LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT STANDARDS
Applicable to the transport of cattle, sheep and pigs by commercial hauliers
1st October 2016 – Version 3.0
Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Livestock Transport (Cattle, Sheep and Pigs) 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, haulier representatives and the wider industry to ensure they are clear and provide meaningful, credible assurance for all. This is essential with the increasing demand for traceability of food and growing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues in livestock production.

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

GUIDE

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

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

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (e.g. AH for Animal Health and Welfare). Assessors will use this code 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
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

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**DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)**

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<td><strong>STANDARDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AIM:</strong> The transport business must hold documents relevant to the legal and safe transport of livestock</td>
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</table>
| **DP.1** The Transport Business must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Livestock Transport Standards available | - Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards
- Relevant staff have access to the standards and have been trained in the requirements
- Standards have been communicated and understood |
| **DP.2 KEY** The business must hold the relevant licences, authorisations and certificates as required by legislation for all livestock transport vehicles (Revised) | - Valid transporter authorisation, relevant to the journeys undertaken, held
  - a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours
  - a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours
- Approvals under the APHA (or equivalent in devolved regions) Vehicle Approval Scheme held for all transport vehicles used to transport livestock on journeys in excess of 8 hours
- Where vehicles with a gross plated weight of over 3500 kg are used, a valid goods vehicle operator’s licence is held |
| **DP.3** The business must communicate its relevant policies to customers, through documented Terms and Conditions or similar (New) | - The Terms and Conditions are documented and as a minimum include the policies below:
  - the business’s policy on insuring livestock it transports i.e. Goods in Transit insurance. Where companies decide against taking out insurance cover for this, it is essential that customers are aware, to allow them to decide whether to take out relevant insurance cover
  - the policy on accepting livestock to transport i.e. the fitness requirements, and the categories of animals that will not be transported
- Conditions of Carriage, or other documents are acceptable, provided the policies above are specifically documented
- Copies of the Terms and Conditions are made available to customers as requested. Methods include (but are not limited to) keeping printed copies in the cab of each vehicle, or clearly stating them on company websites, customer contracts, customer invoicing
- See the relevant Appendix for a guide on what to include in the Terms and Conditions |
| **DP.4** Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints and feedback received that are relevant to the requirements of the Livestock Transport Standards | - Complaints/feedback from Local Authority, Police, vehicle inspectorate, customers (farmers, markets, abattoirs etc.), general public or other
- Complaints made against the business and/or individual drivers
- Complaints may include, but not limited to welfare, vehicle maintenance, biosecurity, cleanliness, driving offences
- System includes recording the:
  - complaint / feedback
  - investigation result
  - action taken to prevent the issue happening again |
| **AIM:** The transport business has well thought-out emergency plans that are understood and used in times of need | **AIM:** The transport business has well thought-out emergency plans that are understood and used in times of need |
| **DP.5** A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock must be in place and known by key staff (Revised) | - Potential incidents and situations have been considered and appropriate actions documented into an emergency/contingency plan. Incidents to consider include:
  - breakdown, road traffic accident, equipment failure
  - livestock becoming unfit during transport
  - road closure, congestion
  - extreme weather (heat, cold)
  - disease outbreaks
  - reporting activist activity (to police, trade body, certification body, customers)
- Key staff have access to the plan
- Plan is kept up-to-date |
### STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DP.5.1</th>
<th>A list of relevant contacts is carried in each livestock transport vehicle, or by each driver (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| How you will be measured | Relevant phone numbers, including out of hours phone numbers, held for:  
- transport business owner/ manager (where applicable)  
- another haulier/ driver  
- a veterinary surgeon  
- roadside recovery/ mechanic  
- Phone numbers recorded on paper/ in a mobile phone |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DP.5.2</th>
<th>Information that could assist others in dealing with an emergency (e.g. road traffic accident) must be carried in the cab of each vehicle (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| How you will be measured | Information is easily accessible and visible within the cab  
- Relevant information includes:  
- the contact details of someone relevant to the transport business or driver  
- details of the load, including the source, destination and number of livestock (e.g. movement documentation) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DP.5.3</th>
<th>Relevant staff must be trained in the requirements of the emergency plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How you will be measured</td>
<td>All relevant staff (e.g. driver, transport manager) can demonstrate an understanding of the actions they should take in the event of relevant emergencies</td>
</tr>
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#### AIM: Vehicles that are new to the business, are suitable for use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DP.6</th>
<th>Any vehicle new to the business must be checked and added to the business's Red Tractor membership before use (New)</th>
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</table>
| How you will be measured | Checks confirm vehicle is suitable for use  
- The Certification Body has been informed of vehicles new to the business, prior to use, along with:  
  - if the vehicle was previously used by an assured haulier, their details  
  - date of manufacture of the transport box  
- Where applicable (as deemed by the Certification Body, based on the criteria above) the vehicle has been assessed  
- The vehicle has been added to your Red Tractor membership before it is used to transport assured livestock |

### STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC.1</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| How you will be measured | No driver starts work without an induction. Induction covers:  
- company policies and emergency procedures  
- requirements for vehicle checks and fault reporting  
- For any specific tasks referenced within the standard (e.g. those listed in AH.1), training is given where necessary and all new drivers (including those who have transported for other companies) are supervised before being deemed competent  
- Checks are made to ensure all drivers and other relevant staff hold relevant licences and certificates |

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<tr>
<th>SC.2</th>
<th>Systems must be in place to regularly review the performance and competence of staff (New)</th>
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| How you will be measured | Performance and competence reviewed at least annually  
- Systems include (but are not limited to):  
  - staff appraisal  
  - review of complaints and feedback from customers  
  - review the cleanliness of vehicles  
  - observation of staff by persons with management responsibility. Senior drivers/ managers accompany drivers on journeys and undertake a documented review of driving practices etc.  
  (NA to single driver, owner operated businesses) |
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</table>
| **SC.3** Where a training need has been identified, relevant refresher training must be implemented (New) | Training is given where a need has been identified as a result of:  
- the staff review, complaints and feedback  
- changes to legislation, CPC requirements, standards, business conditions and work instructions  
- change of vehicle, species carried |
| **SC.4** Records of training must be kept | A training record is available for all staff, including:  
- name  
- start date  
- training given/ events attended/ experience  
- training dates, trainer details  
- certificates (or legible copies)  
- supervision, competence sign-off  
Records kept for 2 years after staff member has left employment  
Staff have signed their record |
| **SC.5** Where occasional, single use or subcontracted drivers are used, an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided (New) | Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis  
Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent (in accordance with the Standard), suitably certificated and that a Gangmasters Licence is held by the labour provider (where applicable) |

**TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARDS</th>
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| **TI.1 Key** During transport, livestock must be accompanied by relevant, completed documentation | Documentation may include animal transport certificates (or equivalent e.g. movement licenses, site declarations, food chain information for slaughter stock)  
The documentation details:  
- origin and ownership of animals  
- place of departure (CPH, Herd/ Flock number in Northern Ireland, address)  
- date and time of loading of the first animal  
- the destination and the expected journey duration  
- species and type of animals (e.g. in-calf heifers)  
- arrival date and time of unloading of the last animal  
- the number of livestock transported and relevant animal identifiers  
- name of person responsible for the journey |
| **TI.2 Key** A record of all movements undertaken must be kept (New) | Either copies of the transport certificates (or equivalent) are kept, or the information required in TI.1 (excluding animal identifiers) is copied into a book (or electronic equivalent)  
The record is available for 3 years |
# VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (CM)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CM.1 Key</strong>&lt;br&gt;The vehicle must be fit for purpose and of suitable design for the species being transported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AIM</strong>: Ramps must be constructed in a manner that prevent injury and escape</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CM.2</strong>&lt;br&gt;The vehicle/ ramp must have secure sidegates to reduce the risk of livestock escaping</td>
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</table>
| **CM.2.1**<br>Ramps (internal and external) must be designed in such a way to minimise livestock slipping or falling when climbing or descending | ■ ramps are fitted with foot battens of a suitable material<br■ flooring is complete<br■ the steepness of ramps (internal and external) is minimised as far as possible, but does not exceed:<br– adult cattle and sheep - 26°34’
– pigs and calves - 20° |  |
<p>| <strong>CM.2.2</strong>&lt;br&gt;Steps (from the ground onto a ramp, and from the ramp onto the truck body) must not stop animals from moving freely forward <em>(New)</em> | ■ steps on to the loading ramp are not excessive and do not cause the ramp to be unstable&lt;br■ where the vehicle does have steps, livestock are handled with patience and given the necessary time and space to negotiate them |  |
| <strong>AIM</strong>: Livestock vehicles (including trailers, containers) must be fit for purpose; appropriately designed, constructed, maintained and operated to prevent injury to livestock |  |
| <strong>CM.3 Key</strong>&lt;br&gt;The interior of the livestock vehicle must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock | ■ no sharp edges, projections or other hazards&lt;br■ electrical / mechanical installations inaccessible to livestock&lt;br■ lights are protected with plastic coverings |  |
| <strong>CM.4 Key</strong>&lt;br&gt;Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury | ■ flooring is non-slip, chequer-plated (or similar) |  |
| <strong>CM.5</strong>&lt;br&gt;Partitions and fixings must be provided to allow the vehicle to be split into compartments | ■ partitions used to generate pens of suitable size for the type, size and number of animals&lt;br■ fixings allow quick and easy operation |  |
| <strong>CM.5.1</strong>&lt;br&gt;Partitions must be appropriately designed, constructed and positioned | ■ appropriately designed and positioned to avoid animals jumping over them or limbs/ body parts becoming stuck under the partition&lt;br■ partitions are of a strong enough construction that they can withstand the weight of livestock, without causing injury&lt;br■ partitions are complete, with no sharp edges |  |
| <strong>CM.5.2 Recommendation</strong>&lt;br&gt;It is recommended that partitions are used to create the pen lengths specified | ■ for calves a maximum pen length of 2.5 metres&lt;br■ for pigs and sheep a maximum pen length of 3.1 metres&lt;br■ for adult cattle a maximum pen length of 3.7 metres |  |
| <strong>CM.5.3</strong>&lt;br&gt;The vehicle must be designed and operated to minimise the risk of animal body parts being trapped in the gap between the floor of any decks or moving parts and the outer skin of the vehicle <em>(New)</em> | ■ operators are aware of the moving parts that could trap animal body parts and manage the risk appropriately |  |
| <strong>CM.6</strong>&lt;br&gt;The vehicle must be appropriately and effectively ventilated | ■ ventilation system is adjustable and is adjusted according to need |  |
| <strong>CM.7</strong>&lt;br&gt;The vehicle and any trailers must be roofed to protect animals from inclement weather <em>(New)</em> |  |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM.7.1 Any water and feeding stuffs stored on the vehicle, must be stored in a way that protects it from contamination (New)</td>
<td>Contamination sources may include dust, fuel, exhaust gases, road water and animal faeces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM.7.2 The exterior of the livestock vehicle must be maintained in a good condition</td>
<td>Exterior is maintained in a manner that enables it to be easily cleaned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM.7.3 The exterior of the livestock vehicle must indicate that it is being used for livestock transport (New)</td>
<td>Indicated by signs, paintwork, indication of business activity in name or similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AIM:** An ability to check livestock whilst on board, must be available, in order to protect animal welfare

| CM.8 | Vehicles must have a means of inspection and access to all livestock | Methods to carry out inspections of livestock may include (but is not limited to):  
  - access by a separate inspection door or the tailboard  
  - ventilation flaps  
  - on-board camera |
| CM.8.1 | Artificial lighting must be available at all times, to allow the inspection of all livestock | Functioning lighting that enables livestock on each deck, in each compartment to be seen  
  - Lighting consists of fixed internal lighting or a torch with a suitable beam |

**AIM:** Livestock vehicles (including trailers, containers) must be of sound construction to enable biosecurity risks to be minimised

| CM.9 | The interior of the livestock vehicle must be constructed of suitable materials and be maintained to enable effective cleaning | Vehicle constructed of surfaces that can be easily cleaned  
  - Any wood on either the interior or exterior of the vehicle is complete |
| CM.10 | A system must be in place to minimise the leakage of faeces and urine | System includes (but is not limited to):  
  - vehicle design preventing leakage  
  - the use of an intact sump, that contains all liquids  
  - the use of absorbent bedding materials to absorb liquids |

