

Dairy Standards

1st October 2014
Version 3.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



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

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

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

GUIDE

Scheme members are advised this manual must be read in conjunction with the 'How the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme Works' leaflet which details the Rules of the Scheme that all members are bound by. This manual also includes the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Beef and Lamb Standards. In the devolved regions, the regional standard applies and supersedes any Beef and Lamb only standards included in this manual. Dairy farmers in England must meet the beef specific standards in order for any cull cows, calves or other cattle to be marketed as assured. The sheep requirements only apply to farmers certified for sheep.

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

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (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. DR for Dairy) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

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

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

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

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

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

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

R - this icon indicates that a record is required



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




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DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)

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

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: All staff (including, but not limited to, full and part-time and family members and relief milkers) are trained and competent to carry out the activities they do		
SC.a Key Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision or explanation of the tasks they will carry out For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. medicine treatments) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given 	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
SC.b The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you have any staff they are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed ■ Refresher training is implemented immediately if issues are found 	
SC.b.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that a formal, documented annual review is undertaken (New)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual, documented assessment of skills and competency 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review form
SC.c Records of training must be kept		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name – start date (if applicable) – training given/ events attended/ experience – date of training – who provided the training ■ Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record ■ Records kept for 2 years after staff member has left employment 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff training record
SC.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that at least one staff member per site is a member of a scheme that records skills/ development/ training (New)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Active membership to schemes including Dairy Pro, IntSCA or equivalent 	
SC.d Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis ■ Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Labour provider agreement
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on Dairy Pro visit www.dairypro.co.uk 	

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)


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



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

VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk		
VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor ■ Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals 	R ■ External contractor agreement
VC.a.1 Systems must be in place to control vermin in milk production areas (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the dairy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – doors are kept closed – where insects are present, measures such as fly screens, food-safe fly sprays, fly strips, or functioning electric fly-killers are used. They are positioned where they cannot contaminate the product and managed to minimise contamination (e.g. dead insects removed regularly) – vermin access points are eliminated (e.g. gaps around doors, drains) ■ In the parlour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed hoppers are kept clean and covered – no evidence of accumulated dirt from nesting birds in the parlour – drains are covered, no gaps in ceilings, holes round pipelines to the dairy are blocked – where insects are present, measures are in place to control them 	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence ■ Plan includes map/ location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination 	<div style="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"> ■ Bait plan 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code ■ For more guidance on vermin control see Rodent Control in Agriculture - an HGCA Guide 		

MILK PRODUCTION (MP)

