



Downloaded Red Tractor
Standards Manual 2022

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Dairy

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

Recommendation – Those which do not affect certification

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

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

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

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



This icon indicates that a record is required.



Where to find help – at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it.

AIM: DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DR)



DR.DP.1 Key

Standards

The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management must not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk. (Upgraded)

How you will be measured

DR.DP.1.a

The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris.

DR.DP.1.b

Loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, scrap metal and disused tyres are managed.



DR.DP.1.1

Standards

A farm map must be present and areas of specific risk are identified.

How you will be measured

DR.DP.1.1.a

Farm map shows where applicable:– all buildings– all fields, including area (hectares/acres)– watercourses including ditches and ponds– boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary– any areas of high pollution risk



Farm map



DR.DP.2

Standards

A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and displayed in a position available to those involved in farm tasks. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.DP.2.a

You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of:- 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- activist activity- pollution incident e.g. slurry spillages or leaks - loss of assurance status- other site-specific risks

DR.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.

DR.DP.2.c

Details must be noted on how situations would be dealt with if the person with primary responsibility for stock is unavailable for any period.

DR.DP.2.d

Plan is accessible and known to those involved with tasks on the farm.



Contingency/Emergency Plan



DR.DP.3

Standards

Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards.

How you will be measured

DR.DP.3.a

System includes recording the:- complaint- investigation result- action taken to prevent the issue happening again



Complaints Records



DR.DP.4

Standards

The Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice must be informed of each antibiotic failure.

How you will be measured

DR.DP.4.a

Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice informed within 1 week of the farmer being made aware of the failure.

DR.DP.4.b

Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice reviews medicine use and makes recommendations to prevent the issue happening again.

DR.DP.4.c

Milk test failure recorded in the complaints record.



- Complaints record
 - Vet review record
-



DR.DP.5

Standards

You must have a written breeding and management policy in place and implemented so there is no routine euthanasia of calves. (New)

How you will be measured

DR.DP.5.a

Policy must cover breeding and management decision processes to include: Breeding - semen usage/breeding management decisions - tools used to determine replacement rates etc (can be N/A if true flying herd) Management - provision of rearing facilities to cover the number of youngstock (see appendix how calculation should be undertaken. You must provide calving pattern provision for 100% of expected births over a 10-day period) - identified market for breed of calf produced - provision/plan for TB breakdown

DR.DP.5.b

Evidence that the breeding and management policy is implemented on-farm.

Where to find help



- For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires – Protecting Farm Animal Welfare': <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farm-fires-protecting-farm-animal-welfare>
 - For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit Keeping farm animals and horses in extreme weather: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-farm-animals-and-horses-in-extreme-weather>
 - For additional practical guidance on dealing with livestock in droughts and flooding visit BRP+ Managing cattle and sheep during extreme weather events: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-farm-animals-and-horses-in-extreme-weather>
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AIM: TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE (DR)



DR.TI.1 Key

Standards

Cattle must be identified in accordance with legislation. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.TI.1.a

Cattle are double tagged within 20 days of birth (first tag within 36 hours of birth if dairy bred).

DR.TI.1.b

Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation.



DR.TI.1.1 Key

Standards

Sheep must be identified in accordance with legislation. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.TI.1.1.a

Sheep are identified by an approved method within the required timeframe.



DR.TI.2 Key

Standards

Records of cattle movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.TI.2.b

The national database is notified within the required timeframe:- within 27 days of birth - 7 days of death - 3 days of movement

DR.TI.2.c

Passports or proof of application are available for all cattle on site.



- Herd Records
- Movement Records



DR.TI.2.1 Key

Standards

Records of sheep movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.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: - holding details- tag replacements - movements - deaths - annual inventory (on holding as at 1st December each year) - individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation.

DR.TI.2.1.b

Sheep movements are reported within the required timeframe.

DR.TI.2.1.c

Received paper movement documentation is kept for 3 years.



- Holding register
- Movement records



DR.TI.3 Key

Standards

Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information.

How you will be measured

DR.TI.3.a

Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation.

DR.TI.3.b

Food Chain information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market).





DR.TI.4 Key

Standards

Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.TI.4.a

Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured:- Livestock sent to slaughter meet the minimum required residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep) During the residency period:- 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

DR.TI.4.b

Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured:- assessed under the farm scheme if transporting the farms own livestock OR- Transport of other members stock is permitted when all parties are farm assured not for hire and reward and with a completed declaration OR- Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent) and hauliers membership numbers are known



Transport Declaration



DR.TI.4.1

Standards

It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm.

How you will be measured

DR.TI.4.1.a

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.



DR.TI.5 Key

Standards

If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite the site must hold an Animal Gatherings Order.

(Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.TI.5.a

The conditions of the AGO are being met.



Animal Gatherings order

Where to find help



- For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit: www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/cattle-identity-registration
- For information on when you should tag you sheep visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sheep-and-goat-keepers-how-to-identify-your-animals>
- Red Tractor Checker to complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit: www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers

AIM: VERMIN CONTROL (DR)



DR.VC.1 Key

Standards

There must be effective control of vermin.(Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.VC.1.a

No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin.

DR.VC.1.b

A site survey is completed at least annually while stock are housed and/or the feed storage areas are in use, detailing:- date of inspection - locations inspected- findings - action required - date actions completed

DR.VC.1.c

Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked.



Site Survey



DR.VC.2

Standards

Toxic bait must be used responsibly. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.VC.2.a

Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives (see Appendix – risk hierarchy).

DR.VC.2.b

An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid.

DR.VC.2.c

Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies:- location of bait points- bait used- bait point inspection- replenishment dates

DR.VC.2.d

Non-target animals do not have access to baits.

DR.VC.2.e

Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed/milk storage area.

DR.VC.2.f

Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished.

DR.VC.2.g

Product label directions are followed.

DR.VC.2.h

A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees.



- Environmental Risk Assessment
 - Bait Plan
 - COSHH assessment (where applicable)
-



DR.VC.3

Standards

Systems must be in place to control vermin in milk production/storage areas.

How you will be measured

DR.VC.3.a

In the milk storage facility doors are kept closed.

DR.VC.3.b

In the parlour feed hoppers are clean and covered.

DR.VC.3.c

There is no evidence of accumulated dirt from nesting birds.

DR.VC.3.d

Insect elimination measures (such as screens, food-safe fly sprays, strips, electric fly killers) are positioned and managed where they cannot contaminate the product.

DR.VC.3.e

Vermin access points are eliminated.

Where to find help



- The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code
 - HSE step-by-step guide to COSHH assessment: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg97.htm>
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DR.MP.1

Standards

The milk collection area must be kept practically clean and tidy.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.1.a

The area from the back axle of the tanker to the storage tank access is made of concrete or similar surface, complete, drained and kept sufficiently clean that the tanker hose is not soiled when in use.