**AIM:** Regular maintenance checks are made and faults resolved to ensure the vehicle remains fit for purpose

| CM.11 | A system must be in place to ensure maintenance needs are identified (New) | The driver carries out a visual daily check of the vehicle (internal and external), prior to use  
  - Where the same vehicle is used by the same driver, internal checks may be undertaken at the end-of-day after the last wash-out, or prior to the next use |

| CM.11.1 | Where a maintenance need is identified, it must be recorded and rectified (New) | Maintenance needs identified in the daily checks (or identified at other times) are recorded  
  - If the required maintenance could cause injury to livestock, or makes the vehicle unfit for purpose, the compartment/trailer/vehicle is not used until the issue has been rectified  
  - Maintenance records include the:  
    - date the maintenance need was identified  
    - a summary of the issues found/ maintenance needed  
    - the actions taken  
    - date and sign-off of completion of rectification |

| R | Maintenance records |
ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

STANDARDS

AIM: The health and welfare of livestock, from loading through to unloading is managed by competent people

AH.1 Key
Livestock must be transported by demonstrably competent people (Revised)

- Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry
- Staff have demonstrable knowledge of the following:
  - in relation to the species they are transporting:
    - signs of stress and distress
    - loading, unloading, handling and transport behaviours, including causes for baulking and reaction to isolation
    - livestock that can and cannot be transported, fitness to transport
    - suitable handling aids and when and how to use them
    - the impact of bedding provision, ventilation, stocking density, distress and journey length on cleanliness
  - in relation to their actions or actions they may need to take:
    - the actions (including reporting) that should be taken if an animal is or becomes unfit
    - feed and water requirements, journey times and rest periods
    - the impact of driving route and driving skills on welfare
    - when checks of livestock on route are needed, and how to undertake them
  - in relation to the vehicle:
    - the transport vehicle, the design and operation
    - loading procedures, including space allowances, partition adjustment, deck heights, actions to be taken if ramp gets slippery (i.e. litter provision)
  - documentation to be carried or kept

AH.1.1
Livestock must be transported by trained people (Revised)

- Drivers hold the relevant species specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake:
  - drivers undertaking journeys over 65 km and less than 8 hours hold a Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys
  - drivers undertaking journeys over 8 hours hold a Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys

AH.1.2 Recommendation
It is recommended that where drivers are legally required to undergo training to hold a Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC), the training includes a module related to livestock welfare

- This recommendation applies to training undertaken following the introduction of this standard and every 5 years thereafter