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



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: To prevent the contamination of milk by storage equipment and associated refrigeration systems and equipment		
MP.f Key Milk storage tanks are managed to reduce the risk of milk contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tank and silo lid hatches/ covers and bungs are entire and kept routinely closed ■ Checks can be made on milk to ensure it is not contaminated i.e. tanks have lids or sampling points and space between the tank lid and ceiling to allow sampling and visual inspection of milk ■ External: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – tanks/ silos, pipelines, rubber seals, motor casings, outlets and hoses/ pressure washers are free from external accumulated dirt, dust, rust, bird droppings – water heaters, agitator motors free from rust – milk silo air inlets are fitted with a filter – milk silos are located on a drained concrete pad ■ Internal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cleaning completed after every complete milk collection – clean outlet pipes, dipsticks, lids, caps, bungs, internal ladders, external valves and sampling points 	
MP.g Key Milk cooling systems and storage tanks cool milk to required temperatures (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Milk cooled immediately after milking to at least the legal maximum temperatures. For everyday collection milk is cooled and maintained at 8°C or lower, for alternate day collection 6°C or lower. First Purchaser contracts may specify more stringent temperature requirements ■ Tanks are fitted with functioning temperature gauges. Temperatures checked after each milking and comparisons between temperatures on tanker collection receipts and tank gauges made to identify faults 	
MP.g.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that milk storage tanks have a means of informing of milk temperature change (Revised)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tanks are fitted with temperature loggers and alarms 	
MP.h Milk cooling systems and storage tanks must be maintained to ensure effective cooling and washing (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence of maintenance plan contract, annual formal service, or evidence of maintenance by a refrigeration engineer ■ (Amended 1st Apr '16) Includes maintenance/ calibration of relevant gauges and leakage testing as required by legislation ■ Faults identified during the service are rectified 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> R </div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">■ Service sheets, maintenance plans or receipts</p>
AIM: To prevent the contamination of milk by milking parlour or automatic milking unit equipment, buildings and fabrication		
MP.i Key The milking parlour must be kept clean and tidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The parlour area is free from accumulated dirt, dung, dust and rubbish ■ The parlour walls, doors and gates and collecting yard close to the parlour entrance are washed and cleaned down after each milking ■ Automatic milking units are maintained in a clean manner ■ Troughs are free from mould and a build-up of cake ■ Ceilings are visually clean and beams/ girders free from rust and accumulated dust ■ The parlour is kept tidy and clear of products, chemicals and items not in constant use 	
MP.i.1 Key Equipment in the parlour must be clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applies to parlour ducts, jars, clusters and pipework ■ Equipment visually clean; internally and externally 	
MP.i.2 A supply of water and suitable means of washing must be available to the parlour area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A dedicated hose for the parlour or a power washer ■ Long enough to reach milking points 	
MP.j Key Structures within the milking parlour area must be sound, maintained and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Walls (with a washable height to 2.5m or whole wall) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish ■ Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water), complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water) ■ Ceilings and roof linings complete and maintained. False ceilings are fully sealed ■ Any beams present are treated and maintained 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
MP.k The parlour must be well lit and any lighting must not be a cause for contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Parlour light intensity enables cattle I.D. to be read and foremilk inspection carried out ■ Lights are shatterproof or covered ■ Light covers are free from accumulated dead flies and cobwebs 	
AIM: The parlour is maintained, hygienic and functioning correctly to ensure food safety standards and cow welfare		
MP.l The milking machine and all associated equipment, fixtures and fittings must be maintained and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fixtures and fittings are of sound construction with a washable finish ■ No signs of perishing rubber ware ■ Automatic dipping and flushing systems are maintained and functioning to ensure milk contamination is avoided ■ Automatic milking units are inspected at least daily 	
MP.l.1 Teat cup liners must be clean, free from damage and changed regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The milking machine has teat cup liners that are changed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for number of milkings/ hours of use ■ Records of liner changes are kept for 12 months 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Record of liner changes/ invoices
MP.l.2 The milking machine must be tested at least annually, identified faults rectified and records kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Machine tested statically at least annually ■ Copies of test report available to assessor ■ Machines tested to latest standards relevant to machine or installation date ■ Test reports/ delivery notes/ invoices demonstrate faults have been rectified 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Milking machine test certificate and report
MP.l.3 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that a dynamic milking machine test is undertaken</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>An annual dynamic test in addition to the annual static test</i> 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Milking machine test certificate</i>
MP.l.4 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that milking machine testing is undertaken by a competent engineer or technician</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Technician/ engineer holds accreditation through the Milking Equipment Association or similar</i> 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Documentation from engineer</i>
AIM: To ensure continuity of milking operations and milk cooling in the event of power failure		
MP.m Recommendation <i>It is recommended that a standby generator is available in the event of power failure (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>A maintained generator is available on-farm (and functions) or easily accessible</i> ■ <i>It is capable of supplying sufficient power to provide lighting, allow milking and wash-down, cool milk and keep it cool until collection</i> 	
AIM: Water and chemicals used for cleaning are food-safe and managed correctly to prevent an adverse effect on milk safety and quality		
MP.n Water used in the milk production area that is in contact with teats/ udders and internal equipment surfaces must be safe (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sufficient supply of clean, safe water for milking operations and milking equipment cleaning ■ Water is direct from the mains, held in a clean, covered holding tank or from a safe private water supply ■ Where private water supplies (e.g. from boreholes) are used an annual risk assessment has been completed and water has been determined as being safe. See relevant Appendix for guidance ■ If the risk assessment identifies a need for testing, it is undertaken in accordance with the specified timeframes ■ If testing identifies the presence of unacceptable microorganisms, remedial action has been undertaken 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Completed risk assessment ■ Water test report
MP.o Key Chemicals and cleaning agents used within the milk production area must be suitable, stored and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Products used are within date, not toxic, not phenolic based, not known to cause taint in milk, not harmful to livestock if in contact with the udder ■ Correct quantities are used (measuring jug used or regular checks on auto-dosing systems) ■ Products are used in water of the correct temperature 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
MP.p The temperature of the wash cycle must be checked regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Checks made at the start and end of the wash cycle ■ Functional thermal tapes, electronic thermometers or integrated monitoring systems are used ■ Gauges on water heaters indicate start temperatures 	
MP.q Current safety sheets for all chemicals and cleaning agents (including disinfectants) used within the milk production area must be available (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Printed chemical safety sheets are easily accessible, ideally near point of use 	<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"> ■ Current chemical data sheets
AIM: Cows are milked at a frequency that prevents undue stress associated with distended udders		
MP.r Key Lactating cows must be milked daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Milking times and intervals are consistent for all milking cows including those in isolation ■ Less frequent milking (i.e. alternate day) for drying-off is not practised ■ For automatic milking unit systems checks are made daily that all lactating cows have been milked 	
AIM: To ensure that milk is safe and suitable for human consumption		
MP.s Key Procedures must be in place to reduce the risk of contaminating milk and to inspect milk for abnormalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Udders and teats are clean and dry prior to milking with a means of cleaning soiled udders available and used as necessary. Udder cloths, if used are single use or sanitised between cows ■ Cows have their milk individually inspected at the start of milking – for presence of blood, clots and discolouration. Methods of inspection are: foremilk, conductivity meter/ colour detection system, transparent claws, long milk tube filters or recording jars ■ Contamination of milk from antibiotic sprays avoided by not using sprays in the parlour 	
MP.t Key Milk consigned for human consumption must be suitable for use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Milk is unsuitable and discarded if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – it is from a TB reactor (from the point of veterinary diagnosis) – inspection/ detection identifies abnormalities in the milk – the cow it derives from shows signs of disease, infection, udder inflammation or wounds (and therefore the cow is being treated) or is under medicine withdrawal period 	
MP.u Key Systems are in place to ensure that milk unfit for human consumption does not enter the milk storage tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In a conventional system, cows whose milk is unfit for human consumption are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – clearly identified for the full withdrawal period. Treated cows are identified with stock marker/ spray, tail tapes, lower leg tapes/ bands, computer controlled system – milked last or into a separate bucket unit system. If separate units are unavailable and treated cows not milked last, the unit is thoroughly cleaned prior to being used on other cows ■ In Automatic Milking Unit systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the cows are recorded on the controlling computer by a nominated person – the system automatically discards the milk and the unit is cleaned prior to milking the next cow 	
AIM: To ensure milking staff, including relief milkers, do not cause milk contamination		
MP.v Milking staff are aware of relevant procedures that prevent contaminated milk from entering the milk storage tank (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I.D. of treated cows is communicated to staff including relief milkers (e.g. white board) ■ Staff aware of methods of treating cows and identifying treated cows (as outlined in Herd Health Plan) 	
MP.w Key Milking staff must follow good hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wellingtons, milking apron/ suit are clean at the start of milking and cleaned/ changed when soiled during milking ■ Hands, forearms and gloves, if used, are kept clean during milking ■ Cuts, wounds and sores are covered ■ Stockmen suffering from infectious illness that could contaminate raw milk do not carry out milking 	
MP.x The dairy and parlour are designated no smoking areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Smoking does not occur in the dairy or parlour ■ Both areas have appropriate signage 	




