



Downloaded Red Tractor
Standards Manual 2022

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Pigs

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 (PG)



PG.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

PG.DP.1.a

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

PG.DP.1.b

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



PG.DP.1.1

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.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



PG.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 known to those involved in farm tasks. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.DP.2.a

You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of:- interruptions to pig movements, e.g. suspension or withdrawal from the scheme- feed and/or water supply or equipment failing- fire- power cuts- disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public- activist activity- pollution incident, e.g. slurry spillages or leaks- other site-specific risks (where applicable)

PG.DP.2.b

Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water supplier.

PG.DP.2.c

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



Contingency/Emergency Plan

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

PG.DP.3.a

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



Complaints Records

Where to find help



- AHDB contingency planning for pig keepers: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/contingency-planning-for-pig-keepers>
- Government guidance on farm fires and protecting farm animal welfare: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farm-fires-protecting-farm-animal-welfare>
- NPA advice on notifiable disease – movement controls, culling and cleaning: <http://www.npa-uk.org.uk/hres/Notifiable%20disease%20outbreak%20plan>

AIM: TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE (PG)



PG.TI.1 Key

Standards

Pigs must be identified appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.TI.1.a

Pigs of any age moving off a holding to a market, a slaughterhouse, a show, for breeding purposes[¥] or for export are identified with at least one of the following: - legible slapmark(s)* - metal and/or plastic heat- and tamper-resistant eartag, printed or stamped with the herdmark and prefixed with the letters 'UK'- tattoo of the herdmark on one ear

PG.TI.1.b

Means of identification includes a unique identification number for the individual pig if moving:- to a show- for breeding purposes[¥]- for export

PG.TI.1.c

Means of identification includes 'UK-GB' when exporting pigs from a holding in GB; 'UK' for export from a holding in Northern Ireland.

PG.TI.1.d

Pigs imported from outside the EU are identified with the destination farm's herdmark and relevant statutory letters (UK and F), within 30 days of arrival.



PG.TI.1.1

Standards

Slapmarkers/tattoo equipment must be kept clean and in serviceable condition.

How you will be measured

PG.TI.1.1.a

Tattoo equipment is clean with all needles present and straight and characters in the correct order and orientation.



PG.TI.2 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.TI.2.a

Movements of pigs are notified to the relevant authority, where applicable.

PG.TI.2.b

A record is kept of every movement of pigs to or from the premises, detailing:- date of the movement- herdmark(s) of the pigs moved (including unique individual identification number if applicable)- number of pigs moved- details of the origin premises - details of the destination premises

PG.TI.2.c

Movement records are kept for at least 3 years.



Movement records (e.g. on eAML2 or ScotEID, copies of movement documents/haulier summary, or other records).



PG.TI.3 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.TI.3.a

Pigs in transit are accompanied by a haulier summary/movement document where required.

PG.TI.3.b

Food Chain Information (FCI) is sent to the receiving abattoir with each consignment of pigs to slaughter.



PG.TI.4 Key

Standards

Movement restrictions are strictly observed. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.TI.4.a

Pigs trigger a 20-day standstill on other pigs when they move onto a premises. Cattle, sheep and goats trigger a 6-day standstill on pigs when they move onto a premises. The exceptions to standstill requirements are:- pigs moving directly to an abattoir, or via a market or collection centre for immediate slaughter- pigs intended for breeding or growing moving among Defra-approved holdings within a supply chain 'pyramid'- pigs moving directly to export or, via a quarantine or Assembly Centre prior to export (must comply with residency requirements)- all pig movements in Northern Ireland



APHA standstill exemption approval document/licence (for pyramid movements)

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.TI.5.a

Pigs and semen are only sourced from sites assured under the Red Tractor or QMS Pigs Scheme, or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time.

PG.TI.5.b

No pigs are purchased from live auction markets.

PG.TI.5.c

A written derogation from Red Tractor must be sought in advance of intake of any consignment of non-assured breeding stock or semen.

PG.TI.5.d

In order to retain their assured status, stock are transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme.

PG.TI.5.e

Pigs can only move through a market or collection centre that is Red Tractor Assured for Pigs and only when moving directly to slaughter after.

PG.TI.5.f

Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after.

