at any time to alter their operating procedures where, in their absolute discretion, they consider it necessary to do so.
73. These Rules and the Standards represent the entire understanding between you and RTA in relation to your membership of the Scheme and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any statement (written or oral) which is not contained in such documents in applying to be certified to the Standards.



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.





**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Standing together for British agriculture

Our standards start with the consumer.

**We monitor what they value the most
about their food and understand what
they expect from farmers.**

**These values are translated in to practical
on-farm standards so Red Tractor farmers
can demonstrate they are producing what
consumers want.**

Certification Bodies



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

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	
						Chickens	Turkey
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



SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd

PO Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES

Tel: 01908 249973 Email: agrifood@saiglobal.com Web: www.saiglobal.com/assurance



Acoura

Acoura Certification Ltd, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 9DQ

Tel: 0131 335 6643 Email: redtractor@acoura.com Web: www.acoura.com



NIFCC [Northern Ireland]

1A Lissue Walk, Lissue Industrial Estate (East), Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT28 2LU

Tel: 028 9263 3017 Email: info@nifcc.co.uk Web: www.nifcc.co.uk



QWFC [Wales]

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth SY23 2WB

Tel: 01970 636688 Email: info@wlbp.co.uk Web: www.wlbp.co.uk

T: 0203 617 3670

E: memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk

www.redtractorassurance.org.uk



**Red Tractor
Assurance for Farms**

Dairy Scheme