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information see www.gov.uk/dairy-farming-and-schemes ■ For more information on hygiene read FSA - Milk Hygiene on the Dairy Farm - a practical guide for producers or FSA Scotland Milk hygiene on the Dairy Farm - A practical guide for milk producers to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006 	

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all livestock, including youngstock and those close to giving birth		
HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards ■ Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock ■ Lights over feed troughs shatterproof/ protected ■ Minimal hairloss, lesions and swellings 	
HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Well ventilated housing (minimal high humidity, no build-up of odours and a comfortable temperature) ■ Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/ extreme cold 	
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Floor surfaces are sound and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury ■ Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non-slatted lying areas provided to milking cows, in-calf heifers and calves ■ Manhole covers/ drains that livestock have access to are maintained 	
HF.d Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding ■ Slurry and manure from loafing areas/ areas at rear of cubicles scraped/ removed manually at least twice daily ■ No accumulation of excess water, urine, dung or slurry ■ Livestock kept in a good standard of cleanliness ■ All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specification 	
HF.d.1 Safe, suitable and legal bedding is provided in lying areas (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive ■ Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided ■ Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper ■ Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, Waste Transfer Notes
HF.d.2 Lying areas provide comfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Comfort provided through provision of bedding, mattresses, matting ■ No lesions caused by lack of comfortable lying area 	
HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate lighting available to inspect animals at all times ■ Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial). A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily ■ Fixed lighting is provided in all milking cow housing. Torches/ fixed lighting available to inspect other livestock in other buildings 	
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements		
HF.f Housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal ■ Cubicle design and size suitable for the animal breed and size ■ Loafing area per cow at least 120% of the size of cubicle lying area ■ Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch ■ See Appendix for recommended space allowances 	



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
HF.f.1 Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Untethered exercise is provided daily ■ Tethers do not cause pain and allow livestock sufficient space to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position, stretch and groom without hindrance 	
HF.g Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Group sizes allow recognition and attention ■ Livestock grouped according to age, size and/ or production status (exception cow/ calf and ewe/ lamb) ■ Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/ isolated) ■ Fractious or fully horned cattle not mixed with unfamiliar groups or removed from group if there is evidence of injury or bullying ■ Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned) 	
AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities		
HF.h Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges and a complete floor ■ Sheep dipping facility securely covered 	
HF.i There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilities available to separate ewe/ cow from the rest of the group if necessary ■ Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly ■ Lighting allows close inspection of livestock ■ Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use where livestock give birth 	
HF.j Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate lighting ■ Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping ■ Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) ■ If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards 	
AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops)		
HF.k Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather ■ Well-drained lying areas 	
HF.k.1 Tracks and gateways must be maintained for grazing cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During grazing season sharp stones, excessive dirt avoided or removed 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information see www.gov.uk/dairy-farming-and-schemes ■ For more information on hygiene read FSA - Milk Hygiene on the Dairy Farm - a practical guide for producers or FSA Scotland Milk hygiene on the Dairy Farm - A practical guide for milk producers to the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006


