

Draft – B&L- v5

Beef and Lamb

Version 5 - draft for consultation

Explanation of format:

These standards have been re-formatted so we can:

- collect more accurate non-conformance data as audit points are separated and clearly defined in the 'How You Will Be Measured' (HYWBM) column
- consolidate several audit points under one standard
- provide further clarity to the member around compliance
- make auditing more consistent

Explanation of format:

- **Yellow highlight** - text that has been revised or added to an existing standard
- **Red text** - a new standard
- New, revised and upgraded standards are marked as such in the standard column
- *Italic text* – guidance or recommendation
- The fourth column 'Explanation behind new standard/ revision' is for consultation purposes only and will be removed in the final publication. It aims to explain why a change or revision has been made. Cells in this column are shaded where no change has been made or the outcome of the standard remains the same.



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Documents and Procedures (DP)			
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
DP.1 Key The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management does not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk. (Revised)	DP.1.a The external areas around buildings and farm entrances must be kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris.		
	DP.1.b Loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, scrap metal and disused tyres should be managed.		
DP.2 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	DP.2.a You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of (where appropriate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feed and/ or water equipment failing • fire • power cuts • extreme weather- drought, flooding, snow • disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public • reporting activist activity • pollution incident e.g. slurry spillages or leaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency/Emergency Plan 	

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<p>in place and known to those involved in farm tasks (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of assurance status • other site-specific risks <p>DP.2.b Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency (or equivalent), feed and water supplier</p> <p>DP.2.c Details must be noted on how situations would be dealt with if person with primary responsibility for stock is unavailable for any period (Revised)</p> <p>DP.2.d Plan is accessible and known to those involved with tasks on the farm</p>		
<p>DP.3 Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards</p>	<p>DP.3.a System includes recording the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complaint • investigation result • action taken to prevent the issue happening again 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint Records 	
<p><i>Guidance:</i> * Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other * Complaints including, but not limited to, medicine residue levels, dirty stock, welfare and environmental issues</p>			

Personnel (PL)			
AIM: All personnel (including but not limited to employees, self-employed and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the required activities on farm/sites relating to primary production on site.			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
PL.1 Key Systems must be in place to ensure all new personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do (Revised)	PL.1.a Counter signed induction record to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities role will undertake H&S information reporting lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction record 	<i>Counter signed by new personnel and those signing them as competent</i> <i>Added PL1.b to include dipping to ensure operating within legislation</i>
	PL.1.b Those using sheep dip hold an NPTC Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dips or are working under the supervision and in the presence of a person who holds the certificate (Revised)		
PL.1.1 Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision and explanation of the tasks they will carry out			
PL.2 The performance and competence of employees must be reviewed on an annual basis and employees are deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do (Upgraded) (Revised)	PL.2.a Documented performance reviews of work undertaken and ability to carry out required roles	Role/person review form Reviews may be conducted by individual or by job role	<i>New cross sector wording requiring documented evidence of review to ensure systems are robust</i>
	PL.2.b Recorded gaps in competence are addressed by training or timelines stated for completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training record 	
PL.3 Records of training must be kept	PL.3.a A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training record 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details of training/ events attended • date of training • who provided the training (in-house or external provider) 		
	<p>PL3.b Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, this is listed in the training record</p>		
	<p>PL.3.c Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business</p>		
AIM: Any labour providers used are managed with agreements in place to ensure that workers provided are competent, and labour providers are licensed			
<p>PL.4 Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place (Revised)</p>	<p>PL.4.a All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence</p>	<p>Evidence of GLAA licence Labour provider agreement www.gla.gov.uk</p>	<p><i>Minor revisions to make clearer that a GLAA licence is a basic expectation. Strengthens the standard to ensure contracted labour are competent and it is aligned with legal requirements</i></p>
	<p>PL.4.b A documented agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider</p>		
	<p>PL.4.c The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent</p>		
	<p>PL.4.d The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour provider as an alternative to the businesses' own training systems (Revised)</p>		
	<p>PL.4.e The agreement confirms that all workers are legally permitted to work within the UK (Revised)</p>		
AIM: Businesses are aware of ethical trade risks, including Modern Slavery and have taken appropriate steps to protect workers			
<p>PL.5 A Red Tractor Ethical Trade Self-Assessment Questionnaire (or a</p>	<p>PL.5.a Red Tractor Ethical Trade Self-Assessment Questionnaire completed within the last 2 years</p>	<p>Red Tractor Ethical Trade Self-Assessment Questionnaire (or</p>	<p><i>Added to ensure members have an understanding of</i></p>



<p>Sedex self-assessment) has been completed (New)</p> <p><i>Applies to any farm with employees (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i></p>	<p>PL.5.b Section B (Action Plan) of the ethical Trade Self-Assessment Questionnaire has been completed*</p> <p><i>*Actions can be in progress</i></p>	<p>evidence of Sedex self-assessment)</p>	<p><i>ethical trade risks and can access support where appropriate</i></p>
<p><i>The Red Tractor Worker Welfare Questionnaire has been produced with reference to the ETI Base Code: https://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code</i></p>			
<p>PL.6 Any temporary, on site accommodation provided must be habitable and have suitable basic services (New)</p> <p><i>Applies where accommodation is offered for a time limited period, typically to temporary or seasonal workers. It does not apply to accommodation provided as a primary residence – e.g. tied cottages or Assured Agricultural Occupancies</i></p>	<p>PL.6.a Accommodation, as provided is sanitary and fit for purpose (e.g. sound roof, windows and doors)</p> <p>PL.6.b A clean and functioning refrigerator is available for food storage</p> <p>PL.6.c Potable water is available for drinking and hot water for washing</p> <p>PL.6.d Sanitary washing and toilet facilities are available</p> <p>PL.6.e Heating facilities are present if accommodation is used between 1st October and 31st March</p> <p>PL.6.f Fire safety precautions are in place (e.g. smoke alarm, fire extinguisher)</p> <p>PL.6.g Electrical installations are inspected annually (or every 3 years if underground) by a qualified electrician</p> <p>PL.6.h Gas installations must be maintained at least annually by a qualified gas engineer</p>	<p>Electrician’s certificate for electrical installations</p> <p>Record of gas installation maintenance</p>	<p><i>Ensure any accommodation provided is of a decent standard</i></p>