AIM: Only fit and healthy livestock are transported

AH.2 Key
Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey

- The following livestock are not transported, (unless moving them will not cause additional suffering and it is either under the direction of a veterinary surgeon or for veterinary treatment):
  - sick or injured livestock
  - shorn sheep (with less than 7mm of staple growth) during extremely cold weather
  - heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed)
  - females who have given birth during the last 7 days
  - pigs of less than 3 weeks in age
  - newborns with unhealed navels
- The following livestock are transported on journeys outside of the times/distances outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Distance Limit if Accompanied by Dam</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calves less than 10 days</td>
<td>Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves less than 11-14 days</td>
<td>Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs of less than 7 days</td>
<td>Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs less than 10kg</td>
<td>Not transported more than 8 hours</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **AH.3 Key** Livestock that become sick or injured during transport must be managed in a way that minimises suffering | - If identified at an abattoir or market, the animal is handled in accordance with the site’s procedures  
- Where the problem has been identified elsewhere, the animal is managed in accordance with the emergency plan. The severity and scale of the issue may require the involvement of a veterinary surgeon and/or the emergency services |
| **AIM: Livestock handled humanely and appropriately** | |
| **AH.4 Key** Livestock must be handled appropriately to their species behaviour | - Livestock are handled in a quiet manner, without frightening, excitement, mistreatment or force  
- Handlers do not:  
  - strike or kick livestock  
  - apply pressure to sensitive parts of the animal’s body  
  - lift or drag livestock by the head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fleece  
  - rush livestock at loading or unloading  
  - overturn livestock |
| **AH.4.1** Livestock must be moved in a manner that prevents the opportunity for pain, stress or injury to the animal | - Livestock moved calmly by farmer and/or transporter driver  
- Handling aids/prompts used to move are restricted to:  
  - Paddles, rattles, flags – used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock  
  - Wooden sticks (cattle only), with no sharp points – used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock and not used to hit or prod an animal  
  - Boards (pigs) |
| **AH.4.2** With the farmers permission and supervision, aids which administer electric shocks can be used on mature cattle, sows and boars refusing to move and becoming stressed/agitated after ALL other means have been exhausted | - Aids which administer electric shocks (goads) are only used where all other possible measures have been exhausted, these include:  
  - Time and patience to allow the animals to move  
  - Moving the animals one at a time or in smaller groups  
  - Tempting the animals with straw or feed  
  - Recruiting more people to assist  
  - Altering the race leading to the tailboard to make access more obvious to the animals  
  - Altering the lighting to avoid sudden changes from light to shade or vice versa  
  - Turning the lorry’s engine off  
- Aids are only used by persons who have been trained in their use  
- The aid is used on the muscles of the hindquarters and the shocks last no longer than 1 second and are adequately spaced  
- There is room ahead for livestock to move into  
- Goads are not used repeatedly if an animal refuses to move/fails to respond  
- A record is held detailing the circumstances for the use and includes the farmers signature confirming their permission |
| **AH.5** Distressed livestock must be handled appropriately | - Appropriate care is given to the animal i.e. segregation/do not transport where necessary |
| **AIM: Livestock are loaded, grouped and stocked appropriately, to minimise stress and risk of injury** | |
| **AH.6 Key** Loading procedures must ensure that livestock have sufficient space to prevent injury (Revised) | - Livestock are loaded onto decks of appropriate heights that allow them to stand comfortably without any part of their body touching and rubbing on the ceiling of the deck  
- Livestock are not too tightly or too loosely stocked  
  - stocking densities outlined in legislation are adhered to  
  - adjustments to stocking density are made when required to allow for current weather conditions, journey duration, size and category of stock |
### STANDARDS | HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
--- | ---
**AH.6.1**
The driver must have an understanding of the vehicles loading capacity to ensure the loading procedures are effectively implemented *(Revised)*
- The driver understands the maximum stocking capacity of the compartment and can calculate the stocking density based on the weight of the livestock
  - the driver can verbally explain the numbers of livestock of a given weight range/ category that a compartment could hold
  - the livestock keeper is asked to provide rough weights were necessary
- The driver understands any deck height limitations and which categories of stock may be affected

**AH.7**
Livestock must be appropriately segregated during transport
- The following categories of livestock are not transported in the same compartment (separated by deck or partition):
  - different species
  - pigs of different origin
  - cattle and sheep of significantly different sizes or ages unless they are from the same farm and have been managed together or are females accompanied by their dependent young
  - horned and un-horned cattle, unless they have been managed together
  - sexually mature entire males and females together
  - sexually mature entire males, unless they have been managed together
  - livestock that are known to be aggressive/ bullying one another

**AIM**: Livestock cleanliness is maintained from source through to destination

**AH.8**
Transport conditions must be able to maintain livestock cleanliness *(New)*
- The cleanliness of the vehicle, provision of bedding, management of the journey, etc. ensures that, where possible, livestock cleanliness conditions are maintained i.e. if slaughter livestock were clean on-farm, they are clean when they are unloaded at the abattoir
- The exceptions to this are where on-farm management practices (e.g. where animals have not been fasted pre-journey), have an impact on excrement produced during the journey

**AH.8.1 Recommendation**
*It is recommended that a record is kept of the instances where livestock are dirty at loading *(New)*

**AH.9**
Safe, suitable and legal bedding material is provided for calves, lambs and pigs *(Revised)*
- Applicable to calves less than 6 months, lambs less than 20kg and all pigs
- Bedding is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive
  - sawdust is not used for calves, lambs and piglets
- Bedding is provided in sufficient quantity for the number of animals being transported:
  - so that it lasts the journey
  - providing thermal comfort where necessary
  - protecting the animal from direct contact with the floor
  - so that in hot, humid weather it does not adversely impact the welfare of the animals being transported

**AH.9.1 Recommendation**
*It is recommended that safe, suitable and legal bedding material is provided to all livestock during transport *(New)*