FEED AND WATER (FW)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health		
FW.a Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal ■ Systems in place to ensure nutritional needs are met – either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – regular documented body condition scoring (as per FW.a.2) – or a documented feed plan for the milking herd plus documented feed plans for dry cows, heifers and calves ■ Feed plans available, reviewed twice a year, updated as required and kept for 2 years 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Body Condition Scoring records ■ Feed plans kept for 2 years





STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
FW.a.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/ lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System in place to ensure that colostrum (from the dam/ alternative source) 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 	
FW.a.2 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that regular body condition scoring is undertaken (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scoring conducted by producer, staff member or 3rd party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – scoring conducted in accordance with DairyCo guidelines – with seasonal calving herds score cows at calving, 60 days post calving, 100 days prior to dry off and at dry off – with all year round calving herds score a sample of the milking and dry cows at each of the four stages of lactation on a monthly basis ■ Results kept (e.g. freeze brands or ear numbers and days in milk/ stage of lactation) and reviewed with a vet as part of the annual herd health and performance review ■ See relevant Appendix for further guidance on body condition scoring 	<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"> ■ Body Condition Scoring records
FW.a.3 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that external input is used to develop livestock rations and feed plans</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Analysis of the conserved forage being fed/ to be fed ■ Assistance from a nutritionist or feed company representative into the development and review of rations and feed plans 	<div 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"> ■ Forage analysis
FW.b Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is enough feeding space per animal or animals are fed ad-lib ■ See Appendix for recommended space allowances 	
FW.c Key Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The water supply is sufficient to cover times of peak demand e.g. during hot weather/ lactation and there is sufficient trough space/drinkers for the number of livestock (10% of the herd can drink at any one time) ■ Water is easily accessible to livestock and troughs do not obstruct walkways and feeding areas and do not have the potential to cause injury to livestock ■ A back-up source of water is available where private water supplies (e.g. boreholes) are used (e.g. mains water) ■ Grazing livestock have access to troughs or natural water sources 	
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable		
FW.d Key Feed must be suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ■ No non-permitted materials are used, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters – no animal products or by-products (mammalian, avian or fish) with the exception of fish oils and milk products – no rejected food that contain meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery) – no catering waste, including used cooking oils 	
FW.e Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent – bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/ licks (with the exception of rock salt), supplements and milk replacers - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant if compounded by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights from a merchant – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent – processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus – hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants – roots and vegetable/ fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>FW.e.1 Recommendation 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>Revised</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport ■ Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant <i>Appendix</i> 	
<p>FW.f Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As a minimum your records contain (where applicable) supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years
<p>AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed</p>		
<p>FW.g When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For total mixed rations (TMR) that incorporate forages or moist feeds produced on a daily basis, produce a record of the ingredients and quantities and update it when the mix changes ■ For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records including ingredients, quantities and mixing dates are kept for every batch mixed ■ Forage only or single feeds mixed with water do not require records 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Home mixing feed records kept for two years
<p>FW.h When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept ■ For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept ■ Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use ■ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – representative; you have taken small samples from several different points – of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb – free from contamination – identifiable; labelled with feed details and date – stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration 	
<p>FW.i 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"> ■ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feedingstuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs ■ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan, if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed additives (labelled as such): substances such as vitamins, trace elements and preservatives – pre-mixtures (labelled as such) are mixtures of feed additives, at high concentration ■ If you are incorporating medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Authority approval ■ HACCP ■ Quality Control Plan ■ VMD approval
<p>FW.j Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors’ NAAC registration number
<p>FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All feeding equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose ■ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication 	


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination		
FW.I Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination ■ Storage facilities protect, as far as possible, against the harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin ■ In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered or shatterproof bulbs are used ■ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate ■ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled, bulk storage or bags 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on Body Condition Scoring visit www.dairyco.org.uk ■ For advice on maintaining feed safety and quality see the Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding ■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit www.aictradeassurance.org.uk ■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene regulation visit www.food.gov.uk ■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit www.naac.co.uk 	