<p>PL.7 Businesses have taken steps to enable workers to raise concerns or grievances (New)</p> <p><i>PL.7.a applies to any farm with employees (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i></p> <p><i>PL.7.b applies to any farm with 5 or more employees</i></p>	<p>PL.7.a A grievance procedure is defined and communicated to employees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance procedure 	<p><i>Modern Slavery is a key risk for the industry and this standard is intended to help foster a culture where workers are free to raise concerns and are empowered to report instances of labour abuse</i></p>
<p>PL.7.b The business has taken observable steps to inform workers of how to report Modern Slavery</p>			
<p><i>Businesses have their own grievance procedure or can demonstrate a documented commitment to following the ACAS Code of Practice for Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures: www.acas.org.uk/acas-code-of-practice-for-disciplinary-and-grievance-procedures/html</i></p> <p><i>Report it to the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority on 0800 432 0804 or Modern Slavery Helpline on 0800 0121 700 or at https://www.modernslaveryhelpline.org/report</i></p> <p><i>Further resources to help farms identify Modern Slavery risks, including training tools are available through Stronger Together: https://www.stronger2gether.org</i></p>			
<p>AIM: A safe working environment for workers and visitors</p>			
<p>PL. 8 Health and Safety Policy in place and effectively communicated to workers (New)</p> <p><i>Applies to any farm with workers (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i></p>	<p>PL.8.a Health & Safety Policy in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety policy 	<p><i>Based on legal requirement but building on this to ensure any farm with workers has a policy in place to protect Health & Safety on farm</i></p>
<p>PL.8.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers</p>			
<p>PL.8.c Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information</p>			
<p><i>Guidance on legal requirements for management of Health & Safety is available through the HSE website: https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/index.htm</i></p>			

PL.9 A named person has responsibility for Health and Safety (New) <i>Applies to any farm with workers (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i>	PL.9.a The Health and Safety policy identifies a director or senior manager as responsible for Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety policy 	<i>Based on legal requirement</i>
	PL.9.b The person identified has sufficient visibility of business activities to fulfil this role		
	PL.9.c Identity of the responsible person is communicated to workers		
PL.10 Documented Health and Safety Risk Assessment in place (New) <i>Applies to any farm with five or more employees (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety risk assessment 	<i>This is a legal requirement and risk assessment is a foundation for sensible precautions to protect safety on farm</i>
PL.11 Documented Health and Safety meetings take place (New) <i>Applies to any farm with five or more employees (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i>	PL.11.a Health & Safety meetings are held at least once per year	Record of Health and Safety meeting	<i>Employee Health & Safety is a key challenge for the industry and engaging and empowering employees to take an active role can be a powerful tool</i>
	PL.11.b Employees are represented at the meetings		
	PL.11.c Employee representatives are able to communicate views and concerns		
	PL.11.d Records are kept of Health and Safety meetings		
PL.12 Appropriate first-aid requirements are defined and implemented (New)	PL.12.a First-aid requirements that are 'adequate and appropriate in the circumstances' are defined and documented	First-aid requirements Evidence of first-aid training	<i>Ensure that all farms consider first aid and have a minimum of one trained person and first-aid kits in place</i>
	PL.12.b The first-aid requirements identify persons responsible for first-aid arrangements		



	<p>PL.12.c Suitably stocked first-aid kits are available</p>		
	<p>PL.12.d The first-aid requirements identify an appropriate number of trained first-aiders (as a minimum, one person is trained)</p>		
<p><i>It is recommended that the St John Ambulance First Aid Calculator is used to assess training requirements: https://www.sja.org.uk/course-information/guidance-and-help/working-out-what-you-need Guidance on legal responsibilities and selecting a suitable training provider is available through the HSE website: https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/firstaid/index.htm</i></p>			
<p>PL.13 There is consideration of increased risk for high-risk workers (New)</p> <p><i>Applies to any farm with workers (see: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status for definition)</i></p>	<p>PL.13.a Any increased risk encountered by high-risk workers is considered and documented</p>	<p>Evidence of risk consideration for high-risk workers</p>	<p><i>Protection and duty of care to ‘at risk’ workers</i></p>
<p><i>High-risk workers include those who may be at greater risk for a time-limited or indefinite period. Examples include (but are not limited to): pregnant women, young or inexperienced workers and workers with specific medical conditions which may introduce an elevated risk – e.g. hearing loss. Risk consideration will generally be contained within a Health & Safety Risk Assessment (see PL.10) but business may opt to document this elsewhere, particularly if they are exempt from the requirement for a documented Health & Safety Risk Assessment due to having less than five employees</i></p>			

Traceability and Assurance (TI)				
AIM: A clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability				
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation	
TI.1 Key Cattle must be identified in accordance with legislation (Revised)	TI.1.a Cattle are double tagged with 20 days of birth (first tag within 36 hours of birth if dairy bred)			
	TI.1.b Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation			
TI.1.1 Key Sheep must be identified in accordance with legislation (Revised)	TI.1.1.a Sheep are identified by an approved method within the required timeframe			
TI.2 Key Records of cattle movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability (Revised)	TI.2.a A holding register is kept for the cattle; which can be paper/computer based or a combination of both detailing births, deaths and movements. (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herd Records 	<i>Updated that the holding record can be paper or computer and made clearer that register must be kept.</i>	
	<i>Guidance: this register should be farm specific and cannot only be held in the national database</i>			
	TI.2.b The national database is notified within the required timeframe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> within 27 days of birth 7 days of death 3 days of movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement records 		
	TI.2.c Passports are available for all cattle on site (Revised)			

<p>TI.2.1 Key Records of sheep movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability (Revised)</p>	<p>TI.2.1.a A holding register which can be paper or computer based or a combination of both is kept up to date and covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding details • tag replacements • movements • deaths • annual inventory (on holding as at 1st Dec each year) • individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation (Revised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding register 	
	<p>TI.2.1.b Sheep movements are reported within the required timeframe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement records 	
	<p>TI.2.1.c Received paper movement documentation is kept for 3 years</p>		
<p>TI.3 Key Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information</p>	<p>TI.3.a Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation</p>		
	<p>TI.3.b Food Chain information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market)</p>		
<p>TI.4 Key Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured (Revised)</p>	<p>TI.4.a Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock sent to slaughter meet the minimum required residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep) • During the residency period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assured • If livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured • If livestock passes through a collection centre, the collection centre is assured 		



