



# Beef & Lamb Standards

1st October 2017  
Version 4.0



**Red Tractor  
Assurance**

# Welcome



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

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

For more information about the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme visit [www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk)

## GUIDE

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

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

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

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

**Recommendation** – those which do not affect certification

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

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

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

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

**R** – this icon indicates that a record is required




**Where to find help** - at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on [www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://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	
<b>AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production</b>		
<b>DP.a.1</b> <b>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</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from livestock/ feed storage areas/ public areas</li> </ul>	
<b>DP.a.2</b> <b>A farm map must be in place (New)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farm map shows where applicable:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– all buildings</li> <li>– all fields, including area (hectares/acres)</li> <li>– watercourses including ditches and ponds</li> <li>– boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary</li> <li>– any areas of high pollution risk</li> <li>– bait point locations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farm map</li> </ul>
<b>DP.b</b> <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</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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"> <li>– feed and/or water equipment failing</li> <li>– fire</li> <li>– power cuts</li> <li>– extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow)</li> <li>– disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public</li> <li>– reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers)</li> <li>– pollution incident</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers</li> <li>■ Key staff have access to plan</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Emergency plan</li> </ul>
<b>DP.c</b> <b>Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Beef and Lamb Standards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other</li> <li>■ Complaints including, but not limited to, medicine residue levels, dirty stock, welfare and environmental issues</li> <li>■ System includes recording the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– complaint</li> <li>– investigation result</li> <li>– action taken to prevent the issue happening again</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Complaints record</li> </ul>
<b>DP.d</b> <b>Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, buildings and grazing land, including that used seasonally</li> <li>■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and where applicable have added them to your Red Tractor membership</li> <li>■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following where relevant:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– previous use</li> <li>– recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge and chicken manure)</li> <li>– physical hazards</li> <li>– injurious weeds</li> <li>– possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock</li> <li>– downstream watercourses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Where to find help</b>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires – Protecting Farm Animal Welfare'</li> <li>■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather">www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather</a></li> <li>■ For additional practical guidance on dealing with livestock in droughts and flooding visit <a href="http://www.beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns">www.beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns</a></li> <li>■ 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 <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby">www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby</a></li> </ul> </div>	


## STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)

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


## TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)


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



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery</b>		
<b>TI.b Key</b> <b>Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation (e.g. ARAMS1)</li> <li>■ 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)</li> <li>■ Food Chain Information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market)</li> <li>■ You make your customers aware of the origin of your stock in order that they can fulfill the obligations of the food labelling regulations</li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status</b>		
<b>TI.c Key</b> <b>Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Livestock sent for slaughter meet the minimum required residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep)</li> <li>– During the residency period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assured</li> <li>– if livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured</li> <li>– if livestock passes through a collection centre, the collection centre is assured</li> <li>– vehicles 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</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>TI.c.1 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>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</i></li> <li>■ <i>Checks are made to verify the holding that livestock originates from is assured</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/cattle-identity-registration">www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/cattle-identity-registration</a></li> <li>■ To complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit <a href="http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers">www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers</a></li> </ul>	

## VERMIN CONTROL (VC)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk</b>		
<b>VC.a Key</b> <b>Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin</li> <li>■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping</li> <li>■ Vermin entry points are minimised where possible</li> <li>■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor</li> <li>■ Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals</li> <li>■ No build-up of weeds close to farm structures (e.g. feed storage areas) that might harbour vermin</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ External contractor agreement</li> </ul>

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>VC.b</b> <b>Bait must be used responsibly (Revised)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with <b>Appendix</b></li> <li>■ Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy)</li> <li>■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– plan includes map of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination</li> <li>■ A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees</li> <li>■ Dead and dying rodents are removed, and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; line-height: 30px; font-weight: bold;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site survey</li> <li>■ Environmental Risk Assessment</li> <li>■ Bait plan kept for 2 years</li> <li>■ COSHH assessment (where applicable)</li> </ul>
<b>VC.b.1</b> <b>Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken (New)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Baits only sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective</li> <li>■ At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions</li> </ul>	
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on <a href="http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code">www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code</a></li> <li>■ For more guidance on vermin control see the AHDB Guide Rodent Control on Farms</li> <li>■ 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 <a href="http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html">http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html</a></li> </ul>	

## HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production</b>			
<b>HF.a</b> <b>Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock (Revised)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Housing secure to prevent straying/ escape</li> <li>■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards</li> <li>■ Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock</li> </ul>	
<b>HF.b</b> <b>Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Well ventilated housing (minimal high humidity, no build-up of odours and a comfortable temperature)</li> <li>■ Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/ extreme cold</li> </ul>	
<b>HF.c</b> <b>Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Floor surfaces are sound and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury</li> <li>■ Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non-slatted lying areas provided to breeding cows, in-calf heifers and calves</li> <li>■ Manhole covers/ drains that livestock have access to are maintained</li> </ul>	
<b>HF.d</b> <b>Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding</li> <li>■ All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specification</li> </ul>	
<b>HF.d.1</b> <b>Safe, suitable and legal bedding is provided in lying areas</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive</li> <li>■ Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided</li> <li>■ Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper</li> <li>■ Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; line-height: 30px; font-weight: bold;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, waste transfer notes</li> </ul>



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>HF.e</b> <b>Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Adequate lighting available to inspect animals at all times</li> <li>■ Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial). A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily</li> <li>■ Torches/ fixed lighting available for inspection</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements</b>	
<b>HF.f</b> <b>Housing must be of sufficient size</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal</li> <li>■ Cubicle design and size suitable for the animal breed and size</li> <li>■ Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch</li> <li>■ See <a href="#">Appendix</a> for recommended space allowances</li> </ul>
<b>HF.f.1</b> <b>Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All-year-round tethering is not permitted</li> <li>■ Untethered exercise is provided daily for routinely tethered cattle</li> <li>■ Routinely tethered cattle are untethered prior to calving (cattle may be tethered during calving where intervention is necessary)</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Halters/ collars/ head chains do not tighten and are made of non-abrasive materials</li> </ul>
<b>HF.g</b> <b>Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Group sizes allow recognition and attention</li> <li>■ Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/ calf and ewe/ lamb)</li> <li>■ Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/ isolated)</li> <li>■ Fractious or fully horned cattle not mixed with unfamiliar groups or removed from group if there is evidence of injury or bullying</li> <li>■ Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned)</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities</b>	
<b>HF.h</b> <b>Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges and a complete floor</li> <li>■ Sheep dipping facility securely covered</li> </ul>
<b>HF.i</b> <b>There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Facilities available to separate ewe/ cow from the rest of the group if necessary</li> <li>■ Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly</li> <li>■ Lighting allows close inspection of livestock</li> <li>■ Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use where livestock give birth</li> </ul>
<b>HF.j</b> <b>Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Adequate lighting</li> <li>■ Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping</li> <li>■ Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections)</li> <li>■ If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards</li> <li>■ 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)</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops)</b>	
<b>HF.k</b> <b>Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather</li> <li>■ Well-drained lying areas</li> </ul>
<b>HF.l</b> <b>There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Further information on housing and handling facilities is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep</li> <li>■ For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit <a href="http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/">beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/</a></li> </ul>




## FEED AND WATER (FW)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health</b>	
<p><b>FW.a Key</b> Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The diet is adequate to maintain healthy rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal</li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.a.1</b> A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/ lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ System in place to ensure that colostrum is received as soon as possible after birth, but at least within 6 hours of birth. Best practice is that colostrum is received within 2 hours</li> <li>■ Alternative sources of colostrum are accessible in the event of the dam not being able to provide it e.g. sourced from another dam (fresh/ frozen), artificial</li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.b</b> Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is enough feeding space per animal or animals are fed ad-lib</li> <li>■ See <a href="#">Appendix</a> for recommended space allowances</li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.c Key</b> Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water (<b>Revised</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Water troughs are kept clean</li> <li>■ A back-up source of water is available where private water supplies (e.g. boreholes) are used (e.g. mains water)</li> <li>■ Grazing livestock have access to troughs or natural water sources</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable</b>	
<p><b>FW.d Key</b> Feed must be suitable (<b>Revised</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated)</li> <li>■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law</li> <li>■ Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are prohibited for animal feed</li> <li>■ Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are under control</li> <li>■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed</li> <li>■ No non-permitted materials are used, specifically:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– no antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters</li> <li>– no animal products or by-products (mammalian, avian or fish) with the exception of fish oils and milk products</li> <li>– no rejected food that contain meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery)</li> <li>– no catering waste, including used cooking oils</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.e</b> Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The following materials are sourced as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– straights from a merchant - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent</li> <li>– processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus</li> <li>– hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants</li> <li>– roots and vegetable/fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant <a href="#">Appendix</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.e.1 Recommendation</b> <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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport</i></li> <li>■ <i>Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration</i></li> </ul>