DR.MP.1.b

The walkway from the driver's door to the back axle of the tanker and storage tank access provides clean, hard-standing access for the tanker driver.



DR.MP.2

Standards

The milk collection area must be externally lit to facilitate the safe collection of milk.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.2.a

Sufficient external lighting to allow milk to be collected in darkness.



DR.MP.3

Standards

The dairy and milk storage area must be kept clean, tidy and free from foul odours and airborne dust.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.3.a

Area free from accumulated dirt, dust, cobwebs, mould, rust, rubbish and medicines, chemicals/products, buckets and equipment not in use (including pressure washers when not specifically used for dairy).

DR.MP.3.b

Foul odours avoided by keeping drains free from blockages, adequate ventilation and not siting slurry/effluent tanks next to dairy.

DR.MP.3.c

A means of cleaning the dairy available e.g. dedicated brush or hose pipe.



DR.MP.4

Standards

Structures within the dairy and milk storage area must be sound, maintained and suitable.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.4.a

Walls (the full height to the ceiling) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish.

DR.MP.4.b

Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water) and complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water).

DR.MP.4.c

Ceilings and roof linings are complete and maintained. False ceilings are fully sealed.

DR.MP.4.d

Any beams present are treated with a food-safe sealing product and maintained.

DR.MP.4.e

Well-fitting, complete windows that are permanently secured shut or have fitted fly screens.

DR.MP.4.f

Lights are shatterproof or covered.



DR.MP.5

Standards

The dairy and milk storage access points must be kept secure when unattended. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.MP.5.a

All access points to the dairy/milk storage facilities can be secured.

DR.MP.5.b

The external door(s) or room can be locked.

DR.MP.5.c

Doors are kept closed when not in use.



DR.MP.6

Standards

Milk storage tanks are managed to reduce the risk of milk contamination.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.6.a

Tank and silo lid hatches/covers and bungs are entire and kept routinely closed.

DR.MP.6.b

Checks can be made on milk to ensure it is not contaminated i.e. tanks have lids or sampling points and space between the tank lid and ceiling to allow sampling and visual inspection of milk.

DR.MP.6.c

Exterior: - tanks/silos, pipelines, rubber seals, motor casings, outlets and hoses/pressure washers are free from external accumulated dirt, dust, rust, bird droppings - water heaters, agitator motors free from rust - milk silo air inlets are fitted with a filter - milk silos are located on a drained concrete pad

DR.MP.6.d

Interior: - cleaning completed after every complete milk collection and left free of chemical residues achieved by a final rinse with potable water- clean outlet pipes, dipsticks, lids, caps, bungs, internal ladders, external valves and sampling points



DR.MP.7

Standards

Milk cooling systems and storage tanks cool milk to required temperatures.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.7.a

Milk cooled immediately after milking to at least the legal maximum temperatures. For everyday collection milk is cooled and maintained at 8°C or lower, for alternate day collection 6°C or lower. First Purchaser contracts may specify more stringent temperature requirements.

DR.MP.7.b

Tanks are fitted with functioning temperature gauges. Temperatures checked after each milking and comparisons between temperatures on tanker collection receipts and tank gauges made to identify faults.



DR.MP.8

Standards

Milk cooling systems and storage tanks must be maintained to ensure effective cooling and washing.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.8.a

Evidence of annual service.

DR.MP.8.b

Maintenance/calibration of relevant gauges and leakage testing as required by legislation.

DR.MP.8.c

Faults identified during the service are rectified.



Service sheets



DR.MP.9

Standards

The milking parlour/automated milking units must be kept clean and tidy.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.9.a

The parlour area/automatic milking unit is free from accumulated dirt, dung, dust and rubbish.

DR.MP.9.b

The parlour/automatic milking unit, walls, doors and gates and collecting yard close to the entrance are washed and cleaned down after each milking.

DR.MP.9.c

Troughs are free from mould and a build-up of cake.

DR.MP.9.d

Ceilings are visually clean and beams/girders free from rust and accumulated dust.

DR.MP.9.e

The parlour/automatic milking unit is kept tidy and clear of products, chemicals and items not in constant use.



DR.MP.10

Standards

Equipment in the parlour/automatic milking units must be clean.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.10.a

Equipment visually clean: internally and external - applies to ducts, jars, clusters and pipework.

DR.MP.10.b

Detailed plant cleaning protocol available and on display, including stages of wash and final rinse, products used, water temperature and checks undertaken (frequency). If auto wash used stages should be detailed along with frequency of checks undertaken.



Plant cleaning protocol



DR.MP.11

Standards

A supply of water and suitable means of washing must be available to the parlour area. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.MP.11.a

A dedicated hose or power washer for the parlour which is long enough to reach all areas of the parlour and all milking points.



DR.MP.12

Standards

Structures within the parlour area must be sound, maintained and suitable.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.12.a

Walls (with a washable height to 2.5m or whole wall) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish.

DR.MP.12.b

Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water), complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water).

DR.MP.12.c

Ceilings and roof linings complete and maintained. False ceilings fully sealed.

DR.MP.12.d

Any beams present are treated and maintained.



DR.MP.13

Standards

The parlour must be well lit and any lighting must not be a cause for contamination.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.13.a

Parlour light intensity enables cattle I.D. to be read and foremilk inspection carried out.

DR.MP.13.b

Lights are shatterproof or covered.

DR.MP.13.c

Light covers are free from accumulated dead flies and cobwebs.



DR.MP.14

Standards

The milking machine and all associated equipment, fixtures and fittings must be maintained and suitable.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.14.a

Fixtures and fittings are of sound construction with a washable finish.

DR.MP.14.b

No signs of perishing rubber ware.

DR.MP.14.c

Automatic dipping and flushing systems are maintained and functioning to ensure milk contamination is avoided.

DR.MP.14.d

Automatic milking units are inspected at least daily.



DR.MP.15

Standards

Teat cup liners must be clean, free from damage and changed regularly.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.15.a

The milking machine has teat cup liners that are changed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for number of milkings/hours of use.

DR.MP.15.b

Records of liner changes are kept for 12 months.



Records of date of liner change



DR.MP.16

Standards

The milking machine must be tested at least annually, identified faults rectified and records kept.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.16.a

Machine tested statically at least annually to latest standards relevant to machine or installation date (currently ISO6690:2007).

DR.MP.16.b

Copies of test report available to assessor.

DR.MP.16.c

Test reports/delivery notes/invoices demonstrate faults have been rectified.