	<p>Tl.4.b Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed under the farm scheme if transporting the farms own livestock <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent) and hauliers membership numbers are known 		
<p><i>Tl.4.1 (recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm</i></p>	<p><i>Tl.4.1.a</i> <i>Checks are made to verify the holdings of origin are assured to the RTA Beef & Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme or the Northern Ireland Beef and Lamb Farm Quality Assurance Scheme</i></p>		
<p>Tl.5 Key If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite the site must hold an Animal Gathering Order. (Revised)</p>	<p>Tl.5.a The conditions of the AGO are being met</p>		

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Vermin Control (VC)			
AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
VC.1 Key There must be effective control of vermin (Revised)	VC.1.a No build up of weeds close to farm structures (e.g. feed stores) that may harbour vermin		
	VC.1.b A site survey is completed at least quarterly , including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of inspection • locations inspected • findings • action required • date actions completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Survey 	
	VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are disposed of		
VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly (Revised)	VC.2.a Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives		
	VC.2.b An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Risk Assessment 	
	VC.2.c Where baits are used a bait plan identifies location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bait Plan 	
	VC.2.d		

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	Non-target animals do not have access to baits		
	VC.2.e Baiting stations kept well away from animal feed (Revised)		
	VC.2.f Baits are only sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective		

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Housing, Shelter and Handling Facilities (HF)			
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
HF.1 Key Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock	HF.1.a Housing secure to prevent straying/ escaping		
	HF.1.b No sharp edges, projections, or other hazards		
	HF.1.c Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock		
HF.2 Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	HF.2.a Well ventilated housing (minimal high humidity, no build-up of odours and a comfortable temperature)		
	HF.2.b Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/ extreme cold		
HF.3 Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	HF.3.a Floor surfaces are sound, and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury		
	HF.3.b Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non slatted lying areas provided to breeding cows, in-calf heifers, and calves.		
	HF.3.c Manhole covers/ drains that livestock have access to are maintained		
HF.4 Key	HF.4.a		

Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean	Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding		
	HF.4.b All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specifications		
HF.4.1 Safe, suitable, and legal bedding is provided in lying areas	HF.4.1.a Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas, and corrals) is on-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive		
	HF.4.1.b Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided		
	HF.4.1.c Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery Records 	
	HF.4.1.d Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept		
HF.5 Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock	HF.5.a Adequate lighting available to inspect animals at all times		
	HF.5.b Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial).		
	HF.5.c A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily		
	HF.5.d Torches/ fixed lighting available for inspection		
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements			
HF.6 Housing must be of sufficient size	HF.6.a Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal		
	HF.6.b Cubicle design and size suitable for the animal breed and size		

	HF.6.c Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for them all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch	See Appendix for recommended space allowances	
HF.6.1 Key Tethering as a management practice will not be allowed on Red Tractor Assured Farms From 1 st October 2021 until that time current practices must meet the requirements of the standard (Revised)	HF.6.1.a All year-round tethering is not permitted	Included in health plan justification for short term tethering	
	HF.6.1.b Untethered exercise is provided daily for routinely tethered cattle		
	HF.6.1.c Routinely tethered cattle are untethered prior to calving (cattle may be tethered during calving where intervention necessary)		
	HF.6.1.d 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 hinderance		
	HF.6.1.e Halters/ collars/ head chains do not tighten and are made of non-abrasive materials		
	<i>Guidance: Restraining of stock using head collars/halter for reasons of husbandry tasks, veterinary intervention/treatments, or short period (hours) training is permissible. Stock tethered at shows/exhibition events is permitted as they will be under the care of the duty vet</i>		
HF.7 Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups	HF.7.a Group sizes allow recognition and attention		
	HF.7.b Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/calf and ewe/lamb)		
	HF.7.c Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/ isolated)		
	HF.7.d Fractious or fully horned cattle not mixed with unfamiliar group or removed from group if there is evidence of injury or bullying		

	HF.7.e Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned)		
AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities			
HF.8 Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress to stock and handlers (Revised)	HF.8.a Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges and a complete floor		
	HF.8.b Sheep dipping facility securely covered		
HF.9 There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth	HF.9.a Facilities available to separate ewe/cow from the rest of the group if necessary		
	HF.9.b Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly		
	HF.9.c Lighting allows close inspection of livestock		
	HF.9.d Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use when livestock give birth		
HF.10 Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock and handlers (Revised)	HF.10.a Adequate lighting		
	HF.10.b Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping		
	HF.10.c Facilities are free from sharp edges or other projections which may cause injury to livestock (Revised)		
	HF.10.d		

	<p>If loading ramps are used they are of appropriate maximum angle, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves <i>(Revised)</i> 		
	<p>HF.10.e The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading site boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)</p>		
<p>AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions are available at all times for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops)</p>			
<p>HF.11 Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter, shade and well-drained lying areas <i>(Revised)</i></p>	<p>HF.11.a Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather</p>		<p><i>Additional clarity added to include the provision of shade</i></p>
	<p>HF.11.b Well-drained lying areas</p>		
	<p>HF.11.c Areas to allow stock to shade are provided <i>(Revised)</i></p>		
	<p><i>Guidance:</i> <i>Shade can be natural or artificial and includes but is not limited to trees, walls, land undulations or access to buildings</i></p>		
<p>HF.12 There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching</p>	<p>HF.12.a Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung</p>		