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p><b>FW.f</b> Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed</b>		
<p><b>FW.g</b> When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Forage only, forage top-dressed with concentrates or single feeds mixed with water do not require mixing records</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Home mixing feed records kept for 2 years</li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.h</b> When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept</li> <li>■ For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept</li> <li>■ Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use</li> <li>■ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– representative; you have taken small samples from several different points</li> <li>– of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb</li> <li>– free from contamination</li> <li>– identifiable; labelled with feed details and date</li> <li>– stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p><b>FW.i</b> If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feedingstuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs</li> <li>■ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan, if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements and preservatives</li> <li>– pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of feed additives, at high concentration</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ If you are incorporating medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local Authority approval</li> <li>■ HACCP</li> <li>■ Quality Control Plan</li> <li>■ VMD approval</li> </ul>
<p><b>FW.j</b> Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contractors’ NAAC registration number</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination</b>		
<p><b>FW.k</b> Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication</li> </ul>	
<p><b>FW.l Key</b> Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination</li> <li>■ Storage facilities protect against harbouring of domesticated animals, wildlife and vermin</li> <li>■ In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered or shatterproof bulbs are used</li> <li>■ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate</li> <li>■ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled bulk storage or bags</li> </ul>	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: No environmental contamination or pollution from stored silage</b>		
<b>FW.m Key</b> <b>Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes</li> <li>■ Silos have an effluent collection system</li> <li>■ Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source</li> <li>■ Field silage effluent is contained</li> </ul>	
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For advice on maintaining feed safety and quality see the Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding</li> <li>■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit <a href="http://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk">www.aictradeassurance.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene regulation visit <a href="http://www.food.gov.uk">www.food.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit <a href="http://www.naac.co.uk">www.naac.co.uk</a></li> <li>■ For more information on injurious weeds see the Identification of Injurious Weeds at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/identification-of-injurious-weeds">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/identification-of-injurious-weeds</a></li> </ul>	


## ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing</b>		
<b>AH.a Key</b> <b>A Livestock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur</li> <li>– is available to all staff looking after livestock</li> <li>– includes plans to prevent and control diseases and parasites</li> <li>– includes plans to manage young animals (including husbandry procedures) and euthanasia</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Details of what to include in the Health Plan can be found in the relevant <b>Appendix</b></li> </ul>	<b>R</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Health Plan</li> </ul>
<b>AH.a.1 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that Livestock Health Plans are written in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>All those responsible for livestock are involved</i></li> </ul>	
<b>AH.b</b> <b>Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– medicine records, including reason for treatment</li> <li>– culling and mortality records and possible reasons for culling/ mortality</li> <li>– abattoir feedback (where provided)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>R</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medicine records</li> <li>■ Holding register</li> <li>■ Fallen stock records</li> <li>■ Kill sheets</li> </ul>
<b>AH.c</b> <b>Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual review of records to collate data and identify key issues</li> <li>■ Identification of actions to control identified issues</li> </ul>	<b>R</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Health and performance review</li> </ul>
<b>AH.c.1 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that an annual livestock health and performance review is undertaken by the vet (Revised)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Annual vet review to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <i>review records and data</i></li> <li>– <i>inspect livestock</i></li> <li>– <i>consider industry initiatives such as BVD Free England</i></li> <li>– <i>identify key issues and make recommendations to improve identified issues</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed</b>		
<b>AH.d Key</b> <b>The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed (applies to any livestock including unmarketable youngstock and planned culls)</li> <li>■ Unmarketable livestock have their welfare needs met prior to humane euthanasia</li> </ul>	