Machine test certificate and report – showing test compliance to ISO6690:2007



DR.MP.17

Standards

It is recommended that a milking-time test is undertaken.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.17.a

A milking-time test in addition to the annual static test.



Test certificate



DR.MP.18

Standards

It is recommended that milking machine testing is undertaken by a competent engineer or technician.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.18.a

Technician/engineer holds accreditation through the Milking Equipment Association or similar.



Documentation quotes membership number



DR.MP.19

Standards

Water used in the milk production area that is in contact with teats/udders and internal equipment surfaces must be safe. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.MP.19.a

Sufficient supply of clean, safe water for milking operations and milking equipment cleaning.

DR.MP.19.b

Where private water supplies (e.g. from boreholes) are used an annual risk assessment, has been completed and water has been determined as being safe. See relevant Appendix for guidance.



Water test report



DR.MP.20

Standards

Chemicals and cleaning agents used within the milk production area must be authorised for intended use, stored and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.MP.20.a

Products used are within date, not phenolic based, not known to cause taint in milk, not harmful to livestock if in contact with the udder.

DR.MP.20.b

Cleaning chemicals do not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs), as stated on the chemical data sheet or a warranty received from the supplier.

DR.MP.20.c

Correct quantities are used (measuring jug used or regular checks on auto-dosing systems).

DR.MP.20.d

Products are used in water of the correct temperature.



- Data sheets/warranty declaration from supplier
- Wash protocol



DR.MP.21

Standards

The temperature of the wash cycle must be checked regularly.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.21.a

Functional thermal tapes, electronic thermometers or integrated monitoring systems are used.

DR.MP.21.b

Gauges on water heaters indicate start temperature.



Wash protocol



DR.MP.22

Standards

Current safety sheets for all chemicals and cleaning agents (including disinfectants) used within the milk production area must be available.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.22.a

Chemical safety sheets are easily accessible to all, in case of emergency or spillage, either printed or downloaded and saved on an electronic device accessible by all.

DR.MP.22.b

If chemical data sheets are saved on an electronic device, they can be printed when needed (e.g. in an emergency) or can be accessed on a portable device such as a smart phone or tablet.



DR.MP.23 Key

Standards

Lactating cows must be milked daily.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.23.a

Milking times and intervals are consistent for all milking cows including those in isolation.

DR.MP.23.b

Less frequent milking (i.e. alternate day) for drying-off is not practised.

DR.MP.23.c

For automatic milking unit systems checks are made daily that all lactating cows have been milked.



DR.MP.24 Key

Standards

Procedures must be in place to reduce the risk of contaminating milk and to inspect for abnormalities

How you will be measured

DR.MP.24.a

Udders and teats are clean and dry prior to milking with a means of cleaning soiled udders available and used as necessary.

DR.MP.24.a.1

Udder cloths, if used are single use or sanitised between cows.

DR.MP.24.b

Cows have their milk individually inspected at the start of milking – for presence of blood, clots and discolouration. Methods of inspection are: foremilk, conductivity meter/colour detection system, transparent claws long milk tube filters or recording jars.

DR.MP.24.c

Contamination of milk from antibiotic sprays minimised by only applying post milking.



DR.MP.25 Key

Standards

Milk consigned for human consumption must be suitable for use.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.25.a

Milk is unsuitable and discarded if: - It is from a TB reactor (from the point of veterinary diagnosis) - Inspection/detection identifies abnormalities in the milk - The cow it derives from shows signs of disease, infection, udder inflammation or wounds (and therefore the cow is being treated); or is under medicine withdrawal period



DR.MP.26 Key

Standards

Systems are in place to ensure that milk unfit for human consumption does not enter the milk storage tank.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.26.a

In conventional parlour systems, cows whose milk is unfit for human consumption are:- clearly identified for the full withdrawal period. Treated cows are visually identified with stock marker/spray, tail tapes, lower leg tapes/bands- milked last or into a separate bucket unit system. If separate units are unavailable and treated cows not milked last, the unit is thoroughly cleaned prior to being used on other cows

DR.MP.26.b

In Automatic Milking Unit systems:- the cows are recorded on the controlling computer by a nominated person- the system automatically discards the milk and the unit is cleaned prior to milking the next cow



DR.MP.27

Standards

Milking personnel are aware of relevant procedures that prevent contaminated milk from entering the milk storage tank.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.27.a

I.D. of treated cows is communicated to milking personnel including relief milkers (e.g. white board).

DR.MP.27.b

All aware of methods of identifying treated cows (as outlined in Herd Health Plan).



DR.MP.28 Key

Standards

Milking personnel must follow good hygiene practices.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.28.a

Wellingtons, milking apron/suit are clean at the start of milking and cleaned/changed when soiled during milking. Clean gloves are used for each milking.

DR.MP.28.b

Hands, forearms (and gloves, if used), are kept clean during milking .

DR.MP.28.c

Cuts, wounds and sores are covered.

DR.MP.28.d

Stockmen suffering from infectious illness that could contaminate raw milk do not carry out milking.



DR.MP.29

Standards

Dedicated and accessible hand and arm washing and drying facilities must be provided. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.MP.29.a

Located within the dairy or an adjacent room which is also accessible to tanker driver.

DR.MP.29.b

Facilities include:- a designated sink - hot and cold water is made available- soap

DR.MP.29.c

Paper towels along with bin (emptied regularly) or hygienic method of hand drying are available.

DR.MP.29.d

Hand basins discharge into a drain or well-drained floor



DR.MP.30

Standards

The dairy and all milking areas are designated no smoking areas.

How you will be measured

DR.MP.30.a

Smoking does not occur in the dairy or parlour/automated milking unit area.

DR.MP.30.b

Both areas have appropriate signage.



DR.HF.1 Key

Standards

Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock.
(Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.1.a

Housing secure to prevent straying/escaping.

DR.HF.1.b

There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to livestock

DR.HF.1.c

Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock.

DR.HF.1.d

Lights over feed troughs are shatterproof/protected.

DR.HF.1.e

No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to hair loss, lesions and swellings.



DR.HF.2

Standards

Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.2.a

Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature.

DR.HF.2.b

Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/extreme cold.



DR.HF.3

Standards

Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.3.a

Floor surfaces are sound, and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury.

DR.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.

DR.HF.3.c

Manhole covers/drains that livestock have access to are maintained.



DR.HF.4 Key

Standards

Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean.
(Revised & Upgraded)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.4.a

Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding.

DR.HF.4.b

All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specifications.

DR.HF.4.c

Slurry and manure from loafing areas/areas at rear of cubicles is scraped/removed at least twice daily.

DR.HF.4.d

No accumulation of excess water, urine, dung or slurry.

DR.HF.4.e

No unmanaged welfare outcome issues in relation to cleanliness.