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing		
AH.a Key A Livestock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is farm specific and available to all staff looking after livestock ■ Includes elements prescribed in the Appendix and template ■ Health plan covers management of beef cattle where applicable and a sheep supplement completed where applicable ■ The plan is updated as and when changes occur 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health Plan
AH.b Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments, medications) – mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, medications, somatic cell counts) – mortality records (including calves stillborn and unmarketable calves dispatched on-farm) – culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors) – medicine records – including reason for treatment – abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance records
AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review of records to collate data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lameness – mastitis – culling rate (and reasons) – involuntary culls (excluding TB reactors) – calf mortality (split 0-24hrs, 24hrs-42days) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance review
AH.c.1 An annual herd health and performance review must be undertaken by a vet (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual vet visit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – review records and data – inspect livestock – identify key issues and make recommendations to improve identified issues – include review of medicines and antibiotic purchase and use 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health and performance review
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed		
AH.d Key The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed (applies to any livestock including unmarketable youngstock and planned culls) ■ No unmanaged issues identified in welfare outcome scoring ■ Unmarketable livestock have their welfare needs met prior to humane euthanasia 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AH.e The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least minimum daily checks for livestock outside, twice daily inside. Increased checks for newborns and those about to give birth. Flock inspection frequency in extensive, upland areas appropriate to need ■ Checks made for signs of illness, injury and stress 	
AH.e.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that mobility scoring is conducted on the whole milking herd at least every 6 months</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scoring conducted by producer, staff member or 3rd party ■ Scoring undertaken in accordance with the DairyCo mobility score method ■ Lamé cows identified, treated and managed appropriately ■ Results of scoring kept (e.g. ear numbers, freeze brands of score 2s and 3s) and reviewed by vet as part of annual review ■ Dry cows scored where possible <p>Note: This requirement is under continual review and may be upgraded to a full requirement in 2015</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mobility scoring records
AH.f Key Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No electric goads in use ■ Dogs kept under control ■ Livestock handled quietly and calmly without excessive force 	
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people		
AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry ■ You are satisfied that any contractors used, e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent 	
AH.h Key All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least annual vet visits (see health and performance review requirements) for the vet to see livestock under their care 	<div 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"> ■ Invoice/ contract/ health plan
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock		
AH.i Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock that are sick from a non-infectious condition or injured are treated either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities ■ For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main herd/ flock ■ If appropriate a vet has been involved 	
AH.j Key Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanised by a competent person (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods ■ The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within 60 minutes drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Euthanasia policy in the Health Plan
AH.k Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Segregation facilities for livestock that are sick or injured from a non-infectious condition or injured are available at all times. Facilities can be situated within/ close to other livestock housing and in some cases a field may be suitable ■ Isolation facilities for livestock suffering from an infectious condition are available for use within 3 hours. The facility is capable of cleansing and disinfection, is a building/ part of a building that shares no airspace with other livestock housing, does not allow direct contact with any other animal and its drainage prevents contamination of other livestock areas ■ Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water ■ Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements 	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Defra/ Scottish or DARD Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Cattle and Sheep and at www.gov.uk/animal-welfare, www.gov.uk/sheep-and-goat-welfare and www.gov.uk/cattle-welfare-regulations ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk, www.dairyco.org.uk, www.eblex.org.uk/returns, www.gov.uk/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention ■ Guidance on mobility scoring can be found at www.dairyco.org.uk ■ Guidance on euthanasia can be found at www.hsa.org.uk 	

ARTIFICIALLY REARED YOUNGSTOCK (CALVES AND LAMBS) (CR)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: The welfare needs of calves and lambs in artificial rearing systems are met		
CR.a Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The housing area and pens are, or allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment. Flooring is non-slip and maintained – effectively ventilated and lit – clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area – of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury – visual and tactile contact with other calves/ lambs (where there are 2 or more) – livestock over 8 weeks to be housed in groups of 2 or more where feasible – calves are not tethered except for group housed feeding and then only for a maximum of 1 hour. Tethers do not cause pain and allow calves to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position, and groom without hindrance – calves are not muzzled 	
CR.b Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Calves provided with at least 2 milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age ■ Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines ■ Manufacturer's instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used ■ Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is being eaten ■ Youngstock given dry, fresh, clean feed from 8 days of age (latest) and receive a sufficient and wholesome diet post weaning ■ Individual buckets provided where bucket fed ■ Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach ■ Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition 	
CR.c Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to fresh, clean drinking water (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unrestricted access provided at all times 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For additional calf rearing guidance visit www.gov.uk/cattle-welfare-regulations and see Defra guide to Improving Calf Survival 	

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health			
BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A documented Farm Biosecurity Policy, which includes controls for the management of risks to the farm e.g. incoming stock, housing, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors ■ Grazing intervals in relevant Appendix (Safe application to land) adhered to when applications to land are made. Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps ■ Farm dogs wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturers' recommendations ■ Disinfectant and cleaning equipment available on-farm for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities ■ If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite for transport to abattoirs, the animals' movement onto the holding is registered (and standstill periods are adhered to) or the animals are moved onto a holding licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm Biosecurity Policy (can be part of health plan) ■ Records of dog worming (medicine records/ diary date) 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit www.nadis.org.uk ■ For guidance on checks when purchasing stock visit www.dairyco.org.uk ■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention or www.gov.uk/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers 		

ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments			
AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products or similar substances ■ Prescription Only Medicines (POM) are prescribed by a vet, labelled by a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person and used in accordance with the prescription ■ General Sales Medicines (non-prescription e.g. wormers) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions 		
AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training 		
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines			
AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container 		
AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal 	<div style="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"> ■ Medicine disposal records 	