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AH.e</b> The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Livestock checks as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– at least minimum daily checks for livestock outside, twice daily inside</li> <li>– increased checks for newborns and those about to give birth</li> <li>– flock inspection frequency in extensive, upland areas appropriate to need</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Checks made for signs of illness, injury and stress</li> </ul>		
<b>AH.f Key</b> Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No electric goads in use</li> <li>■ Dogs kept under control</li> <li>■ Livestock handled quietly and calmly without excessive force</li> </ul>		
<b>AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people</b>			
<b>AH.g Key</b> All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry</li> <li>■ You are satisfied that any contractors used, e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent</li> </ul>		
<b>AH.h Key</b> All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice			
<b>AH.h.1</b> If prescription medicines are or have recently been used, the prescribing vet/ practice must have visited within the last twelve months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ During the vet visit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the vet has seen the livestock under their care</li> <li>– the vet has discussed and reviewed records related to your purchase and use of medicines and antibiotics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<b>R</b> ■ Vet invoice/ diary date/ contract
<b>AH.h.2 Recommendation</b> <i>It is recommended that all farms receive a veterinary visit at least annually</i>			<b>R</b> ■ Vet invoice/ diary date/ contract
<b>AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock</b>			
<b>AH.i Key</b> Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Livestock that are sick from a non-infectious condition or injured are treated either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities</li> <li>■ For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main herd/ flock</li> <li>■ If appropriate a vet has been involved</li> </ul>		
<b>AH.j Key</b> Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a competent person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods</li> <li>■ The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within a 60 minute drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering</li> </ul>		<b>R</b> ■ Euthanasia policy in the Health Plan
<b>AH.k</b> Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Segregation facilities for livestock that are sick or injured from a non-infectious condition are available at all times. Facilities can be situated within/ close to other livestock housing and in some cases a field may be suitable</li> <li>■ Isolation facilities for livestock suffering from an infectious condition are available for use within three hours. The facility is capable of cleansing and disinfection, is a building/ part of a building that shares no airspace with other livestock housing, does not allow direct contact with any other animal and its drainage prevents contamination of other livestock areas</li> <li>■ Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water</li> <li>■ Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements</li> </ul>		
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep and at <a href="http://www.gov.uk/animal-welfare">www.gov.uk/animal-welfare</a></li> <li>■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at <a href="http://www.nadis.org.uk">www.nadis.org.uk</a>, <a href="http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/">beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/</a>, <a href="http://www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention">www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention</a></li> <li>■ For more information on the Farm Animal Welfare Committee visit <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc">https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc</a></li> <li>■ Guidance on euthanasia can be found at <a href="http://www.hsa.org.uk">www.hsa.org.uk</a></li> </ul>	


## ARTIFICIALLY REARED YOUNGSTOCK (CALVES AND LAMBS) (CR)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: The welfare needs of calves and lambs in artificial rearing systems are met</b>	
<b>CR.a</b> <b>Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The housing area and pens are, or allow:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment. Flooring is non-slip and maintained.</li> <li>– effectively ventilated and lit</li> <li>– clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area</li> <li>– of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury</li> <li>– visual and tactile contact with other calves/ lambs (where there are 2 or more)</li> <li>– livestock over 8 weeks to be housed in groups of two or more</li> <li>– calves are not housed in individual hutches/ pens after 8 weeks of age</li> <li>– 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</li> <li>– calves are not muzzled</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>CR.b Key</b> <b>Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before five weeks of age</li> <li>■ Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines</li> <li>■ Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used</li> <li>■ Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is being eaten</li> <li>■ At the latest youngstock are given dry, fresh, clean feed including forage from 14 days (calves)/ eight days (lambs)</li> <li>■ Individual buckets provided where bucket fed</li> <li>■ Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach</li> <li>■ Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition</li> </ul>
<b>CR.c Key</b> <b>Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to fresh, clean drinking water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Unrestricted access provided at all times from birth</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For additional guidance on rearing youngstock visit <a href="http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/">beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/</a></li> </ul>

## BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health</b>	
<b>BI.a Key</b> <b>A documented Farm Biosecurity Policy must be implemented (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The policy is relevant to the farm and updated to reflect any changes in practice in relation to the farm health and performance reviews</li> <li>■ The plan details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– incoming stock (bought-in and returning livestock)</li> <li>– equipment</li> <li>– vehicles</li> <li>– farm visitors that have access to livestock</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The policy forms part of the health plan</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: fit-content; margin-left: auto;"> <b>R</b> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farm Biosecurity Policy (forms part of health plan)</li> </ul>
<b>BI.b</b> <b>Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on farm (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Defra approved disinfectant and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities</li> </ul>



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED		
<b>BI.c</b> <b>Disease risks to livestock from within the farm holding must be minimised</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Farm dogs wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturer's recommendations</li> <li>■ Where muck is spread on grazing land, grazing intervals in relevant <b>Appendix</b> (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to</li> <li>■ Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps</li> <li>■ If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite for transport to abattoirs, the animals' movement onto the holding is registered (and standstill periods adhered to) or the animals are moved onto a holding licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order</li> </ul>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: white;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records of dog worming (medicine records/ diary date)</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit <a href="http://www.nadis.org.uk">www.nadis.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ For guidance on checks when purchasing stock visit <a href="http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/">beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/</a></li> <li>■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/preventing-disease">www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/preventing-disease</a> and <a href="http://www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers">www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers</a></li> <li>■ Check local TB outbreaks data online at <a href="http://www.ibtb.co.uk">www.ibtb.co.uk</a></li> </ul>		


## ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED		
<b>AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments</b>				
<b>AM.a Key</b> <b>Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth promoting hormonal products or similar substances</li> <li>■ Prescription Only Medicines are used in accordance with the prescription</li> <li>■ POM-V are prescribed by a vet</li> <li>■ POM-VPS are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)</li> <li>■ General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions</li> </ul>		
<b>AM.a.1 Recommendation</b> <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"> <li>■ <i>HP-CIAs are defined by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) as 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and colistin</i></li> </ul>		
<b>AM.b Key</b> <b>Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training</li> </ul>		
<b>AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines</b>				
<b>AM.c</b> <b>Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room</li> <li>■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container</li> </ul>		
<b>AM.d</b> <b>Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– medicines past their use-by date</li> <li>– opened medicines not used within the specified timescale</li> <li>– medicines stored incorrectly</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identity of medicine</li> <li>– date</li> <li>– quantity</li> <li>– route of disposal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; color: white;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medicine disposal records</li> </ul>

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p><b>AM.e</b> Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medicine purchase records include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identity of medicine</li> <li>– quantity of medicine</li> <li>– date of purchase</li> <li>– name and address of supplier</li> <li>– batch number(s)</li> <li>– expiry date(s)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ For any medicated feed, a Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescription (MFSP) is kept for five years</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medicine purchase records</li> <li>■ MFSP</li> </ul>
<p><b>AM.f Key</b> Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years <b>(Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control (including dog worming) are recorded</li> <li>■ Medicine administration records include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identity of medicine</li> <li>– quantity of medicine administered</li> <li>– batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records</li> <li>– identification of the animal or group of animals to which administered</li> <li>– number of animals treated</li> <li>– date of administration</li> <li>– date treatment finished</li> <li>– length of withdrawal period</li> <li>– date when animal(s) becomes fit for human consumption</li> <li>– name of person administering medicine</li> <li>– reason for treatment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Medicine administration records</li> </ul>
<b>AIM: Prevention of contamination in food</b>		
<p><b>AM.g Key</b> Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with <b>(Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired</li> <li>■ Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– for farm to farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Withdrawal period for 'off label' or cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 28 days for meat)</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Withdrawal period declaration</li> </ul>
<p><b>AM.h Key</b> Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Livestock containing a broken needle is only sold for slaughter providing that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter</li> <li>– it is penned separately during transport</li> <li>– it is accompanied by a Food Chain Information declaration form which includes date of incident, product being used and site of injection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures</b>		
<p><b>AM.i Key</b> Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary <b>(Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Husbandry procedures are carried out in accordance with the <b>Appendix</b>, including the specified time frames for methods and anaesthetic requirements</li> <li>■ Dewlap tags are not permitted</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Where to find help</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit <a href="http://www.ruma.org.uk">www.ruma.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ For guidance on veterinary medicine use including guidance on how to inject visit <a href="http://www.nadis.org.uk">www.nadis.org.uk</a> and the AHDB Better Returns Manual <a href="http://beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Using-medicines-correctly-for-better-returns-010317.pdf">beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Using-medicines-correctly-for-better-returns-010317.pdf</a></li> <li>■ For guidance on husbandry procedures see Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle / Sheep</li> </ul>	




## FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease</b>			
<b>FS.a</b> Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed</li> </ul>		
<b>FS.b</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"> <li>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</li> </ul>		
<b>FS.c</b> 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"> <li>Carcases are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk</li> <li>Carcases collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector</li> <li>Carcases are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration, unless a specific derogation has been issued by Defra/ APHA)</li> <li>On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the APHA</li> </ul>		<div style="text-align: center;"><b>R</b></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection records kept for two years</li> <li>APHA Incinerator Approval</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/guidance/fallen-stock">www.gov.uk/guidance/fallen-stock</a> and <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/guidance-for-the-animal-by-product-industry#transport,-storage,-handling-and-incineration">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/guidance-for-the-animal-by-product-industry#transport,-storage,-handling-and-incineration</a></li> </ul>	

## LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation</b>			
<b>LT.a Key</b> Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position</li> <li>Non-slip flooring</li> <li>Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable)</li> <li>Free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections)</li> <li>Facilities that allow livestock to be inspected, including lighting (e.g. torch)</li> <li>Adequate ventilation</li> <li>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</li> <li>Vehicle is secure i.e. has side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board</li> <li>Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce the risk of slipping</li> <li>The steepness of internal and external ramps is such that welfare is not compromised for journeys over 50km:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves</li> </ul> </li> <li>Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather</li> </ul>		
<b>LT.b</b> Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport</li> <li>Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring with/ without bedding material</li> </ul>		
<b>LT.c</b> Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock</li> <li>Not tightly or loosely stocked</li> <li>Legal stocking densities outlined in <a href="#">Appendix</a> adhered to</li> <li>Different species not carried in the same compartment</li> </ul>		