DR.HF.4.1

Standards

Safe, suitable, and legal bedding is provided in lying areas.*please see additional audit points if Recycled Manure solids are being used as bedding material.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.4.1.a

Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas, and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive.

DR.HF.4.1.b

Where slatted flooring is used for new-born and young lambs, bedding is provided.

DR.HF.4.1.c

Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper.

DR.HF.4.1.d

Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept.



- Delivery Records
- Waste transfer notes
- Waste exemption records



DR.HF.4.2

Standards

Lying areas provide comfort. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.4.2.a

Comfort provided through provision of bedding, mattresses, matting.

DR.HF.4.2.b

No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to lesions caused by lying comfort.



DR.HF.5

Standards

Lighting in housing must allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.5.a

Adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) is available to enable inspection of stock at any time.

DR.HF.5.b

Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial).

DR.HF.5.c

A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily.

DR.HF.5.d

Fixed lighting is provided in all milking cow housing.



DR.HF.6

Standards

Housing must be of sufficient size. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.6.a

Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal.

DR.HF.6.b

Cubicle design and size is suitable for the animal breed and size.

DR.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.

DR.HF.6.d

Passage ways must be wide enough to facilitate cow movement so they can turn around easily.

DR.HF.6.e

No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to housing size.



DR.HF.6.1 Key

Standards

Tethered housing systems are not permitted. (Revised and Upgraded)



DR.HF.7

Standards

Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.7.a

Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/calf, ewe/lamb, and goat/kid).

DR.HF.7.b

Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/isolated).

DR.HF.7.c

Fractious or fully horned cattle are not mixed with unfamiliar groups or are removed from the group if there is evidence of injury or bullying.

DR.HF.7.d

Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned).



DR.HF.8

Standards

Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress to livestock and handlers. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.8.a

Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges.

DR.HF.8.b

Sheep dip is covered when not in use.



DR.HF.9

Standards

There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.9.a

Facilities available to separate ewe/cow from the rest of the group if necessary.

DR.HF.9.b

Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly.

DR.HF.9.c

Lighting allows for close inspection of livestock.

DR.HF.9.d

Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use when livestock give birth.



DR.HF.10

Standards

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)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.10.a

Adequate lighting to inspect stock at point of loading.

DR.HF.10.b

Structurally sound and stable gates/barriers to prevent livestock escaping.

DR.HF.10.c

Facilities are free from sharp edges or other projections which may cause injury to livestock and handlers.

DR.HF.10.d

If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards - ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves.

DR.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).



DR.HF.11

Standards

Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HF.11.a

Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather.

DR.HF.11.b

Well-drained lying areas.



DR.HF.12

Standards

There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching.

How you will be measured

DR.HF.12.a

Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung.

DR.HF.12.b

Tracks and gateways are maintained to reduce the risk of foot damage or injury.

Where to find help



- Further information on housing and handling facilities is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep
 - For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns
 - For more information on presenting clean sheep for slaughter visit: <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/cleansheep0507%20%281%29.pdf>
 - For more information on presenting clean cattle for slaughter visit: <https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/cleanbeefsaf1007%20%281%29.pdf>
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AIM: FEED AND WATER (DR)



DR.FW.1 Key

Standards

Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.1.a

The diet is adequate to maintain rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal.

DR.FW.1.b

No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to Body Condition Score of milking herd.

DR.FW.1.c

Systems in place to ensure nutritional needs are met:- either regular documented body condition scoring or - documented feed plan for the milking herd plus documented feed plans for dry cows, heifers and calves. Feed plans available and reviewed twice a year, updated as required and kept for 2 years.



- BCS Sheets
- Feed Plan



DR.FW.1.1

Standards

A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.FW.1.1.b

Alternative sources of colostrum (fresh/frozen/artificial) are available in the event of the dam not being able to produce.



- Health Plan



DR.FW.1.2

Standards

Colostrum or milk from Johne's positive cows must not be fed to dairy or beef breeding stock.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.1.2.a

Detail contained within colostrum policy in herd health plan including alternative provision e.g. frozen colostrum from clean cows/powdered colostrum.

DR.FW.1.2.b

ID of known Johne's positive animals recorded and available.



DR.FW.1.3

Standards

It is recommended that milk (excluding colostrum) from cows under the statutory withdrawal period for antibiotics is not fed to youngstock.



DR.FW.1.4

Standards

It is recommended that quality of colostrum is tested.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.1.4.a

Tested in accordance with AHDB guidance.



DR.FW.2

Standards

All livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.FW.2.a

There is enough feeding space per animal - dependent on the system of feeding. See Appendix for recommended space allowances.

DR.FW.2.b

Feeding systems inc. automatic feeders are checked at least daily to ensure they are working and clean.



DR.FW.3 Key

Standards

All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water.

(Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.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 (10% of the herd can drink at any one time).

DR.FW.3.b

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.

DR.FW.3.c

Water troughs are kept clean.

DR.FW.3.d

Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail.

DR.FW.3.e

Grazing livestock have access to water, regardless of crop being grazed.



DR.FW.4 Key

Standards

Feed must be suitable.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.4.a

Feed is not stale or contaminated.

DR.FW.4.b

Only feed materials and additives permitted by the Scheme and UK law are used.

DR.FW.4.c

The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known.

DR.FW.4.d

Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are prohibited for animal feed.

DR.FW.4.e

Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are controlled.

DR.FW.4.f

No non-permitted materials are used specifically: - 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



DR.FW.4.1

Standards

It is recommended that regular body condition scoring is undertaken.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.4.1.a

Scoring conducted in accordance with AHDB guidelines for milking herd. Results are kept and form part of the health and performance review.



BCS sheets



DR.FW.5

Standards

Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.5.a

Compounds and blended feed are UFAS, or equivalent.

DR.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.

DR.FW.5.c

Straights from a merchant, processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry are UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent.

DR.FW.5.d

The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: - 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



Warranty declaration



DR.FW.5.1

Standards

When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.5.1.a

Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport.

DR.FW.5.1.b

Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration.



DR.FW.6

Standards

Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.6.a

Feed records detail:- supplier name- feed type including ingredient composition- date of delivery- quantity- load or batch number

DR.FW.6.b

Records are kept for 2 years.



Feed delivery documents/invoices/warranty declarations/grain passports/own records



DR.FW.7

Standards

When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept.

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.FW.7.b

For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records of every batch mixed are kept detailing ingredients, quantities, mixing dates.



Home-mixing records



DR.FW.8

Standards

When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.8.a

Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept.

DR.FW.8.b

For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept.

DR.FW.8.c

Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use.

DR.FW.8.d

Samples are:- representative (small samples from several different points)- of adequate quantity (approx. 0.5 kg)- free from contamination- identifiable (labelled with feed details and date)- stored in a cool, dry area



DR.FW.9

Standards

If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.9.a

The site has Local Authority Approval.