PG.TI.5.g

There are no non-assured pigs on the unit.

PG.TI.5.h

Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock include the source site's RT number on delivery information.

PG.TI.5.i

Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock to Red Tractor assured farms notify their customers within two working days in the event of their certificate being suspended or withdrawn.



- Written derogation(s) from Red Tractor for non-assured stock/semen
- Semen delivery notes
- Evidence of notification to customers of suspension/withdrawal

Standards

It is recommended that the assurance status of source farms is verified using Red Tractor Checkers and Services no more than 72 hours before intake of any pigs. (New)



- Evidence of assurance status checks
-

Standards

Importation of breeding stock and/or semen from outside the UK must be done in accordance with the NPA Imports Protocol.

How you will be measured

PG.TI.6.a

There is a signed veterinary statement, from the vet responsible for the unit importing the stock/semen, confirming that the NPA Imports Protocol (or other similar protocol deemed equivalent by Red Tractor) has been complied with.



Signed veterinary statement

Standards

Records must be kept of all breeding stock and semen suppliers.

How you will be measured

PG.TI.7.a

Records include details of supplying farm:- name- address- postcode- assurance number (unless non-assured)

PG.TI.7.b

Breeding stock records are kept for 6 years.



Breeding stock/semen records

Where to find help



- eAML2 electronic pig movement reporting: <https://www.eaml2.org.uk/ami/about.eb>
- ScotEID electronic pig movement reporting: <https://www.scoteid.com/user/register>
- Government guidance on pig identification and movements:
 - <https://www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/pig-identity-registration-movements> (England)
 - <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-01/pig-identification-and-movement-guidance.pdf> (Wales)
 - <https://www.gov.scot/publications/livestock-identification-and-traceability-guidance/pages/pigs/> (Scotland)
 - <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/registration-pig-holdings-and-identification-and-movement-pigsguidance-keepers> (Northern Ireland)
- Red Tractor Checker service to complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets: <https://checkers.redtractor.org.uk/rtassurance/services.eb>
- NPA Imports Protocol: <http://www.npa-uk.org.uk/Briefings.html>

AIM: VERMIN CONTROL (PG)



PG.VC.1 Key

Standards

There must be effective control of vermin.(Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.VC.1.a

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

PG.VC.1.b

A site survey is completed at least quarterly, detailing:- date of inspection- locations inspected- findings- actions required- date actions completed

PG.VC.1.c

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



Site Survey





Standards

Toxic bait must be used responsibly. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.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).

PG.VC.2.b

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

PG.VC.2.c

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

PG.VC.2.d

Non-target animals do not have access to baits.

PG.VC.2.e

Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed.

PG.VC.2.f

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

PG.VC.2.g

Product label directions are followed.

PG.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)

Where to find help



- The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use code of best practice:
<https://www.thinkwildlife.org/code-of-best-practice/>
 - HSE step-by-step guide to COSHH assessment:
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg97.htm>
-

AIM: HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (PG)



PG.HF.1 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.HF.1.a

Housing securely contains livestock.

PG.HF.1.b

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

PG.HF.1.c

Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock.



PG.HF.2

Standards

Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.2.a

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



PG.HF.2.1

Standards

Contingency measures must be put in place during extreme weather* to minimise impact on pig welfare. (NEW)* wide fluctuations in external temperature, snow, severe wet weather, ventilation failure.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.2.1.a

There is a documented Extreme Weather Contingency Plan in place, outlining measures to be taken in relevant s

PG.HF.2.1.b

The Plan is implemented when necessary to minimise heat and cold stress as far as reasonably possible.



Extreme Weather Contingency Plan



PG.HF.2.3

Standards

Where there is insufficient self-ventilation and forced or automatic ventilation is used, there must be an alarm system.
(Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.2.3.a

Alarm system is tested weekly.

PG.HF.2.3.b

A record is kept of alarm system checks.



Alarm check record



PG.HF.2.4

Standards

Back-up provision must be available in case of ventilation failure.



PG.HF.3

Standards

Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises risk of injury to pigs. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.3.a

Flooring is designed and maintained in such a way that pigs do not slip.

PG.HF.3.b

There is evidence of ongoing maintenance of flooring and repairs where needed.