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) ■ For any medicated feed, a Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescription (MFSP) is kept for five years 	<div style="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"> ■ Medicine purchase records ■ MFSP
AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control (including dog worming) are recorded ■ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the animal or group of animals to which administered – number of animals treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – date when animal(s)/ milk becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment 	<div style="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"> ■ Medicine administration records
AIM: Prevention of contamination in food			
AM.g Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System in place that ensures no contaminated milk stored in tank or no contaminated livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired ■ Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period ■ Withdrawal period for 'off label' or cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 7 days for milk – followed by milk testing and for 28 days for meat) 	
AM.h Key Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock containing a broken needle is only sold for slaughter providing that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter – it is penned separately during transport – it is accompanied by a Food Chain Information declaration form which includes date of incident, product being used and site of injection 	
AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures			
AM.i Key Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Husbandry procedures are carried out in accordance with the Appendix including the specified time frames for methods and anaesthetic requirements 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit www.ruma.org.uk ■ For guidance on veterinary medicine use including guidance on how to inject visit www.nadis.org.uk ■ For guidance on husbandry procedures see appendix or Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Cattle and Sheep 	

FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease			
FS.a Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed 		
FS.b Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible carcasses are stored in containers or covered Kept away from milk production and collection areas 		
FS.c Carcases must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration, unless a specific derogation has been issued by Defra/ AHVLA) On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the AHVLA 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection records kept for 2 years AHVLA Incinerator Approval 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit www.gov.uk 		

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation			
LT.a Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position Non-slip flooring Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable) Free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) Facilities that allow livestock to be inspected, including lighting (e.g. torch) Adequate ventilation Where used, partitions are sound. For journeys over 8 hours, partitions are provided. For journeys less than 8 hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individual or small groups of animals from injury Vehicle is secure i.e. has side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce the risk of slipping The steepness of internal and external ramps is such that welfare is not compromised. For journeys over 50km: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather 		
LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring with/ without bedding material 		
LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock Not tightly or loosely stocked Legal stocking densities outlined in Appendix adhered to Different species not carried in the same compartment 		

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided ■ The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering – heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment – females who have given birth during the last 7 days – newborns with unhealed navels not transported. Calves (less than 10 days of age) and lambs (less than 1 week of age) not transported more than 100km. Calves less than 14 days of age not transported more than 8 hours 	
AIM: Well managed transportation			
LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviour ■ For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - Species specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys ■ For journeys over 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Species Specific Certificate of competence
LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mobile phone and emergency contact numbers – in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contingency plan
LT.g A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to 8 hours – A long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transporter Authorisation
LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable to journeys less than 8 hours 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vehicle approval certificate
AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease			
LT.i Key Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cleaned and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery unless vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information on animal transport regulations visit www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation 	


ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: A well maintained farm			
EC.a The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from livestock/ feed storage areas/ public access/ dairy and parlour ■ No unintended build-up of weeds. Noxious weeds in fields that livestock have access to under control ■ Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes		
<p>EC.b Key Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, sheep dip, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products ■ Slurry pits/ lagoons have sufficient capacity (i.e. are not leaking or overflowing) and are fenced for animal safety ■ All muck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or borehole that supplies water for human consumption or for use in dairies, unless specifically exempted by the Environment Agency/ equivalent agency in devolved regions ■ Fuel tanks bunded where required by legislation ■ Further information can be found in the relevant Appendix 	
<p>EC.c Key All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers ■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers ■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) ■ If discharging sheep dip on land, an authorisation is held 	<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"> ■ Incinerator Approval ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ receipts ■ Sheep dip authorisation
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution		
<p>EC.d Key PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pesticides – insecticides – fungicides – herbicides – molluscicides e.g. slug pellets ■ Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed 	
<p>EC.e Key PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs ■ PPP store is fit for purpose (i.e. maintained and kept locked) ■ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging broken, they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with PPP spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding 	
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment		
<p>EC.f Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable ■ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds 	
<p>EC.f.1 Recommendation It is recommended that you consider alternative ways of controlling weeds, crop pests and crop diseases (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consideration is given, demonstrated by a completed <i>Integrated Pest Management plan (IPM)</i> ■ Relates to grazing, forage, conservation land and land producing crops for consumption on the farm 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPM Plan

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>EC.g PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatments ■ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held ■ <i>(Added on 1st Jan '16, amended 1st Apr '16)</i> Competence is demonstrated by holding City & Guilds NPTC (relevant Pesticide Application (PA) Certificates or equivalent) 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>(Amended 1st Apr '16)</i> City & Guilds NPTC Certificates or equivalent
<p>EC.g.1 Recommendation <i>(Removed on 1st January)</i> <i>It is recommended that those who have Grandfather Rights hold relevant certificates of competence</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>One of the following NPTC certificates are held:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticides Replacing Grandfather Rights – relevant Pesticide Application (PA) certificate <p>Note: From the 26th Nov 2015, those with Grandfather Rights will no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. From this date it will be a legal requirement to hold certificates of competence</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificate
<p>EC.h Records must be kept for all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product (e.g. grazing interval) – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records
<p>EC.i All PPP application equipment must be maintained and from 26th Nov 2016, tested (Upgraded)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers ■ From 26th Nov 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boom sprayers have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 5 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) – foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 6 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) ■ Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates
<p>EC.i.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that PPP application equipment is regularly checked to ensure accurate application</i></p>		
AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution		
<p>EC.j Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway ■ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ■ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police immediately 	
<p>EC.k Key Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses ■ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole 	