DR.FW.9.b

There is a HACCP system in place.

DR.FW.9.c

There is a Quality Control Plan in place.

DR.FW.9.d

Additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is in place if medicated feeds are being incorporated.

-
- Local authority approval
 - HACCP
 - Quality Control Plan
 - VMD approval



DR.FW.10

Standards

Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified.

How you will be measured

DR.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.



Contractors' NAAC registration number



DR.FW.11

Standards

Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment.

How you will be measured

DR.FW.11.a

All feeding and mixing equipment and lorries/trailers/feed boxes/buckets used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose.



DR.FW.12 Key

Standards

Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.FW.12.a

Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin.

DR.FW.12.b

Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof.

DR.FW.12.c

In loose feed storage areas lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used.

DR.FW.12.d

Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate.

Where to find help



- To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit: www.aictradeassurance.org.uk
 - For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene regulation visit: <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/approvregfeedguidance>
 - To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit: www.naac.co.uk
 - For more information on injurious weeds see the Identification of Injurious Weeds at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/identification-of-injurious-weeds>
 - To find a registered feed adviser and check the Feed Adviser Register registration of your adviser using their membership number visit: <https://www.agindustries.org.uk/feed-adviser-register.html>
 - To find laboratories offering consistent reliable forage analysis services visit the Forage Analysis Assurance Group (FAA): <https://www.faagroup.co.uk/>
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DR.AH.1 Key

Standards

A written Health Plan must be established and implemented. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AH.1.a

The plan is signed, dated and reviewed annually by the vet.

DR.AH.1.b

The plan is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur.

DR.AH.1.c

The plan makes reference to those responsible for livestock and other relevant persons e.g. nutritionist, foot trimmer, shearer, nominated vet or nominated vet practice.

DR.AH.1.d

The dated plan includes as a minimum:- biosecurity policy - infectious disease inc. BVD and Johnes- vaccination- parasite control - foot care and lameness management - mastitis - metabolic disorders - management of drying off- Colostrum policy- husbandry procedures - identifying treated animals - pain relief procedures - dealing with TB reactors - downer cows - protocol for use of shackles/hobbles- euthanasia

DR.AH.1.e

Plan is easily accessible to all persons involved in the care and management of the stock.

DR.AH.1.f

Health plan covers management of beef cattle and sheep where applicable.



Health Plan



DR.AH.1.1

Standards

A written annual livestock health and performance review must be undertaken by the nominated vet or a vet from the nominated vet practice. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AH.1.1.a

Review of records/data taking into account those records maintained throughout the year: Health and Performance Data- lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments)- mortality records (for all classes of stock)- culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors) - involuntary culls (excluding TB reactors) - mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, cell counts)- disease - parasites-- consider industry initiatives e.g. BVD Free England Medicine Usage Data - medicine administration records- medicine collation- antibiotic collation- review use of HP-CIAs- prophylactic treatments - review cascade use -- make recommendations for alternative strategies and reduction where possible

DR.AH.1.1.b

The review is signed and dated by the nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice

DR.AH.1.1.c

Provide recommendations for any updates to the Health Plan if required.



Health and performance review



DR.AH.1.2

Standards

BVD eradication must be managed as detailed in the herd health plan (upgrade to full standard October 2022).

How you will be measured

DR.AH.1.2.a

Plan is being implemented.



- Health Plan
- Test results



DR.AH.1.3

Standards

Johne's disease must be managed through the implementation of the National Johne's Plan.

How you will be measured

DR.AH.1.3.a

The appropriate strategy is identified through a discussion with a BCVA or NI JMP accredited Johne's Veterinary Advisor.

DR.AH.1.3.b

Johne's Management Plan Declaration completed and signed by Accredited Johne's Veterinary Advisor* *Accredited under the appropriate national scheme



DR.AH.2

Standards

Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AH.2.a

Records include an annual collation of:- lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments, medications)- mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, medications, somatic cell counts)- mortality records (for all classes of stock)- culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors)- medicine records including reason for treatment- abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable)



- Farm records
- Recording tools
- Mortality Records



DR.AH.2.1

Standards

Annual collation of calf births/deaths must be maintained. (New)

How you will be measured

DR.AH.2.1.a

Annual figures to be entered into yearly vet review. - number of cows calved - number of calves born dead or die 1 and

DR.AH.2.1.b

Trends to be observed and actions arising noted in health plan.



DR.AH.3

Standards

The nominated vet/vet practice must visit the farm at least annually and see the livestock. (Revised)



DR.AH.4 Key

Standards

The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times.

How you will be measured

DR.AH.4.a

Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed.

DR.AH.4.b

Unmarketable livestock have their welfare needs met prior to humane euthanasia.

DR.AH.4.c

No unmanaged issues identified in welfare outcome scoring.

DR.AH.4.d

Lame cows identified, treated and managed in accordance with the Herd Health Plan.



DR.AH.5

Standards

The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly.

How you will be measured

DR.AH.5.a

Livestock checks as follows: - 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

DR.AH.5.b

Checks made for signs of illness, injury and stress.



DR.AH.6 Key

Standards

Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AH.6.a

Livestock are handled in a manner without frightening and excessive force and not in a way to cause pain and suffering. Refer to Red Tractor Appendix for definition of unacceptable behaviour with regards to livestock handling.

DR.AH.6.b

No electric goads or electrified backing gates used.

DR.AH.6.c

Dogs kept under control.



DR.AH.7 Key

Standards

All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent.

How you will be measured

DR.AH.7.a

All personnel have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry and are aware of unacceptable behaviours .

DR.AH.7.b

The member can demonstrate they are confident that any contractors used e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent.



DR.AH.8 Key

Standards

Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged.

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.AH.8.b

For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main flock/herd.

DR.AH.8.c

If appropriate a vet has been involved.



DR.AH.8.1

Standards

Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock.

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.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.

DR.AH.8.1.c

Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water.



DR.AH.9 Key

Standards

Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a competent person.

How you will be measured

DR.AH.9.a

Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods.

DR.AH.9.b

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.



Euthanasia policy

Where to find help



- Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Cattle and Sheep and at: www.gov.uk/animal-welfare
- Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at: www.nadis.org.uk, beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/, www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention
- Guidance on euthanasia can be found at: www.hsa.org.uk
- Guidance on shearing can be found at: <https://www.nationalsheep.org.uk/workspace/pdfs/industry-shearing-guidance-2019.pdf>
- Guidance on dipping can be found at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais41.pdf>



DR.CR.1

Standards

Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock.

How you will be measured

DR.CR.1.a

The housing area and pens are constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment.