PG.HF.3.1 Key

Standards

Where concrete slatted floors are in use current UK legislation on slot and beam widths must be adhered to. (Updated)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.3.1.a

Class of pig = Piglets
Max. permitted tolerance (mm) = 0
Max. width of slots (mm) = 11
Min. beam width (mm) = 50
Class of pig = Rearing & weaners
permitted tolerance (mm) = +2
Max. width of slots (mm) = 14
Min. beam width (mm) = 50
Class of pig = Gilts after service, sows & boars
tolerance (mm) = +3
Max. width of slots (mm) = 18
Min. beam width (mm) = 80
Class of pig = Gilts after service, sows & boars
(mm) = +3
Max. width of slots (mm) = 20
Min. beam width (mm) = 80
Class of pig = Boars
Max. permitted tolerance (mm) = 20
Min. beam width (mm) = 80



PG.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

PG.HF.4.a

Floors are well-drained or maintained with dry bedding.

PG.HF.4.b

Pigs have access to a dry lying area.

PG.HF.4.c

Where there is evidence pigs are persistently lying dirty, corrective and preventative measures are being implemented.

PG.HF.4.d

Surfaces within housing are maintained in a good condition and can be cleaned and disinfected.



PG.HF.5

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.HF.5.a

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

PG.HF.5.b

During light periods, pigs have access to an area that is lit to an intensity of at least 40 lux at pig head height.

PG.HF.5.c

There is a period of at least 8 hours of continuous light per 24 hour period, except where natural daylight period is used. Natural daylight period is used in farrowing pens.

PG.HF.5.d

There is a period of at least 6 hours of continuous darkness per 24 hour period (except where natural daylight period is used in farrowing pens or shorter natural period of darkness).

PG.HF.5.e

Lighting, lighting fixtures and windows are kept clean and well-maintained.



PG.HF.6 Key

Standards

Feeding herd housing must be of sufficient size (Revised & Upgraded)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.6.a

The unobstructed floor area available to each growing pig is at least: Average liveweight (kg) = 110, Minimum total floor area (m²) = 1.00

PG.HF.6.b

Pigs have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time.



PG.HF.6.1 Key

Standards

Breeding herd housing must be of sufficient size. (Upgraded)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.6.1.a

Pens used to house a group of sows/gilts have sides longer than 2.8m, except where there are 6 or fewer sows/gilts. Pens are no less than 2.4m in length (see Appendix for further guidance).

PG.HF.6.1.b

The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are housed is 1.64m² and 2.25m² respectively.

PG.HF.6.1.c

For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the total unobstructed floor area required (at least 0.952 per gilt and 1.328 per sow) is of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings.

PG.HF.6.1.d

Adult and working boars are provided with a minimum unobstructed floor area of 6m² for their own use.

PG.HF.6.1.e

Where boar pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m² floor area is provided and pen design allows a minimum of 10m² floor area to be used for natural service.



PG.HF.6.2

Standards

Tiered cages are not permitted.



PG.HF.6.3

Standards

Where self-locking individual feeding stalls are used, certain conditions must be met. (NEW)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.6.3.a

They can only be included in usable floor area if they are freely accessible (other than in circumstances outlined in the Appendix).

PG.HF.6.3.b

There is a separate place where the pigs can lie together as a group.



PG.HF.6.4

Standards

Pigs must always be able to see other pigs, except where the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons, or whilst sows are farrowing. (NEW)



PG.HF.6.5

Standards

Where a balcony system is installed, it must meet scheme requirements.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.6.5.a

The specification in the relevant Appendix is adhered to.



PG.HF.7

Standards

Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.7.a

Grouped appropriately by size, age, production status.

PG.HF.7.b

Sows and gilts are kept in groups, except during the period between 7 days before farrowing and the day on which

PG.HF.7.c

Weaners and rearing pigs are kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible.



PG.HF.7.1 Key

Standards

Dry sows and gilts must not be held in tethers or routinely kept in stalls. (Upgraded)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.7.1.a

Sows and gilts are not kept in stalls, except in the following circumstances and for no longer than 4 hours:- when tests, treatments or operations for veterinary purposes- during service or artificial insemination- while being fed- weighing or washing- whilst cleaning accommodation- while waiting to be loaded for transportation



PG.HF.9

Standards

There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.9.a

Farrowing environment is designed such that the sow and her piglets stay clean and dry throughout lactation.