Feed and Water (FW)			
AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
FW.1 Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed	FW.1.a The diet is adequate to maintain rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal		
FW.1.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum (Revised)	FW.1.1.a The Health Plan clearly shows there is a system in place to ensure that sufficient colostrum is received as soon as possible after birth, but within 6 hours	• Health Plan	<i>Revised so that a colostrum policy is included in the health plan.</i>
	FW.1.1.b Alternative sources of colostrum (fresh/ frozen/ artificial) are available in the event of the dam not being able to produce (Revised)		
FW.1.2 <i>It is recommended that professional input is used to develop livestock rations and feed plans</i>	FW.1.2.a <i>Analysis of the conserved forage being fed/to be fed is used to develop suitable rations and feed plans by suitably competent persons.</i>	• Forage Analysis	
FW.2 Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed (Revised)	FW.2.a There is enough feeding space per animal - dependent on the system of feeding See Appendix for recommended space allowances		<i>Added in to ensure any automated feeding systems are taken account of</i>
	FW.2.b Feeding systems are checked daily to ensure they are working and clean (Revised)		
FW.3 Key Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of	FW.3.a 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 (Revised)		
	FW.3.b		

fresh, clean drinking water (Revised)	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		
	FW.3.c Water troughs are kept clean		
	FW.3.d Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail		<i>To cover all water supplies not just bore hole</i>
	FW.3.e Grazing livestock have access to water, regardless of crop being grazed		<i>Acknowledge that water needed for all grazing including root crops</i>
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable			
FW.4 Key Feed must be suitable	FW.4.a Feed is not stale or contaminated		
	FW.4.b Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK law		
	FW.4.c The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known		
	FW.4.d Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are prohibited for animal feed		
	FW.4.e Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are controlled		
	FW.4.f 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.5 Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration	FW.5.a Compounds and blended feed are UFAS, or equivalent	<i>Guidance: Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix</i>	
	FW.5.b Bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/licks (except for rock salt), supplements and milk replacers are from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent compounder		
	FW.5.c Straights from a merchant, processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry are UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent		
	FW.5.d 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 		
FW.5.1 <i>When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme</i>	FW.5.1.a <i>Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport</i>		
	FW.5.1.b <i>Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration</i>		
FW.6 Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept	FW.6.a Feed records detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplier name • feed type including ingredient composition • date of delivery • quantity • load or batch number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports 	

	FW.6.b Records are kept for 2 years		
AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed			
FW.7 When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept	FW.7.a 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		
	FW.7.b 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		
	<i>Guidance: Forage only, (forage top-dressed with concentrates) or single feeds mixed with water do not require records</i>		
FW.8 When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept	FW.8.a Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept		
	FW.8.b For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept		
	FW.8.c Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use		
	<i>Guidance: The feed samples are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>representative; you have taken small samples from several different points</i> • <i>of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb</i> • <i>free from contamination</i> • <i>identifiable; labelled with feed details and date</i> • <i>stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration</i> 		
FW.9 If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and	FW.9.a Local Authority approval		• Local authority approval
	FW.9.b HACCP system in place		• HACCP
	FW.9.c Quality Control Plan in place		• Quality Control Plan

<p>meet any associated obligations</p>	<p>FW.9.d Additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is in place if medicated feeds are being incorporated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMD approval 	
<p><i>Guidance:</i> Not applicable to the inclusion of bought in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used TMRs feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper, zinc) and preservatives -pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of feed additives, at high concentration</p>			
<p>FW.10 Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified</p>	<p>FW.10.a Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors' NAAC registration number 	<p>Milling taken out as a process as no standalone assurance in place currently</p>
<p>AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination</p>			
<p>FW.11 Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment</p>	<p>FW.11.a All feeding equipment and lorries/trailers/feed boxes/ buckets used for transporting feed are maintained, in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose</p>		
<p>FW.12 Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination (Revised)</p>	<p>FW.12.a Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin</p>		
	<p>FW.12.b Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof (Revised)</p>		
	<p>FW.12.d In loose feed storage areas lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used</p>		
	<p>FW.12.e Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate</p>		

Animal Health and Welfare (AH)			
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
AH.1 Key A Livestock Health Plan, written and updated in conjunction with the vet to improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented (Revised)	AH.1.a The plan is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Plan 	
	AH.1.b Plan is easily accessible to all persons involved in the care and management of the stock (Revised)		
	AH.1.c The plan makes reference to those responsible for livestock and other relevant persons e.g. nutritionist, foot trimmer, shearer (Revised)		
	AH.1.d The dated plan includes elements prescribed in the Appendix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> biosecurity policy infectious disease and vaccination parasite control foot care and lameness management mastitis calving/Lambing procedures young animal management colostrum Policy husbandry procedures identifying treated animals pain relief procedures dealing with TB reactors euthanasia tethering justification 	Template <i>Guidance</i> <i>Biosecurity plan can be a standalone document</i>	
AH.2	AH.2.a Records include, as a minimum 6th monthly collation, of :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Records 	<i>Added some extra health/performance</i>

<p>Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained throughout the year (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lameness • mortality records inc. those which die at shearing • culling records and reasons for culling • medicine records including reason for treatment • abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable) • parasites e.g. liver fluke • abortion • metabolic diseases • clostridial diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording tools 	<p><i>details in for consideration.</i></p>
<p>AH.3 A written annual livestock health and performance review must be undertaken by a vet (Revised)</p>	<p>AH.3.a The vet attends the farm at least annually and sees livestock under their care</p> <p>AH.3.b Review of records/data collated taking into account those records maintained throughout the year;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify key issues and make recommendations to address identified issues which are then reflected in the health plan • lameness • mastitis • culling rate (and reasons) • disease • review records and data, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ medicine administration records ○ medicine collation data • consider industry initiatives e.g. BVDFree England <p>AH.3.c Review current health plan and make amends as required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dated health plan 	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"></p>
<p><i>AH.3.1 BVD must be managed through a BVD eradication programme as detailed in the herd</i></p>	<p><i>AH.3.1.a Programme may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participation in national scheme (BVDFree England)</i> • <i>Membership of CHeCS accredited scheme</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>BVD eradication plan recorded in health plan</i> • <i>Possible Test results</i> 	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;"></p>