**AIM**: Welfare incidents that occur on-site are recorded and reviewed to prevent reoccurrence

**AH.10**
The business must maintain a record of all welfare incidents that occur during transport activities *(New)*
- A welfare incident is defined as:
  - where acute distress, injury or pain is caused to an animal, including where the unfit animal procedures/ emergency plan has been implemented
  - death on arrivals
  - severe delays to a journey/ delays at unloading
  - a catastrophic or ongoing equipment failure (with the vehicle) which has an impact on animal welfare
### Standards and How You Will Be Measured

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<tr>
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| **AH.10.1** Each welfare incident must be investigated and appropriate corrective action implemented (New) | - The root cause of each incident is determined  
- Appropriate corrective action is implemented  
- Where the incident cause is within the business’s control (e.g. the cause is related to driving skills, handling skills) corrective action may include staff retraining, or in severe cases, dismissal  
- Where the cause of the welfare incident is outside of the business’s control, corrective action may include reporting the issue to relevant interested parties, including (but not limited to):  
  - the farmer, market or abattoir  
  - relevant assurance scheme (if a reoccurring incident)  
  - official veterinarian  
  - Local Authority  
  - equipment manufacturer |
| **AH.10.2** A record of the investigation, findings and any corrective action undertaken must be recorded (New) | - Record includes:  
  - who undertook the investigation  
  - findings, including the root cause  
  - details of any corrective action |

### Biosecurity and Disease Control (BI)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aim:</strong> Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **BI.1 Key** Biosecurity is upheld by demonstrably competent persons (Revised) | - Staff have an understanding of the importance of biosecurity  
- Relevant staff have an understanding of:  
  - biosecurity risks to different farms  
  - what an effective cleanse and disinfection of a vehicle looks like |
| **BI.1.1** The requirements of the Cleansing and Disinfection Order 2003 must be known by key staff (New) | - A copy (printed or electronic) is held in the business office  
- Management and persons delivering training have an understanding of its requirements |

**R** Copy of C&D Order

| **Aim:** Livestock transport vehicles must be effectively cleaned to reduce the risk of disease transmission between farms – APPLICABLE TO ALL MEMBERS |
|**BI.2 Key** Livestock transport vehicles must be effectively cleansed and disinfected after use | |
| **BI.2.1 Recommendation** It is recommended livestock vehicles used to transport pigs must be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the site of unloading | - Where pigs are delivered to a market, collection centre or abattoir, the vehicle is cleansed and disinfected after each delivery and before leaving the site  
  - where pigs are delivered to farms, shows, or other non-assured sites without effective wash facilities, they are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after each load, and within 24 hours of delivery or before the next load |

**NB** Upgraded to full standard from October 2017

| **BI.3 Key** A vehicle wash facility must be available and useable during all times of the year that livestock vehicles are in use/ a system must be in place to effectively wash livestock vehicles within a timely manner (New) | |
| **BI.3.1** Suitable equipment to enable effective cleansing must be carried on each vehicle (New) | - Facilities are available at either the hauliers yard, or an external wash facility  
- Year-round operating businesses have access to wash facilities during normal winter and freezing conditions  
- Facility available for use at all times or times known by drivers  
- Equipment may include, but is not limited to shovels, brushes, scrapers |
| BI.3.2 | Where external wash facilities are used, a written agreement must be in place (New) | The agreement outlines:  
- the times that the facility can be used  
- the disinfectant provided  
- the equipment provided | R  
- External facility agreement |
| BI.4 | Records of cleansing and disinfection must be kept | Records for each vehicle kept (either centrally or on the vehicle)  
Record covers cleansing and disinfection in own facilities as well as in externally managed facilities (e.g. abattoirs)  
Records kept for 6 months | R  
- C&D records |

**AIM: Clear guidance on how to effectively cleanse and disinfect vehicles is available to relevant staff**

| BI.5 | Work instructions provided to and understood by all staff who undertake cleansing and disinfection of vehicles (New) | Work instruction details where, when and how to cleanse and disinfect vehicles  
The work instruction lists the circumstances in which dirty vehicles may be brought back to the business’s own facilities |