DR.CR.1.b

Effectively ventilated and lit.

DR.CR.1.c

Clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area.

DR.CR.1.d

Of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury.

DR.CR.1.e

Visual and tactile contact with other calves/lamb (where there are two or more).

DR.CR.1.f

Livestock over eight weeks to be housed in groups of two or more.

DR.CR.1.g

Flooring is non-slip and maintained.

DR.CR.1.h

Calves are not housed in individual hutches/pens after eight weeks of age.

DR.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.

DR.CR.1.j

Calves are not muzzled.



DR.CR.2 Key

Standards

Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare.

How you will be measured

DR.CR.2.a

Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age.

DR.CR.2.b

Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines.

DR.CR.2.c

Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used.

DR.CR.2.d

Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is eaten.

DR.CR.2.e

At the latest youngstock are given dry, fresh, clean feed including forage from 14 days of age (calves)/eight days (lambs).

DR.CR.2.f

Individual buckets provided where bucket fed.

DR.CR.2.g

Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach.

DR.CR.2.h

Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition.



DR.CR.3 Key

Standards

Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to clean fresh drinking water.

How you will be measured

DR.CR.3.a

Unrestricted access provided at all times from birth.

AIM: BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (DR)



DR.BI.1 Key

Standards

A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.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.

DR.BI.1.b

The policy details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from:- 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

DR.BI.1.c

The policy is being implemented.



Farm Biosecurity Policy (can form part of the health plan)



DR.BI.2

Standards

Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on the farm.

How you will be measured

DR.BI.2.a

DEFRA approved disinfectants for the species handled and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities.



DR.BI.3

Standards

Disease Risks to livestock from within the farm holding must be minimised. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.BI.3.a

Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps.

DR.BI.3.b

Where manure/slurry/soil improvement products are spread on grazing land, grazing intervals in relevant Appendix are adhered to.

Where to find help



- For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit: www.nadis.org.uk
 - For guidance on checks when purchasing stock visit: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/
 - For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit: Defra, UK – Disinfectants
 - Check local TB outbreaks data online at: www.ibtb.co.uk
-

AIM: ANIMAL MEDICINES (DR)



DR.AM.1 Key

Standards

Only authorised veterinary medicines are used.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.1.a

POM-V products are prescribed by a vet.

DR.AM.1.b

POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA)



DR.AM.2 Key

Standards

Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AM.2.a

Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription.

DR.AM.2.b

General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions.

DR.AM.2.c

Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale (in-use shelf-life) are not used.

DR.AM.2.d

Antibiotic footbaths must not be used in milking stock.



DR.AM.2.1

Standards

Udder and hoof care products must not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs).

How you will be measured

DR.AM.2.1.a

Either the chemical data sheet or a warranty declaration from the supplier confirms product does not contain QACs.



Chemical data sheets/warranty declaration



DR.AM.3

Standards

Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.3.a

Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training.



Named in HHP or training records



DR.AM.3.1

Standards

At least one person, who is responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since October 2016.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.3.1.a

Training courses cover at least: - medicine types- medicine handling- administration- medicine storage - recording requirements- avoiding residues



- Certificate of competence/attendance
- Training records



DR.AM.4

Standards

Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AM.4.a

Kept in a locked storage facility/room. This must not be in the same room as that classified as the dairy.

DR.AM.4.b

Stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

DR.AM.4.c

Medicated feed is kept in separate clearly labelled bulk storage or bags.

DR.AM.4.d

Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container.



DR.AM.5

Standards

Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.5.a

Records detail:- identity of medicine- quantity- date of purchase- supplier name and address - expiry date(s)- batch number(s)

DR.AM.5.b

Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years.

DR.AM.5.c

Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years.



- Medicine purchase records
- MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company)



DR.AM.6 Key

Standards

Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic). **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

DR.AM.6.a

Records detail:- 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 - number of animals treated- date treatment finished- date animal/milk becomes fit for human consumption- name of person administering medicine- reason for treatment

DR.AM.6.b

Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years.



- Medicine administration records



DR.AM.7

Standards

Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.AM.7.a

Expired and unusable medicines awaiting disposal are stored separately to in-use medicines

DR.AM.7.b

Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal.

DR.AM.7.c

Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing:- identity of medicine- batch Number- quantity- date of disposal- route of disposal

DR.AM.7.d

Medicines, their containers and administration equipment are disposed of through the supplier, a registered waste disposal contractor or local authority, referring to the product literature for further guidance.



- Medicine disposal records
- Waste transfer note/receipt



DR.AM.8

Standards

Medicine records must provide an annual collation of total antibiotic used for the farm.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.8.a

Products collated by product name either by vet from prescription data or completed by farmer from medicine records.



- Collation of antibiotic use



DR.AM.9 Key

Standards

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)

How you will be measured

DR.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).



- Vet statement



DR.AM.10 Key

Standards

Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.10.a

System in place that ensures no contaminated milk enters tank or/and no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired- for farm to farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration

DR.AM.10.b

Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period.

DR.AM.10.c

Withdrawal period for cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is seven days for milk – followed by milk testing and 28 days for meat).



Withdrawal period declaration



DR.AM.11

Standards

Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock.

How you will be measured

DR.AM.11.a

Broken needle policy detailing:- how the animal should be identified- procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter- records to be kept

DR.AM.11.b

Broken needle policy is followed.

DR.AM.11.c

Livestock containing broken needles may only be sold for slaughter if the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter.



Broken needle policy

Where to find help



- For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit: www.ruma.org.uk
 - For guidance on veterinary medicine use including guidance on how to inject visit: www.nadis.org.uk and the AHDB Better Returns Manual: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Using-medicinescorrectly-for-better-returns-010317.pdf
 - NOAH Compendium of authorised veterinary medicine datasheets: <https://www.noahcompendium.co.uk/>
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AIM: FALLEN STOCK (DR)



DR.FS.1

Standards

Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields.

How you will be measured

DR.FS.1.a

Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed.



DR.FS.2 Key

Standards

Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and protects them from vermin and other animals. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.FS.2.a

Carcasses 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.

DR.FS.2.b

If any containers are used for storage they are vermin proof (including birds).

DR.FS.2.c

Kept away from milk production and collection areas.





DR.FS.3

Standards

Carcasses must be disposed of correctly either by a licenced collector or by approved on-farm incineration.

How you will be measured

DR.FS.3.a

Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk.

DR.FS.3.b

Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector.

DR.FS.3.c

No evidence of carcasses being disposed of by burning or burying (other than by incineration).

DR.FS.3.d

On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority.

DR.FS.3.e

Records are kept for 2 years.