<p><i>health plan (recommendation update to full standard 2023)</i></p>			
<p>AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed</p>			
<p>AH.4 Key The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times</p>	<p>AH.4.a Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed</p>		
<p>AH.5 The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly</p>	<p>AH.5.a Livestock checks as follows:</p> <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 		
<p>AH.6 Key Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress (Revised)</p>	<p>AH.6.a No electric goads</p>		
	<p>AH.6.b Dogs kept under control</p>		
	<p>AH.6.c Livestock are handled in a manner without frightening and excessive force or in such a way as to cause pain and suffering Refer to Red Tractor Appendix for definition of unacceptable behaviour with regards to livestock handling (Revised)</p>		<p><i>Added to be more explicit about what behaviours are deemed unacceptable.</i></p>
<p>AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people</p>			
<p>AH.7 Key All persons looking after the health and welfare</p>	<p>AH.7.a All personnel have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry and aware of unacceptable behaviours</p>		

of livestock must be demonstrably competent	AH.7.b The member can demonstrate they are confident that any contractors used e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent		
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick and injured livestock			
AH.8 Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	AH.8.a Livestock that are sick from a non-infectious condition or injured are treated either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities		
	AH.8.b For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main flock/herd		
	AH.8.c If appropriate a vet has been involved		
AH.8.1 Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock	AH.8.1.a Segregation facilities for livestock that are sick or injured from a non-infectious condition are available at all times. Facilities can be situated within/close to other livestock housing and in some cases a field may be suitable		
	AH.8.1.b 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		
	AH.8.1.c Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water		
<i>Guidance: Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements</i>			
AH.9 Key Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be	AH.9.a Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods	Euthanasia policy in the health plan	
	AH.9.b		



promptly and humanely euthanised by a competent person	The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within 60 minute drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering		
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Youngstock (Calves and Lambs) (CR)			
AIM: The welfare needs of all youngstock not reared on their dams or suckling other maternal stock are met			
Standard	HYWBM	Record	Explanation
CR.1 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock	CR.1.a The housing area and pens are, or allow: Constructed and maintained to provide safe, comfortable and hygienic environment.		
	CR.1.b Effectively ventilated and lit		
	CR.1.c Clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area		
	CR.1.d Of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury		
	CR.1.e Visual and tactile contact with others calves/ lamb (where there are two or more)		
	CR.1.f Livestock over eight weeks to be housed in groups of two or more		
	CR.1.g Flooring is non-slip and maintained		
	CR.1.h Calves are not housed in individual hutches/ pens after eight weeks of age		
	CR.1.i 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		
	CR.1.j Calves are not muzzled		



CR.2 Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare	CR.2.a Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age		
	CR.2.b Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers’ guidelines		
	CR.2.c Manufacturers’ instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used		
	CR.2.d Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is eaten		
	CR.2.e At the latest youngstock are given dry, fresh, clean feed including forage from 14 days of age (calves)/ eight days (lambs)		
	CR.2.f Individual buckets provided where bucket fed		
	CR.2.g Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach		
	CR.2.h Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition		
CR.3 Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to clean fresh drinking water	CR.3.a Unrestricted access provided at all times from birth		

Biosecurity and Disease Control (BI)			
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
BI.1 Key A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place (Revised)	BI.1.a The policy is specific to the farm and updated to reflect any changes in practice in relation to the farm health and performance reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Biosecurity Policy (Can form part of the health plan) 	
	BI.1.b The policy details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incoming stock (bought-in and returning livestock) equipment inc. husbandry contractors equipment and clothing vehicles farm visitors that have access to livestock working dogs and domestic pets on the farm have a worming routine 		
	BI.1.c The policy is being implemented		
BI.2 Cleaning and disinfecting facilities	BI.2.a Defra approved disinfectants and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities		

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must be available for use on the farm			
BI.3 Disease Risks to livestock from within the farm holding must be minimised (Revised)	BI.3.a Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps		
	BI.3.b Where manure/slurry/soil improvement products are spread on grazing land, grazing intervals in relevant Appendix are adhered to		

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Animal Medicines (AM)			
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
AM.1 Key Only authorised veterinary medicines are used (Revised)	AM.1.a POM-V products are prescribed by a vet	Definition of a VMP (i.e. includes vaccines, antimicrobials, anthelmintics, anaesthetic, medicated feed)	
	AM.1.b POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)		
AM.2 Key Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately (Revised)	AM.2.a Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription		
	AM.2.b AVM-GSL products (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions		
	AM.2.c Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale are not used (Revised)		<i>More explicit in terms of expired meds</i>

	<p>AM.2.d Cascade use must be documented by the prescribing vet and noted in annual review (Revised)</p>		
	<p><i>Guidance:</i> A Veterinary Medicinal Product is legally defined as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in animals any substance or combination of substances that may be used in, or administered to, animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis. <p>Veterinary medicinal products used to treat and prevent disease in farm animals include, but are not limited to, vaccines, ecto- and endoparasiticides, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories and anesthetics.</p> <p>POM-V stands for 'Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian' and these veterinary products may only be supplied upon prescription by a veterinary surgeon for animals under their care. All antibiotics for food-producing animals are classified as POM-V.</p> <p>POM-VPS standards for 'Prescription-Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)' and these products may be prescribed by these registered qualified persons.</p> <p>The use of antibiotics as growth promoters is illegal. The use of certain substances which have a hormonal or thyrostatic action, including beta-agonists, except for specific therapeutic purposes, is also prohibited.</p>		
<p>AM.3 Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</p>	<p>AM.3.a Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training</p>	<p>Named in HHP or training records</p>	
<p>AM.3.1 At least one person, who is responsible for administering medicines</p>	<p>AM.3.1.a Training courses cover at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medicine types medicine handling administration 	<p>Course include but are not limited to City & Guilds, NOAH/Lantra</p>	

<p>has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since October 2016 <i>(New) (Upgraded)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medicine storage • recording requirements • avoiding residues 	<p>Antimicrobial Best Practice, Milksure, veterinary led training courses</p>	
<p>AM.4 Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately (Revised)</p>	<p>AM.4.a Kept in a locked storage facility/room</p>		
	<p>AM.4.b Stored in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions</p>		<p><i>Amend so says manufacturer's instructions rather than just refer to refrigerated.</i></p>
	<p>AM.4.c Medicated feed is kept in separate clearly labelled bulk storage or bags</p>		
<p>AM.5 Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept (Revised)</p>	<p>AM.5.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • quantity • date of purchase • supplier name and address • expiry date(s) • batch number(s) or assigned bottle number if applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine purchase records 	<p><i>Amended to include assigned bottle number to align with administration record requirement</i></p>
	<p>AM.5.b Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years</p>		
	<p>AM.5.c Medicated Feeding stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company) 	