**AIM: Effective vehicle wash facilities are in place or accessible, to ensure vehicles do not pose a biosecurity risk – APPLICABLE TO MEMBERS OPERATING THEIR OWN WASH FACILITIES**

| BI.6 | Vehicle wash facilities must be well-managed (New) | Responsible person contactable during the hours the facility is open  
Bays are left clean and tidy after use  
There are systems in place to investigate issues raised by users |
| BI.6.1 | The wash facility must be designed and operated to allow effective cleansing of vehicles and avoidance of cross contamination (New) | The area is:  
- on hard-standing (concrete, tarmac or similar)  
- well-drained, with a suitable gradient that allows water to drain out and away from the vehicle (note: a bund between the tailboard and wheels or similar system that delivers the same outcome is acceptable)  
The location of the facility poses no risk of cross contamination to livestock |
| BI.6.1.1 | Recommendation For sites that receive deliveries of pigs, it is recommended that systems must be in place to prevent cross contamination between clean and dirty vehicles | Where multiple wash bays are in use, systems are in place to avoid cross contamination between dirty and clean vehicles by direct water spray e.g. use of bays separated by time, space or physical barriers The definition of separation by space allows for internal cleansing to be undertaken in a bay, in close proximity to another vehicle, but for the final, external cleanse and disinfection to be undertaken once the vehicle has pulled forward from the bay and there is space between it and other vehicles |
| BI.6.2 | Suitable, functioning equipment must be available for use at the vehicle wash facility (New) | Equipment:  
- is dedicated to the wash facility  
- is useable in normal winter and freezing conditions, for the area  
- is suitable for the type of vehicles that come onto site (i.e. able to reach the top deck of a multi deck lorry as applicable)  
- is capable of providing sufficient volume or pressure of water to clean the vehicle  
- includes lighting that enables the exterior of the vehicle to be seen (if the facility is used in the dark) |
| BI.6.3 | An adequate supply of water must be available for use at the vehicle wash facility (New) | Water is available, except in extreme weather conditions  
When a site is used in winter months, its water supply is protected/ useable in normal winter frosts |
| BI.6.4 | Suitable detergents and disinfectants must be available for use along with application equipment at the vehicle wash facility (Revised) | Disinfectants used are relevant to the species, disease risk and movement license requirements  
Disinfectants are diluted in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and where applicable at General Orders Rates  
Chemical datasheets for disinfectants on-site are easily accessible to relevant staff |
## STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.6.5 Recommendation</th>
<th>HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| It is recommended that sufficient wash bays are provided (New) | Sufficient for the number of vehicles that come onto the site, so that all vehicles can cleanse and disinfect onsite  
Sufficient to cope with peaks in demand |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.6.6</th>
<th>Wastes from the vehicle washing facility must be stored and disposed of appropriately (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dirty water is stored in a non-permeable store  
Bedding materials and manure are stored on a concrete (or similar surface that can be cleansed and disinfected) pending disposal. Run-off is controlled/ collected |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.6.7</th>
<th>Animal derived wastes must be disposed of appropriately (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Wastes are disposed of:  
- via a licensed waste collector for destruction or treatment  
- where appropriate disposed to mains systems, or an Environment Agency (or equivalent) approved route  
- to land; where the land is under the members control:  
  - livestock cannot access the land used for spreading waste  
  - waste is not spread within 50 m of a watercourse  
- Where the land is under a third parties control (i.e. a farmer) they are made aware of the biosecurity risks  
- Disposal records (include method, dates, volume) kept |