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Fertilisers/ soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution		
<p>EC.I Key Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge ■ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use ■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept ■ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are spread to land 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices
<p>EC.m Key Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with Appendices (Safe Applications to Land & Manure Management Plan) ■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered ■ Grazing and planting intervals in the Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to ■ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manure Management Plan
<p>EC.m.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that all equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers is checked to ensure accurate application</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm</i> 	
<p>Where to find help</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the Scottish PEPFAA Code; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water ■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk ■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products ■ For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk ■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk ■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users ■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com ■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk ■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk ■ For guidance on fertiliser use see Defra Fertiliser Manual RB209 ■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool which can be found on the Environment Agency website ■ For additional information on managing slurries visit www.dairyco.org.uk or the HSE guide to preventing access to effluent stores and similar areas on farm 	

ASSESSING THE SAFETY OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

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

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

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

Ensuring the safety of water

PWS users must:

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

Risk assessment

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

WATER TESTING – Verifying if water is safe through testing

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

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

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

ASSESSING THE SAFETY OF PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

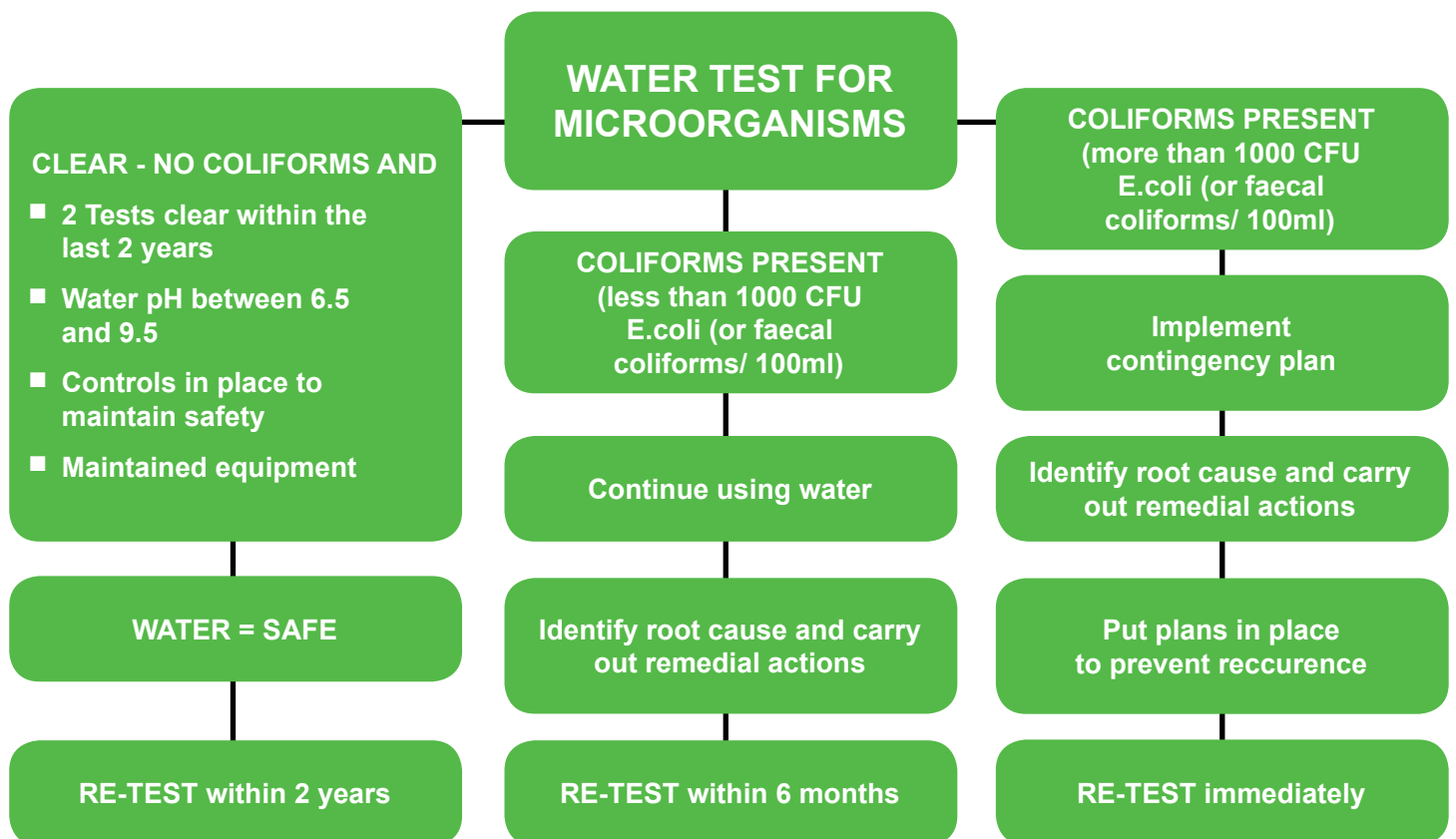
WATER TEST RESULTS – Remedial action

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

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

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

PWS - WATER TESTING FREQUENCY



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

HOUSING SPACE ALLOWANCES

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

Cubicles

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

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

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

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

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

Loose Housing

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

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

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

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



HOUSING SPACE ALLOWANCES

Individual Calf Pens

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

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

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

Sheep

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

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

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

BODY CONDITION SCORING

Standard FW.a.2 recommends the use of regular Body Condition Scoring (BCS) as a management tool. BCS is used to assess cow body fat reserves at critical stages, enabling negative energy reserves to be identified so that appropriate dietary changes can be made.

The critical stages at which cows should be scored are at:

- Calving
- 60 days post calving
- 100 days prior to drying off
- And at drying off

HOW TO SCORE

For guidance on how to conduct scoring, refer to DairyCo tools and information – available from the DairyCo website - www.dairyco.org.uk

NUMBER OF COWS TO BE SCORED

It is recommended that seasonal calving herds score the whole herd at each critical stage (scoring four times a year).

For year round calving herds, it is recommended that all cows are scored monthly. If you would prefer to score a sample of cows, the larger the sample you score, a more accurate picture of your herd will be developed. Some example sample sizes are included in the table below.

Herd size	Min Sample Size