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED							
<b>LT.d Key</b> <b>Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided</li> <li>■ The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering</li> <li>– heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment</li> <li>– females who have given birth during the last 7 days</li> <li>– newborns with unhealed navels not transported.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The following livestock are not transported on journeys outside of the times/distances outlined below:</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Calves less than 10 days</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calves 11-14 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 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td> </tr> </table>		Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam	Calves 11-14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam	Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam
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<b>AIM: Well managed transportation</b>									
<b>LT.e</b> <b>Livestock transported by a trained and competent person</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviour</li> <li>■ For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys</li> <li>■ For journeys over 8 hours Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>■ Species Specific Certificate of Competence</li> </ul>						
<b>LT.f</b> <b>Emergency plans and facilities must be in place</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– mobile phone and emergency contact numbers</li> <li>– in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<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"> <li>■ Contingency plan</li> </ul>						
<b>LT.g</b> <b>A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to 8 hours</li> <li>– A long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<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"> <li>■ Transporter authorisation</li> </ul>						
<b>LT.h</b> <b>Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Not applicable to journeys less than 8 hours</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>■ Vehicle approval certificate</li> </ul>						
<b>AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease</b>									
<b>LT.i Key</b> <b>Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> </ul>							
<b>Where to find help</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For more information on animal transport regulations visit <a href="http://www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation">www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation</a></li> </ul>							

## RESPONSIBLE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS (AG)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<b>AIM: Agrochemicals are stored, applied and disposed of in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</b>		
Plant Protection Products (PPPs) include, but are not limited to, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides e.g. slug pellets		
<p><b>AG.a Key</b>  <b>Agrochemicals are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Agrochemical store is maintained and fit for purpose</li> <li>■ Agrochemicals are approved for use in the UK</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding</li> <li>■ Inorganic fertilisers are stored on hard, dry surfaces and not stored with flammable materials</li> <li>■ Fuel tanks banded in accordance with the <b>Appendix</b></li> </ul>	
<p><b>AG.b Recommendation</b>  <i>If PPPs are used it is recommended that an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>IPM plan relates to areas between housing and buildings on farm, grazing, forage and conservation land</i></li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ IPM plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>AG.c Key</b>  <b>Agrochemicals must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to grazing, forage, conservation land, areas surrounding buildings</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Sheep dip does not run into surface water, drains, ditches or watercourses, or soak into land (unless authorised)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>AG.c.1</b>  <b>Agrochemicals must be applied by competent persons (Revised)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manufacturers' instructions are followed at all times during handling and filling, application and disposal</li> <li>■ PPP application is undertaken by operators holding relevant City &amp; Guilds NPTC Pesticide Application certificates or equivalent</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ City &amp; Guilds NPTC certificates</li> </ul>
<p><b>AG.d</b>  <b>All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Boom sprayers hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every 5 years</li> <li>■ Foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every six years</li> <li>■ All application equipment less than 5 years old, knapsacks and handheld applicators do not need an NSTS certificate</li> <li>■ PPP application equipment is calibrated at least annually</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ NSTS certificates</li> <li>■ Calibration records kept for two years</li> </ul>
<p><b>AG.e</b>  <b>Records must be kept of all PPP applications</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Records kept for applications made by staff and contractors</li> <li>■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– name of crop/area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha)</li> <li>– name of operator</li> <li>– application date, start and finish time</li> <li>– name of product applied, information about product (e.g. grazing interval)</li> <li>– dose rate, water volume, total product used</li> <li>– weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PPP application records</li> </ul>
<p><b>AG.f Key</b>  <b>Wastes are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers</li> <li>■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood)</li> <li>■ If discharging sheep dip on land an authorisation is held</li> </ul>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="font-weight: bold; color: white; font-size: 18px;">R</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Waste Transfer Notes/ Receipts</li> <li>■ Sheep dip authorisation</li> </ul>