## JOURNEY LENGTH (JL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.1 Key</th>
<th>The journey lengths undertaken must not exceed those permitted by legislation and the relevant authorisations and certificates held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| In accordance with standard DP.2, appropriate authorisations and vehicle approvals are held for the journeys undertaken  
Successive long journeys do not occur within 24 hours of each other |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.1.1</th>
<th>Water, feed and rest must be offered to livestock at suitable intervals for the journey undertaken (Revised)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Feed, water and rest is provided at frequencies required by legislation, on journeys over 8 hours  
Where required by legislation for the journey type and to meet welfare needs:  
- appropriate feed is carried on the vehicle for the species and age of animal (i.e. forage for adult ruminants, compound feeds for pigs, milk substitutes/ electrolytes for unweaned animals)  
- feeding equipment is carried on the vehicle  
- livestock are given adequate opportunity to feed/ drink  
- water tanks are suitably designed (i.e. capable of draining and cleaning), with capacity to carry sufficient water for the load  
- drinking devices are suitable for the species (i.e. those who don’t normally drink from drinkers are offered buckets, unweaned animals are provided with flexible teats) and drinking facilities are positioned at a suitable height for the animal size |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.1.2</th>
<th>Journeys must be planned to ensure loaded vehicles reach their destination as soon as possible (New)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Livestock are delivered to their destination as soon as possible  
Loaded vehicles do not park up and wait in laybys, etc. without good reason e.g. there is a fault with the vehicle; an unexpected issue with the delivery destination; drivers breaks  
Journey and arrival time is planned/ communicated with the delivery destination to minimise waiting time |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.2 Key</th>
<th>Facilities used to collect or rest livestock, must be suitably licensed and assured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites used to collect livestock from multiple holdings (i.e. a collection centre) or lairage livestock (e.g. abattoir emergency lairages) must be licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order (or equivalent) and assured to the Red Tractor Assurance Collection Centre standards or equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JL.3</th>
<th>With the exception of specific circumstances, tailgating is not permitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading sites boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix DP.3

TERMS AND CONDITIONS – A GUIDE TO WHAT YOUR BUSINESSES TERMS AND CONDITIONS SHOULD COVER

Red Tractor requires hauliers to communicate important business policies to customers. Outlined below is a list of what hauliers may want to ensure their Terms and Conditions/Conditions of Carriage cover.

Please note: to meet the requirements of the standard, the terms and conditions must include (as a minimum) the information highlighted with a *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of business that the Terms and Conditions apply to</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact details for the business</td>
<td>e.g. telephone numbers, address that the business is registered to, correspondence address (if different)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assurance details</td>
<td>e.g. membership number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The livestock that the business will transport</td>
<td>e.g. the species – cattle, sheep, pigs, goats Categories – dairy cattle, store cattle, finished cattle, calves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The livestock that the business will not transport *     | e.g. The following livestock will not be transported, unless they are accompanied with a signed, dated document from a veterinary surgeon confirming the movement is within their welfare interests:  
- sick or injured livestock  
- shorn sheep (with less than 7mm of staple growth) during extremely cold weather  
- heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed)  
- females who have given birth during the last 7 days  
- pigs of less than 3 weeks in age  
- newborns with unhealed navels  
The following livestock will not be transported on journeys outside of the times/ distances outlined below:  
- Calves less than 10 days Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam  
- Calves less than 14 days Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam  
- Lambs of less than 7 days Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam  
- Pigs less than 10kg Not transported more than 8 hours |
| The businesses liability or insurance cover for loss and damage to livestock being transported* | e.g. The company holds Goods in Transit Insurance, that provides insurance cover for losses in livestock or value of livestock, whilst the livestock are loaded on to the vehicle or the haulier uses the RHA Conditions of Carriage which specifies what claims are limited. |
| The time period within which claims or complaints should be made |  |
| Livestock cleanliness | e.g. the transporter aims to maintain livestock cleanliness at a similar level to what livestock were loaded in. There are many factors that may impact on cleanliness of animals by the time the animal reaches the destination, such as meteorological and the diet the livestock were fed or the fasting period observed on-farm. The haulier cannot be held responsible for issues outside of their control. |
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 supply chain scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification Body</th>
<th>Livestock Transport Scheme</th>
<th>Chicken Catching and Transport Scheme</th>
<th>Livestock Markets and Collection Centres Scheme</th>
<th>Meat and Poultry Processing Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSF Certification</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAI Global</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIFCC (Northern Ireland)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd**
PO Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES
Tel: 01908 249973   Email: agrifood@saiglobal.com   Web: www.saiglobal.com/assurance

**Acoura**
6 Redheughs Rigg, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 9DQ
Tel: 0131 335 6600   Email: agriculture@acoura.com   Web: www.acoura.com

**NIFCC [Northern Ireland]**
Tel: 028 9263 3017   Email: info@nifcc.co.uk   Web: www.nifcc.co.uk