PG.HF.9.1

Standards

Farrowing pens and crates must be of a sufficient length. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.9.1.a

Where a crate is used the sow can stand up and lie down at full length, but excessive movement is prevented.

PG.HF.9.1.b

An unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt is available for farrowing.



PG.HF.9.2

Standards

Sows must not enter farrowing crates more than 7 days prior to their expected farrowing date.



PG.HF.9.3

Standards

It is recommended that where a temporary crating system is used the farrowing crate is opened-up to allow the sows to be practicable after farrowing. (NEW)



PG.HF.9.4

Standards

Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.9.4.a

Sows may only remain confined in a farrowing crate for a maximum of 5 weeks post-farrowing, except where individuals are required to suckle additional piglets.

PG.HF.9.4.b

Nurse sows may only be kept in a farrowing crate for a maximum of 8 weeks post-farrowing and only where she: has no shoulder sores- is showing no evidence of lameness



PG.HF.9.5

Standards

Sows and gilts must be given suitable material to satisfy nest-building behaviour in at least the 24 hour period before farrowing. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.9.5.a

Nesting material is provided regardless of the slurry system.

PG.HF.9.5.b

Nesting material is placed where the sow can easily access it.



PG.HF.9.6

Standards

Indoor loose farrowing pens must be designed appropriately. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.HF.9.6.a

There is sufficient space for the sow to turn around, rise, lie down, nest-build and access feeding and dunging areas.

PG.HF.9.6.b

Farrowing rails or other means to protect piglets from crushing are in place.



PG.HF.10

Standards

Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury.

How you will be measured

PG.HF.10.a

Adequate lighting to inspect stock at point of loading.

PG.HF.10.b

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

PG.HF.10.c

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

PG.HF.10.d

If loading ramps are used the angle is not steeper than 20 degrees and risk of slipping is minimised.

Where to find help



- Government guidance on keeping farm animals in extreme weather: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-extreme-weather>
- AHDB factsheets on heat stress:
 - <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/heat-stress-indoor-pig-herds> (indoor herds)
 - <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/heat-stress-outdoor-herds> (outdoor herds)
- AHDB advice and useful guidance booklet on ventilating pig buildings: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/ventilating-pig-buildings>
- AHDB guidance on lighting for pig buildings: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/lighting-for-pig-buildings>
- AHDB guidance booklet – controlled environment for livestock: <https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Pork/Documents/Controlled%20Environment%20Booklet.pdf>
- European Reference Centre for Animal Welfare factsheet on nest building material: <https://edepot.wur.nl/54111>
- AHDB guidance on farrowing environment: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/indoor-farrowing-environment>

AIM: FEED AND WATER (PG)



PG.FW.1 Key

Standards

Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FW.1.a

The diet is adequate and suitable for the production status and body condition of the animal, especially pregnant animals which need a high fibre diet to satisfy their appetite.

PG.FW.1.b

Any sows of very poor body condition (e.g. BCS of 2 or less, see Appendix) have been identified and are receiving additional attention.



PG.FW.2

Standards

Feed must be presented in a way that minimises stress and aggression. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FW.2.a

Where pigs are not fed ad-lib (food delivery is intermittent or rationed) and they are fed as a group, at least 30 cm trough space is provided per pig for pigs over 40kg liveweight so that all pigs can feed at the same time without interference from others.

PG.FW.2.b

Where pigs are fed ad-lib sufficient feeder space is provided such that there is no evidence of competition at the feeder, e.g. injurious behaviour.



PG.FW.2.1

Standards

Feeders and drinkers must be checked daily to ensure they are working and clean. (Revised)



PG.FW.3 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.FW.3.a

The following access to drinkers is provided:- For dry feeding systems- nipples/mini bowls: 1 per 15 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 10 pigs (restrict fed)- bowls*: 1 per 30 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 20 pigs (restrict fed)- For wet and dry feeding systems- a total of at least 1 drinker point per 15 pigs- of which at least 1 drinker point per 30 pigs is provided as a separate water source from the wet and dry feeder- For wet feeding systems- in addition to the water provided in the wet feed, at least 1 drinker point per 30 pigs is provided as a separate water source from the wet feeder- For water troughs, the length of the trough exceeds the following- pigs 35kg: 1.2cm per pig

PG.FW.3.b

Flow rate is adequate and water pressure is appropriate for the class of pig.