Up to 50	30 (or all cows if <30 in herd)
50-100	50
101-200	65
201-300+	73

Results from scoring should be kept and reviewed with a vet as part of the annual herd health and performance review.

HOW TO SELECT COWS

If you are only scoring a sample of your herd, you need to ensure the cow selection is random. The more random your selection, the more realistic that the cows sampled will give a true reflection of body condition within the herd.

Although currently a recommendation, some details in this appendix may be revised in due course (including the recommended sample size).

FEED TROUGH SPACE ALLOWANCE

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

Trough Space - Cattle (cm per head)

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

Trough Space - Sheep (cm per head)

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

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

ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:

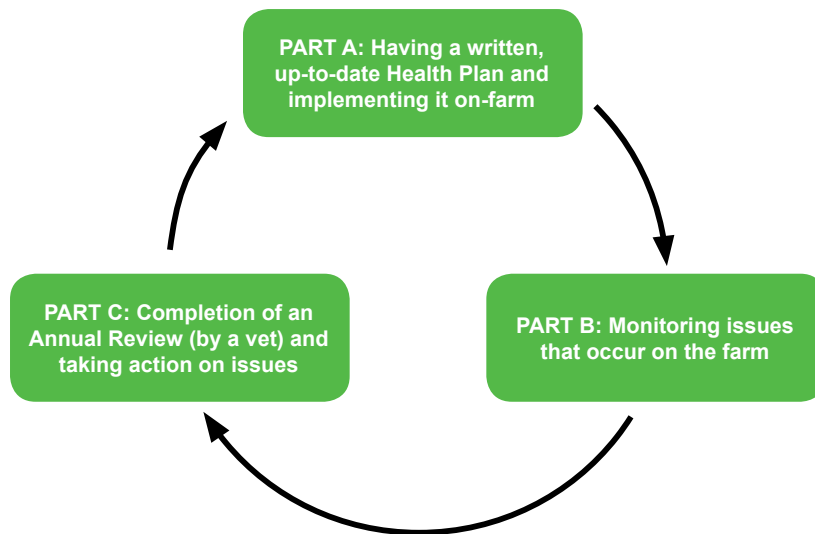
Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials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

Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:

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

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

Standards AH.a to AH.c.1 requires proactive, farm-specific health planning. This is demonstrated by:



It is recommended that a Veterinary Surgeon is involved in all aspects of health planning, but it is a requirement that they undertake an Annual Review.

TEMPLATES

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

PART A: The Health Plan

There are certain, key criteria that your health plan must include. Farmers can complete the health plan themselves – or can develop it with their veterinary surgeon who has knowledge of the farm. See Table A (overleaf) for an outline of the criteria that must be included.

PART B: Monitor the issues that occur on-farm

Health and performance should be monitored on an on-going basis – but the scheme requires as a minimum that incidence (total cases and cases per 100 cows) of the following health conditions is collated annually:

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

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

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

PART C: Annual Herd Health and Performance Review

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

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

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

TABLE A: HERD HEALTH PLAN – mandatory components

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

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

HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

TABLE B – HERD HEALTH AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW – mandatory components

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

LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

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

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

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

CATTLE

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

Routine tail docking of cattle is not permitted.

SHEEP

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT - STOCKING DENSITIES

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

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

STORAGE OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

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

Applicable to all potential pollutants

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

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

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

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

Slurry

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

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

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

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

Sheep dip

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

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

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

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

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

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

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

Cropping Categories*

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

*not an exhaustive list



MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

Table A

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

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

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



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Certification Bodies

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

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

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



NSF Certification

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Dairy Standards