<p>AM.6 Key Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic) (Revised)</p>	<p>AM.6.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • date of administration • quantity administered • length of withdrawal period for meat/milk • identification of the animal or group of animals administered • batch number or assigned bottle number linked back to purchase records • number of animals treated • date treatment finished • date animal/milk becomes fit for human consumption • name of person administering medicine • reason for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine administration records 	
	<p><i>Guidance: Medicines/vaccines administered routinely to groups of animals need not be individually entered in the medicine book – a list in VHP will suffice</i></p>		
	<p>AM.6.b Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years</p>		
<p>AM.7 Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly (Revised)</p>	<p>AM.7.a Expired and unusable medicines are stored separately to in-use medicines pending disposal (Revised)</p>		<p><i>To ensure there is a system in place that reduces risk of expired meds being administered to animals</i></p>
	<p>AM.7.b Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal</p>		
	<p>AM.7.c Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • batch Number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine disposal records 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quantity • date of disposal • route of disposal (Revised) 		
	<p>AM.7.d Medicines, their containers and administration equipment are disposed of through the supplier, waste disposal contractor or local authority (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer note/receipt 	
<p>AM.8 Medicine records must provide an annual collation of total antibiotic used for the unit (New)</p>	<p>AM.8.a Products collated by product name either by vet from prescription data or completed by farmer from medicine records</p>	<p>Collation of antibiotic use</p>	
<p>AM.9 Key Use of HP-CIA antibiotics (i.e. those belonging to Category B “Restrict”, as defined by the European Medicines Agency), must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction (Revised)</p>	<p>AM.9.a Use is supported by a veterinary statement outlining the justification for use, including sensitivity testing and/or diagnostics (this can occur parallel with treatment) (Revised)</p>	<p>Vet statement justifying prescription</p> <p>Link to latest EMA AMEG categorisation</p>	<p><i>Wording amended to take account of classification changes and testing must now be done</i></p>
<p>AM.10 Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and</p>	<p>AM.10.a System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for farm to farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration 		

prescribed withdrawal periods complied with	AM.10.b Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period		
	AM.10.c Withdrawal period for cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 28 days for meat)		
AM.11 Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock (Revised)	AM.11.a Broken needle policy detailing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the animal should be identified • procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter • records to be kept (Revised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken needle policy 	
	AM.11.b Broken needle policy is followed		
	AM.11.c Livestock containing broken needles may only be sold for slaughter if the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter		

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Husbandry Procedures (HP)			
AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
HP.1 Key Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements in regard of timings and process (Revised)	HP.1.a Only husbandry procedures detailed in the health plan are carried out (Revised)		Separate section to ensure there is oversight over which procedures are performed i.e. vet-producer discussion.
	HP.1.b Carried out in accordance with timescales outlined in the Appendix		
	HP.1.c Anaesthetic and analgesics are used in accordance with the Appendix	Medicine records for pain relief	
	HP.1.d Carried out by appropriately competent persons in accordance with the Appendix		
	HP.1.e Dewlap tags are not permitted		
HP.1.1 Key Cauterising paste is only used on animals less than 1 week of age and the calf must receive pain relief (NEW)			

Fallen Stock (FS)

AIM: Fallen stock, including euthanased, still births and afterbirths are managed in such a way to prevent risk of environmental contamination and spread of disease

Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
FS.1 Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields	FS.1.a Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed		
FS.2 Key Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and protects them from vermin and other animals (Revised)	FW.2.a Any containers used as storage must be vermin proof (including birds) (Revised)		
	FW.2.b Carcases awaiting collection are stored in a manner that does not threaten the biosecurity of the farm, out of public view, and in containers or covered		
FS.3 Carcases must be disposed of correctly either by a licenced collector or by approved on-farm incineration	FS.3.a Carcases disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk		
	FS.3.b Carcases collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFSCo contract 	
	FS.3.c No evidence of carcasses being disposed of by burning or burying (other than by incineration)		
	FS.3.d On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APHA Incinerator Approval 	
	FS.3.e Records are kept for 2 years		

Livestock Transport (LT)			
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation			
Standard	HYWBM	Record	Explanation
LT.1 Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported (Revised)	LT.1.a Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position		
	LT.1.b Non-slip flooring		
	LT.1.c Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable)		
	LT.1.d No sharp edges, projections or other hazards which may cause injury		
	LT.1.e Adequate Ventilation		
	LT.1.f Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned (Revised)		
	LT.1.g 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 individuals or small groups of animals from injury		
	LT.1.h The vehicle is secure with side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board		
	LT.1.i Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping		
	LT.1.j The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep or 20° for calves (Revised)		

	LT.1.k Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather		
	LT.1.m Lighting (fixed or portable) is available for inspection of livestock (Revised)		
LT.2 Where bedding is used is must be clean, safe and suitable	LT.2.a Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport		
	LT.2.b Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring		
LT.3 Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	LT.3.a Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock		
	LT.3.b Not tightly or loosely stocked		
	LT.3.c Legal stocking densities outlined in Appendix adhered to		
	LT.3.d Different species not carried in the same compartment		
LT.4 Key Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey (Revised)	LT.4.a Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided		<i>Reworded the standard to make it clear that it is off the farm</i>
	LT.4.b The following livestock are not transported; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering • 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) unless being transported for veterinary treatment • females who have given birth during the last 7 days • newborns with unhealed navels 		<i>Removed the reference to the vet as schedule 18 no longer exist</i>
	LT.4.c		

	Restrictions on youngstock are adhered to as outlined below; (Revised) <table border="1" data-bbox="741 276 1189 715"> <tr> <td data-bbox="741 276 887 424">Calves less than 10 days</td> <td data-bbox="887 276 1189 424">Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="741 424 887 572">Caves 11-14 days</td> <td data-bbox="887 424 1189 572">Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="741 572 887 715">Lambs of less than 7 days</td> <td data-bbox="887 572 1189 715">Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam</td> </tr> </table>	Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam	Caves 11-14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam	Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam		
Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam								
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Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam								
AIM: Well managed transportation									
LT.5 Livestock transported by a trained and competent person	LT.5.a Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviours LT.5.b Drivers hold the relevant species specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Specific Certificate of Competence 							
LT.6 Emergency plans and facilities must be in place	LT.6.a Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers LT.6.b In the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plan 							
LT.7	LT.7.a Transporter authorisation held:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transporter authorisation 							