<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil &amp; 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 &amp; soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011</li> <li>■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at <a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products</li> <li>■ For a list of approved pesticides visit <a href="http://www.pesticides.gov.uk">www.pesticides.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit <a href="http://www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk">www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk</a></li> <li>■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users</li> <li>■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at <a href="http://www.cityandguilds.com">www.cityandguilds.com</a></li> <li>■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at <a href="http://www.nsts.org.uk">www.nsts.org.uk</a></li> </ul>
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## NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (NM)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<b>AIM: Organic manures/ fertilisers/ soil improvement products are stored and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</b>	
<b>NM.a Key</b> <b>A Manure Management Plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/ or slurries to land</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Plan includes, but is not limited to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– where and when manure can/cannot be applied (shown on farm map)</li> <li>– calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/slurry produced</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Further details can be found in the <b>Appendix</b></li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right; background-color: #e91e63; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid white; border-radius: 50%; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">R</span>            ■ Manure Management Plan         </div>
<b>NM.b Key</b> <b>Organic manure must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Organic manure includes poultry manure, slurry, solid manures, sewage sludge</li> <li>■ Slurry storage tanks, effluent tanks, channels and reception pits are sited at least 10m from a watercourse</li> <li>■ Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable</li> <li>■ Slurry tanks and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– at least 4 months in non-NVZ areas</li> <li>– at least 5 months in NVZ areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Slurry stores with a drainage outlet have two separate valves that shut off the flow of slurry. The valves are locked when not in use</li> <li>■ Slurry pits/ lagoons are fenced for animal safety</li> <li>■ Muck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or borehole</li> <li>■ Muck heap effluent run-off does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways</li> </ul>
<b>NM.c Key</b> <b>Fertilisers/ soil improvement products must be suitable for their intended use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fertilisers/ soil improvement products include but are not limited to manure, composts, anaerobic digestate, treated sewage sludge</li> <li>■ Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal byproducts are not applied</li> <li>■ Any materials, including waste materials that are applied to land have agricultural benefit</li> <li>■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right; background-color: #e91e63; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid white; border-radius: 50%; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">R</span>            ■ Exemptions/ permits/ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices         </div>
<b>NM.c.1 Key</b> <b>Fertilisers must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Organic fertiliser is applied in accordance with the <b>Appendices</b> Manure Management Plan and Safe Applications to Land</li> <li>■ Before 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 considered</li> <li>■ Fertilisers are not applied where fields are waterlogged, flooded, snow covered or have been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</li> </ul>
<b>NM.c.2</b> <b>Fertiliser application equipment must be maintained (Upgraded)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manufactured fertiliser equipment checked at least annually to ensure accurate application</li> </ul>
<b>Where to find help</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit <a href="http://www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk">www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk</a></li> <li>■ For guidance on fertiliser use see AHDB RB209 <a href="http://www.ahdb.org.uk/documents/rb209-fertiliser-manual-110412.pdf">www.ahdb.org.uk/documents/rb209-fertiliser-manual-110412.pdf</a></li> <li>■ 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 <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby">www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby</a></li> </ul>



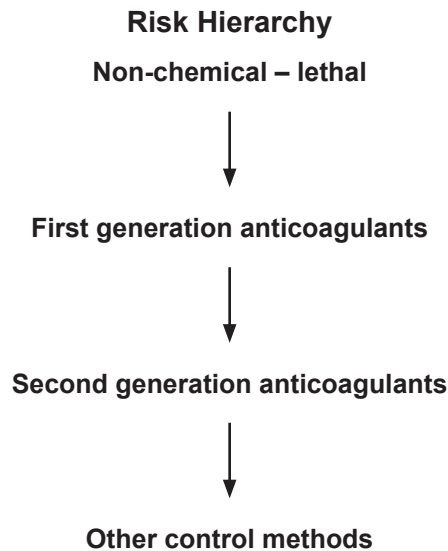
### VERMIN CONTROL

#### 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>

## 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 <sup>2</sup> 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 9.5m<sup>2</sup>/ 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 <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Lowland ewes 60-90kg liveweight</b>	Ewe only	1.2-1.4 per ewe
	With lambs at foot	2.0-2.2 per ewe and lambs
<b>Hill ewes 45-65kg liveweight</b>	Ewe only	1.0-1.2 per ewe
	With lambs at foot	1.8-2.0 per ewe and lambs
<b>Lambs</b>	Upto 3 months	0.5-0.6 per lamb
	3 months to 12 months	0.75-0.9 per lamb
<b>Rams</b>		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](http://www.gov.uk)



**ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES**

**Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:**

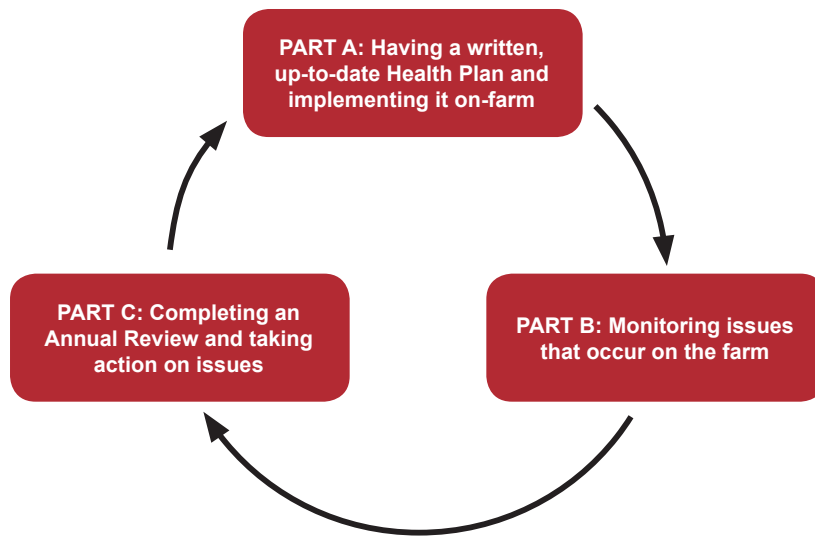
Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials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

**Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:**

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

**HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (B&L)**

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



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

**TEMPLATES**

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

**PART A: The Health Plan**

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

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

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

### HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (B&L)

#### **PART B: Monitor the issues that occur on-farm**

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

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

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

#### **PART C: Annual Review – To identify issues and actions**

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

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

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

## Appendix AM.i

### 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 ( <b>must</b> 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 <sup>2</sup> /animal
<b>Cattle</b>	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)
<b>Sheep</b>	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](http://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:
<b>Non-spreading areas</b>	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed woodlands or fields too far away from farm buildings
<b>Water</b>	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds, springs, wells and boreholes used for drinking water or farm dairies
<b>Do not spread areas</b>	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
<b>High risk areas</b>	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
<b>Very high risk areas</b>	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
<b>Low risk areas</b>	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\***

<b>Combinable crops</b>	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Peas, Beans, Linseed/ flax, Oilseed rape, Sugarbeet, Sunflower, Borage
<b>Grassland and forage – grazed</b>	Grass, Forage swedes and turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and triticale, Turf
<b>Grassland and forage – harvested</b>	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.**

1. 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.
2. These Rules must be complied with at all times.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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'

7. 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:
  - a. 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
  - b. if your certification has been suspended or withdrawn for any reason and remains suspended or withdrawn
  - c. if you do not renew your membership on time in accordance with these Rules or your membership is terminated for any reason; or
  - d. if you have voluntarily left the Scheme.

### Application

8. 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.
9. 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).
10. You can only apply through a Certification Body licensed by RTA to certify the Scheme.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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

15. 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).
16. 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.
17. 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"> <li>• Farming enterprise</li> <li>• Holding / site within the enterprise : subject to the provisions of paragraph 18 below.</li> </ul>
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

18. 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.			

19. 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

20. A complete full assessment must be carried out and you must conform to all the Standards (not including 'recommendations') before certification can be progressed.
21. To allow a complete full assessment you must
  - a. give the assessor access to relevant parts of the holding, key members of staff and relevant records/documents
  - b. allow access to livestock as required, including in some cases allowing assessors to carry out welfare outcome scoring.
22. Without prejudice to paragraph 52c, assessors may refuse to carry out or finish an assessment
  - a. in the presence of a third party who they believe may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner
  - b. if they feel threatened or that they have been subjected to abusive behaviour at any time during the visit
  - c. if the site is empty or non-operational.
23. 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:
- it considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent the Scheme from being brought into disrepute. Or,
  - if actions of the member have in its reasonable opinion brought the scheme into disrepute. Or
  - 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
  - (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.
  - 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.
  - 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](http://www.redtractor.org.uk) (the 'Scheme Member Logos'), the Standards and/or RTA.
  - 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](http://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](http://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](http://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:
- 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
  - 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.





**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](mailto:agriculture@nsf.org) Web: [www.nsf-foodeurope.com](http://www.nsf-foodeurope.com)



## SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd

PO Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES  
Tel: 01908 249973 Email: [agrifood@saiglobal.com](mailto:agrifood@saiglobal.com) Web: [www.saiglobal.com/assurance](http://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](mailto:redtractor@acoura.com) Web: [www.acoura.com](http://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](mailto:info@nifcc.co.uk) Web: [www.nifcc.co.uk](http://www.nifcc.co.uk)



## QWFC [Wales]

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth SY23 2WB  
Tel: 01970 636688 Email: [info@wlbpc.co.uk](mailto:info@wlbpc.co.uk) Web: [www.wlbpc.co.uk](http://www.wlbpc.co.uk)

**T: 0203 617 3670**

**E: [memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk](mailto:memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk)**

**[www.redtractorassurance.org.uk](http://www.redtractorassurance.org.uk)**



**Red Tractor Assurance** *for Farms*

**Beef & Lamb Scheme**