- NFSCo contract
- Competent authority Incinerator Approval
- Collection records

Where to find help



- For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit: Fallen stock and safe disposal of dead animals
 - National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo) collection and disposal service for farmers:
<http://www.nfscoco.uk/>
 - Government guidance on incineration of animal by-products:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site>
-





DR.LT.1 Key

Standards

Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.LT.1.a

Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position.

DR.LT.1.b

Non-slip flooring.

DR.LT.1.c

Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable).

DR.LT.1.d

No sharp edges, projections or other hazards which may cause injury.

DR.LT.1.e

Adequate ventilation.

DR.LT.1.f

Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned.

DR.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.

DR.LT.1.h

The vehicle is secure with side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/unloading and whilst on-board.

DR.LT.1.i

Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping.

DR.LT.1.j

The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep or 20° for calves.

DR.LT.1.k

Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather.

DR.LT.1.m

Lighting (fixed or portable, i.e. torch) is available for inspection of livestock.



DR.LT.2

Standards

Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable.

How you will be measured

DR.LT.2.a

Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport.

DR.LT.2.b

Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring.



DR.LT.3

Standards

Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury.

How you will be measured

DR.LT.3.a

Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock.

DR.LT.3.b

Not tightly or loosely stocked.

DR.LT.3.c

Legal stocking densities outlined in Appendix adhered to.

DR.LT.3.d

Different species not carried in the same compartment.



DR.LT.4 Key

Standards

Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.LT.4.a

Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided.

DR.LT.4.b

The following livestock are not transported:- 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

DR.LT.4.c

Restrictions on youngstock are adhered to as outlined below: Calves less than 10 days: Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam. Calves 11-14 days: Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam. Lambs of less than 7 days: Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam.



DR.LT.5

Standards

Livestock transported by a trained and competent person.

How you will be measured

DR.LT.5.a

Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviours.

DR.LT.5.b

Drivers hold the relevant Species Specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake:- 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



Species Specific Certificate of Competence



DR.LT.6

Standards

Emergency plans and facilities must be in place.

How you will be measured

DR.LT.6.a

Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers.

DR.LT.6.b

In the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan is available.



Contingency plan



DR.LT.7

Standards

A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held.

How you will be measured

DR.LT.7.a

Transporter authorisation 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



Transporter authorisation



DR.LT.8

Standards

Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved by the relevant competent authority.



Vehicle approval certificate



DR.LT.9 Key

Standards

Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using DEFRA approved disinfectants.

How you will be measured

DR.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.

Where to find help



- Government guidance on animal welfare during transport: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-welfare#animal-welfare-during-transport>
 - DEFRA approved disinfectants: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/defra-approved-disinfectant-when-and-how-to-use-it>
 - DAERA approved disinfectants: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/approved-disinfectants>
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AIM: PERSONNEL (DR)



DR.PL.1 Key

Standards

Systems must be in place to ensure all personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are required to do. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.PL.1.a

From November 2021, all new starters have a documented induction covering at least the following:- an explanation of the tasks they will undertake - Health and Safety information - reporting lines



Induction record



DR.PL.2

Standards

Records of training must be kept. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.PL.2.a

A training record is available for all, including:- name- start date (where applicable)- induction date (where applicable)- details of training/events attended- date of training- who provided the training (in-house or external provider)

DR.PL.2.b

Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, these are listed in their record.

DR.PL.2.c

Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business.

DR.PL.2.d

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.



Training Record



DR.PL.3

Standards

The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.PL.3.a

Employees are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed.

DR.PL.3.b

Gaps in competence are addressed by recorded refresher training; implemented immediately or within defined timeline.



Training record



DR.PL.4

Standards

Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.PL.4.a

All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence.

DR.PL.4.b

A Service Level Agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider.

DR.PL.4.c

The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent.

DR.PL.4.d

The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour provider as an alternative to the businesses' own training systems.

DR.PL.4.e

The agreement confirms that all workers are legally permitted to work within the UK.

DR.PL.4.f

The agreement defines allocation of Health & Safety responsibilities between labour provider and labour user.



- Evidence of GLAA licence
- Service Level Agreement



DR.PL.5

Standards

Health and Safety Policy in place and effectively communicated to workers. (New)

How you will be measured

DR.PL.5.a

Health & Safety Policy in place.

DR.PL.5.b

Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers.

DR.PL.5.c

Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information.



Health and Safety Policy

Where to find help



- 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>
- Farmwise – Your essential guide to health and safety in agriculture: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg270.pdf>
- Gangmaster & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA): www.gla.gov.uk

AIM: HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (DR)



DR.HP.1 Key

Standards

Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.HP.1.a

Routine husbandry procedures are detailed in the health plan.

DR.HP.1.b

Carried out in accordance with timescales outlined in the Appendix.

DR.HP.1.c

Anaesthetic and analgesics are used in accordance with the Appendix.

DR.HP.1.d

Carried out by appropriately trained and competent persons in accordance with the Appendix.

DR.HP.1.e

Dewlap tags are not permitted.



- Medicine records for pain relief
- Training Records
- Health Plan



DR.HP.1.1

Standards

Cauterising paste is only used on animals less than 1 week of age and the calf must receive analgesia.



DR.EC.1 Key

Standards

Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feed and watercourses. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.EC.1.a

Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation (see Appendix).

DR.EC.1.b

Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages.

DR.EC.1.c

Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface.

DR.EC.1.d

Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are stored in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet.



DR.EC.1.1 Key

Standards

Organic manures must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feed and watercourses. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.EC.1.1.a

Organic manures (not including storage within a building) are not stored:- within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters where there is significant risk of runoff entering watercourses

DR.EC.1.1.b

Manure heap (not including field heaps) effluent run off does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land. In Scotland, manure heaps effluent is collected in an effluent tank or drained to a constructed farm wetland.

DR.EC.1.1.c

Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months.

DR.EC.1.1.d

Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable.

DR.EC.1.1.e

Above ground slurry stores with a pipe for emptying are fitted with at least two functioning valves (one of which can be used for emptying)

DR.EC.1.1.f

Reception pits can hold 48 hour's production including likely rainfall on all surfaces draining into the pit.

DR.EC.1.1.g

The combined available capacity of slurry tanks, pits, compounds and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage for at least 5 months in NVZ areas- at least 6 months in Scotland

DR.EC.1.1.h

There is a documented up-to-date calculation of slurry storage requirements.



Documented slurry storage requirement calculation



DR.EC.1.2 Key

Standards

Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution.

How you will be measured

DR.EC.1.2.a

Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes.

DR.EC.1.2.b

Silos have an effluent collection system.

DR.EC.1.2.c

Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source.

DR.EC.1.2.d

Field silage effluent is contained (field storage not permitted by Scottish legislation).



DR.EC.1.3

Standards

Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal and personnel safety.



DR.EC.2

Standards

In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

DR.EC.2.a

Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie.