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<p>A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held</p>	<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 		
<p>LT.8 Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the relevant competent authority</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle approval certificate 	
<p>AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease</p>			
<p>LT.9 Key Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants</p>	<p>LT.9.a 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</p>		

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Environmental Protection (EC)			
AIM: There is good knowledge of the farm environment and risks are identified and managed appropriately			
Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Record	Explanation
EC.1 A farm map must be present and areas of specific risks are identified (Revised)	EC.1.a Map includes a site drainage plan which identifies the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all drains, slurry pipes, channels slurry, silage, effluent, fuel oil; stores, tanks and containment main water supply entry point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm map 	<i>Consolidation of map requirements into one standard for efficiency, with inclusion of soil</i>
	EC.1.b Different soil types and their condition, any areas prone to compaction, slumping, erosion, runoff or leaching are identified		
	EC.1.c Site map reference of granular nitrogen fertiliser storage are recorded (six figure Easting and Northing reference i.e. 123456/456789)		
AIM: Soil is managed in a way that helps maintain soil condition			
EC.2 A Soil Management Plan (SMP) must be established and implemented (New)	EC.2.a The SMP is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Management Plan 	<i>Soil management Plan requirements updated and expanded to ensure long-term sustainability of soil is given an appropriate level of focus</i>
	EC.2.b It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strategies to reduce the risk of erosion and run off strategies to reduce risks to soil health including management of soil organic matter 		
EC.3 Risks to soil must be considered before access by livestock or work is carried out (New)	EC.3.a Presence of livestock should not have a long-term, detrimental effect on the soil		<i>Long-term sustainability of the soil is given an appropriate level of focus</i>
	EC.3.b Soil conditions, numbers and type of livestock and/or type of equipment are taken into account		
	EC.3.c Timing of work is optimised to ensure minimum impact on soil		

<p>EC.3.1 Livestock do not cause poaching which leads to soil erosion and runoff (New)</p>	<p>EC.3.1.a Land within 5 metres of a watercourse is protected from significant soil erosion</p>		
	<p>EC.3.1.b Areas of poaching along a watercourse do not exceed 20 metres in length and 2 metres in width</p>		
<p>EC.4 Soil testing must be completed at least every five years where organic manures or manufactured fertilisers are applied (New)</p>	<p>EC.4.a Soil tests are completed for each field where organic manures or manufactured fertilisers are applied</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil test results 	<p><i>Soil testing requirements introduced as per the Farming Rules for Water</i></p>
	<p>EC.4.b At a minimum, soils are tested for Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Magnesium (Mg) and pH</p>		
	<p>EC.4.c Soil Nitrogen (N) levels are determined by either soil testing or by assessing soil Nitrogen supply</p>		
	<p>EC.4.d Results are used to plan nutrient applications</p>		
<p>AIM: No chemical or physical contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes</p>			
<p>EC.5 Key Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.5. a Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation</p>		<p><i>Revised to reflect Farming Rules for Water</i></p>
	<p>EC.5.b Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages</p>		
	<p>EC.5.c Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface</p>		
	<p>EC.5.d Organic manures are not stored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters • within 50m of a spring, well or borehole • where there is significant risk of run-off entering watercourses. 		
	<p>EC.5.e</p>		

	Manure (not including field heaps) is stored on an impermeable surface with all effluent contained in a tank or store		
	EC.5.f Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months		
	EC.5.g Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are not stored with agrochemicals or flammable materials		
	EC.5.h Slurry tanks, reception pits pipes and channels are impermeable		
	EC.5.i Above ground slurry stores with a pipe for emptying are fitted with at least two functioning valves (one of which can be the nozzle), locked when not in use		
	EC.5.j Reception pits can hold 48 hours production including a minimum of 50mm rainfall on all surfaces draining into the pit		
	EC.5.k The combined available capacity of slurry tanks, pits, compounds and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 4 months in non-NVZ areas • at least 5 months in NVZ areas 		
	EC.5.l There is a documented up-to-date calculation of slurry storage requirements		
	<i>Guidance: Risk factors to take into account are: slope (especially if greater than 12 degrees), ground cover, proximity to watercourses or wetlands, weather conditions and forecasts, soil type and condition, presence and condition of land drains. Potential pollutants/agrochemicals include baits, dairy chemicals, PPPs, fertilisers – manufactured and organic, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants</i>		
	<i>* Examples of slurry storage calculation tools; AHDB Slurry Wizard, Tried and Tested</i> <i>* potential pollutants/agro chemicals include baits, dairy chemicals, PPPs, fertilisers – manufactured and organic, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants</i>		
EC.5.1 Key	EC.5.1.a		

<p>Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes</p>		
	<p>EC.5.1.b Silos have an effluent collection system</p>		
	<p>EC.5.1.c Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water sources</p>		
	<p>EC.5.1.d Field silage effluent is contained</p>		
<p>EC.5.2 Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal safety</p>			
<p>EC.6 In the case of packaging breakages agrochemicals must be transferred to a suitable container (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.6.a Container has a fitted lid/ cap</p>		
	<p>EC.6.b The original label information is displayed</p>		
<p>EC.7 Key PPPs must be approved for use (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.7.a Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity; clearly marked with signs/ labels stating that it must not be used (Revised)</p>		<p><i>Added an audit point to ensure unapproved product is kept segregated</i></p>
<p>EC.8 Nitrogen fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft (New)</p>	<p>EC.8.a In a secure building or compound where there is no public access</p>	<p>Incidences where fertiliser has been left in a field overnight are recorded</p>	<p><i>Revisions introduced to reduce risk of theft of nitrogen based fertilisers – recommendation by National Office of Counter Terrorism/Home Office</i></p>
	<p>EC.8.b Located away from and not visible from a public highway</p>		
	<p>EC.8.c Not stored in fields overnight (unless in exceptional circumstances beyond your control in which case fertiliser is sheeted and the incident is recorded)</p>		
	<p>EC.8.d Checks are made to ensure manufactured fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen</p>		

	EC.8.e Any theft or losses are reported to the police immediately (Tel: 101) as detailed in Appendix		
EC.9 A list of stored manufactured fertiliser must be kept and updated regularly (New)	EC.9.a Physical stock checks are carried out regularly	Stored manufactured fertiliser list	
EC.10 If storing more than 25 tonnes in total of fertilisers with an oxidiser warning symbol on the bag or container you must notify the Fire and Rescue Service and HSE (New)	EC.10.a The Dangerous Substances warning symbol is displayed at each access point to the site	Notification record	
	EC.10.b Fertiliser stores containing product with the 5.1 Oxidising Hazard Symbol have signage on the exterior of the store		
	EC.10.c Sites storing more than 150 tonnes of fertilisers, which contain Ammonium Nitrate, where the Nitrogen content is greater than 15.75% notify the Fire and Rescue Service only Further information can be found in Appendix		
AIM: PPPs are correctly handled and applied to prevent contamination and minimise impact on the wider environment			
EC.11 PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use	EC.11.a Manufacturer's instructions are followed		
EC.12 PPPs are mixed/ handled in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
EC.13 Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	EC.13.a PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk		<i>Added audit point to ensure buffer zones are complied with</i>
	EC.13.b PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are unsuitable e.g.		

	waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours		
	EC.13.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with		
EC.14 PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators	EC.14.a NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates are held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPTC certificates 	
EC.15 All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested (Revised)	EC.15.a Frequency of testing is carried out as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all new trailed/ mounted/ self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested before they are 5 years old • subsequently trailed/ mounted/ self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested once every 3 years • subsequently trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width of 3m or under and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro granular applicators, weed wipers) are NSTS tested once every 6 years • knapsack, handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSTS Certificates • Calibration records 	<i>Updated to reflect changes in legislation</i>
	EC.15.b Equipment calibration occurs at least annually		
EC.16 PPP's must be transported in manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (New)	EC.16.a Transporting product through water/ crossing watercourses is avoided wherever possible		
	EC.16.b Diluted PPPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • valves which control the flow of the PPP to the spraying equipment are shut during transport unless constant agitation is specifically mentioned on the label 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hoses, nozzles and other fittings are maintained in line with manufacturer’s instructions 		
	<p>EC.16.c Undiluted PPPs are transported in a secure chest/ cabinet/ container</p>		
<p>EC.17 Surplus spray mix must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (New)</p>	<p>EC.17.a Surplus spray mix is sprayed onto designated areas (e.g. crop left specifically for the purpose) and the maximum rate is not exceeded, or securely stored pending collection by a registered waste contractor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption/ permit 	
	<p>EC.17.b Tank washings and rinsates are treated in a biobed or biofilter under a registered waste exemption or disposed directly to the ground in accordance with an appropriate permit</p>		
<p>EC.18 Records must be kept of all PPP applications (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.18.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field/area identifier • crop/ variety • total area • sowing or planting date, where applicable • date and time applied • justification/ target for application • product name and active ingredient • rate of application • water volume • wind direction and speed • grazing/ harvest interval, where applicable • first permissible harvest date, where applicable • name of sprayer operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP application records 	
	<p>EC.18.b Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>		

<p>EC.18.1 Where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed <i>(Upgraded)</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPM plan 	<p><i>Checks on growing own crops</i></p>
<p>AIM: Fertilisers and other soil amendments are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents pollution and contamination</p>			
<p>EC.19 An up-to-date Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) must be established and implemented when applying organic manures and/or fertiliser to land (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.19.a The NMP includes, at least, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculations of the total area required to apply organic manures areas where fertilisers and organic manures can and cannot be applied – detailed on a map nutrient content of organic manures and fertilisers <p>EC.19.b Applications of fertilisers and organic manures are planned to meet but not exceed soil and crop nutrient needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrient Management Plan (or records demonstrating nutrient planning) 	<p><i>Drawing together a number of standards and providing further clarity. A change of terminology from Manure Management Plan to Nutrient Management Plan demonstrating a different emphasis required from this document.</i></p>
<p>EC.20 Documentary evidence must be kept which demonstrates that manufactured fertiliser is responsibly sourced and traceable (e.g. from a Fertiliser Industry (FIAS) approved supplier) (New)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoices/ delivery records 	<p><i>New requirement to ensure integrity of fertiliser supply</i></p>
<p>EC.21 Key Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</p>	<p>EC.21.a Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held <p>EC.21.b Before application the following factors are considered:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemptions/ permits 	<p><i>Further detail added to incorporate the Farming Rules for Water</i></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NVZ restrictions • soil type • soil condition • results of soil testing • crop requirements • slope • weather conditions • the location of watercourses • water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) 		
	<p>EC.21.c Applications are not carried out during high risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p>		
	<p>EC.21.d Organic manures are not applied within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10m of any inland freshwaters or coastal waters (or 6m if using precision equipment) • 50m of a spring, well or borehole 		
	<p>EC.21.e Manufactured fertiliser is not applied within 2 metres of inland freshwaters or coastal waters</p>		
	<p>EC.21.f Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme</p>		
	<p>EC.21.g Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied</p>		
	<p>EC.21.h Applications are made in accordance with the Appendix</p>		
<p>EC.22 All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration records 	<p><i>Revised to require calibration to ensure accurate application</i></p>

maintained and calibrated at least annually (Revised)			
EC.23 All organic manure application equipment must be checked at least annually (New)			<i>To ensure accurate application of organic manures</i>
EC.24 Records must be kept of all applications of manufactured fertilisers and organic manures (New)	EC.24.a Records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • field identifier • date • product type • product quantity • method of application 	Manufactured fertiliser/ organic manure application records	<i>To ensure traceability of product applied to land</i>
AIM: No chemical or physical contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes			
EC.25 Systems are in place to manage waste responsibly (New)	EC.25.a Opportunities are considered for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the production of waste • re-using waste • recycling waste, plastics in particular 		<i>To ensure responsible waste management</i>
EC.26 Key All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	EC.26.a Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer notes Waste carrier name and registration number	
	EC.26.b Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood		
	EC.26.c Empty PPP containers are:		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and the rinsate returned to the spray tank • stored securely • not reused • returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier 		
	<p>EC.26.d Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a licenced waste carrier</p>		
<p>EC.27 Waste sheep dip must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)</p>		<p>Exemption/ permit</p>	

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