DR.EC.2.b

The original label information is displayed.



DR.EC.3

Standards

Nitrogen based fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft. **(New)**

How you will be measured

DR.EC.3.a

Is stored where there is no public access.

DR.EC.3.b

Product is either not stored close to, or is not visible from, a public highway (covering or sheeting is an acceptable)

DR.EC.3.c

Checks are made to ensure manufactured fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen.

DR.EC.3.d

Any theft or losses are reported to the police immediately (Tel: 101) as detailed in the Appendix.



DR.EC.4 Key

Standards

PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

DR.EC.4.a

Manufacturer's instructions are followed.

DR.EC.4.b

PPPs are approved for use.

DR.EC.4.c

Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store, pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity, with a label stating that it must not be used.



DR.EC.5 Key

Standards

PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.EC.5.a

PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on farm map.

DR.EC.5.b

PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours.

DR.EC.5.c

Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with.



DR.EC.6

Standards

PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators.

How you will be measured

DR.EC.6.a

NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification.



NPTC/Lantra certificates



DR.EC.7

Standards

All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.EC.7.a

Frequency of testing is carried out as follows:- all new trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested by NSTS. Trailled/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width over 3m are NSTS tested once every 3 years- subsequent testing of trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width of 3m or under and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro-granular applicators, weed wipers, etc) handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually.

DR.EC.7.b

Equipment calibration occurs at least annually.



- NSTS Certificates
- Calibration records



DR.EC.8

Standards

Records must be kept of all PPP applications. (Revised)

How you will be measured

DR.EC.8.a

Records include:- field identifier- crop/variety- date and time applied- justification/target for application- product name - water volume - name of sprayer operator- grazing/harvest interval - total area- wind direction and speed- first person

DR.EC.8.c

Records are kept for at least 3 years.



PPP application records



DR.EC.8.1

Standards

It is recommended where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed.



IPM plan



DR.EC.9 Key

Standards

Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination

How you will be measured

DR.EC.9.a

Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land should have agricultural benefit.

DR.EC.9.b

Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held.

DR.EC.9.c

A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land.

DR.EC.9.d

MMP includes, at least:- Where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map) - Calculations of Total Spreadable Area available and outlets for any excess organic manure

DR.EC.9.e

Before application the following factors are considered:- NVZ restrictions- soil type- soil condition- crop requirements- watercourses- water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land)

DR.EC.9.f

Applications are not carried out during high risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where it has rained in the previous 24 hours.

DR.EC.9.g

Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme.

DR.EC.9.h

Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied.

DR.EC.9.i

Applications are made in accordance with Appendix.



- Exemptions/permits
- Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)



DR.EC.10

Standards

All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually. (Revised)



- Calibration record



DR.EC.11 Key

Standards

All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution.

How you will be measured

DR.EC.11.a

Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier.

DR.EC.11.b

Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood.

DR.EC.11.c

Empty PPP containers are:- cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and disposed of securely - not reused - returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier.

DR.EC.11.d

Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier.



- Waste transfer notes
 - Waste Carrier name and registration number
-



DR.EC.12

Standards

Waste sheep dip must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution. (Revised)

Where to find
help



- HSE guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubn>
- AHDB guidance on slurry storage: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/slurry-and-manure>
- GB authorised biocidal products (including rodenticides):
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/biocides/uk-authorized-biocidal-products.htm>
- Environment Agency resource efficiency and waste – key actions for farmers:
<https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Pork/Documents/Key%20Actions%20for%20Farm>
- For information on the importance of fertiliser security, visit: www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk
- For a list of approved pesticides, visit: www.pesticides.gov.uk
- Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at: www.cityandguilds.com
- Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at: www.nsts.org.uk
- Nutrient Management Guide (RB209): <https://ahdb.org.uk/nutrient-management-guide-rb209>
- Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (England):
<https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers>
- Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Northern Ireland):
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/registered-waste-carriers-transporters>
- Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Scotland): <https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers>
- Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Wales):
<https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-carriers-brokers-and-dealers-public-register>
- Protecting our water, soil and air – GOV.UK: www.gov.uk



AIM: RECYCLED MANURE SOLIDS (DR)



DR.RM.1

Standards

RMS must only be produced using raw cattle manure/slurry from housing and/or yards.

How you will be measured

DR.RM.1.a

Manures/slurries and used bedding as detailed below managed separately, and thus not used in production of RMS:- parlour waste (including waste milk)- isolation/quarantine/hospital pens and calving pens- TB inconclusive reactors, TB reactors, and cattle under Brucellosis investigation- the herd during periods of non-OTF status- livestock under statutory medicine withdrawal periods- other livestock species

DR.RM.1.b

Placental material and birthing fluids not included in slurry/manure intended for production of RMS.



DR.RM.2

Standards

RMS must only be used as a bedding for cattle which are in the same epidemiological unit as those cattle from which it is generated.

How you will be measured

DR.RM.2.a

RMS not moved between epidemiological units.

DR.RM.2.b

All manure used for RMS production sourced from within the epidemiological unit.



DR.RM.3

Standards

RMS is not used on farms under restrictions for notifiable diseases or where herd is showing clinical signs of infection e.g. salmonella.

How you will be measured

DR.RM.3.a

Production and use of RMS suspended in event of breakdown or infection (loss of Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF)).

DR.RM.3.b

Suitable alternative bedding source available.



DR.RM.4

Standards

Bought-in livestock must be quarantined for a minimum of 1 month.

How you will be measured

DR.RM.4.a

Quarantine procedure documented in the Biosecurity Plan/Health Plan.

DR.RM.4.b

Manure from bought-in stock not used for RMS production during quarantine period.



Biosecurity policy/health plan



DR.RM.5

Standards

RMS must only be used as bedding for housed cattle aged over twelve months.



DR.RM.6

Standards

RMS must only be used on cubicle beds.



DR.RM.7

Standards

Pre-milking teat preparation must include a pre-milking teat disinfection.



DR.RM.8

Standards

RMS produced by a slurry separator unit designed for the purpose.

How you will be measured

DR.RM.8.a

RMS produced is at least 34% Dry Matter.



DR.RM.9

Standards

Slurry Separator must be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.



Service report



DR.RM.10

Standards

Equipment used for handling and processing RMS must not be used for handling/processing feed without appropriate cleaning and disinfection.



DR.RM.11

Standards

Separation equipment used for RMS production must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before moving between sites (epidemiological units).



DR.RM.12

Standards

RMS material must be covered between production and use (used within 12 hours of production).



DR.RM.13

Standards

An annual review of the use of RMS must be undertaken by the farm's vet.



RMS review



DR.RM.14

Standards

Material that has been composted/digested must not be used as RMS.