PG.FW.3.c

Troughs/drinkers are suitably located and at an appropriate height for the class of pig.

PG.FW.3.d

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



PG.FW.3.1

Standards

All pigs over 2 weeks of age must have permanent access to water.

How you will be measured

PG.FW.3.1.a

On outdoor units where water is not provided in the farrowing arc, a documented plan is in place detailing how water will be provided on occasions when the sow's milk may not satisfy unweaned piglets' water requirements, e.g. hot weather or sow/piglet illness.



Documented Water Provision Plan for outdoor piglets



PG.FW.3.2

Standards

Water quality must be appropriate. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FW.3.2.a

If using non-mains water, the water is independently tested annually as close to the source as possible for total viable count (TVC) and coliform levels.

PG.FW.3.2.b

Where a water test indicates:- coliform levels are >100 colony-forming units (CFU) per 100ml- TVC levels are >1000 CFU per ml there is evidence of action taken to investigate and address bacterial contamination



Non-mains water test results



PG.FW.4 Key

Standards

Feed must be suitable.

How you will be measured

PG.FW.4.a

Feed is not stale or contaminated.

PG.FW.4.b

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

PG.FW.4.c

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

PG.FW.4.d

Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used.



PG.FW.4.1

Standards

Only animal products permitted by the Scheme are fed to pigs. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FW.4.1.a

If feeding fishmeal on a farm where ruminants are also present, or you are making feed with fishmeal, you are authorised/registered with Defra/DAERA.

PG.FW.4.1.b

Blood products and pig-derived nutritional products are not used.



Defra/DAERA registration for fishmeal



PG.FW.4.2

Standards

Only permitted former foodstuffs may be fed to pigs. Catering waste must not be used for pig feed.

(Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FW.4.2.a

Farms feeding unprocessed milk or milk products (unless produced from animals on the same farm) are registered on the national milk register (England and Wales only). Farms feeding unprocessed milk sourced from another farm have authorisation from DAERA (Northern Ireland only).



Milk registration.



PG.FW.4.3

Standards

Diets must not exceed maximum permitted levels of copper.

How you will be measured

PG.FW.4.3.a

Maximum permitted levels of total copper per kg feed is as follows:– for piglets up to 4 weeks post-weaning: 150 mg– for pigs between 5 and 8 weeks post-weaning: 100 mg– for all other pigs: 25 mg



PG.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

PG.FW.5.a

Compounds and blended feed are UFAS, or equivalent.

PG.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.

PG.FW.5.c

Straights are assured under UFAS, FEMAS or equivalent; or sourced from a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport.

PG.FW.5.d

Vegetables and fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing are sourced from a farm that is a member of a fresh produce assurance scheme (including when sourced via a third party).

PG.FW.5.e

Processed food by-products are assured under UFAS, FEMAS or equivalent.

PG.FW.5.f

The following feed materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration:- farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus- hay and/or straw supplied by forage merchants- vegetables and fruit not covered by an assurance scheme (e.g. fodder beets) and have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing



Warranty declaration



PG.FW.6

Standards

Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept.

How you will be measured

PG.FW.6.a

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

PG.FW.6.b

Records are kept for 2 years.



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



PG.FW.7

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.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.

PG.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



PG.FW.8

Standards

When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept.

How you will be measured

PG.FW.8.a

For dry-feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) or samples of finished feed mix are kept.

PG.FW.8.b

For wet feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept.

PG.FW.8.c

Samples are kept for a minimum of 6 months after last use.

PG.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



PG.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

PG.FW.9.a

The site has Local Authority Approval.

PG.FW.9.b

There is a HACCP system in place.

PG.FW.9.c

There is a Quality Control Plan in place.

PG.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



PG.FW.10

Standards

Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified.

How you will be measured

PG.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



PG.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

PG.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.





Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.FW.12.a

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

PG.FW.12.b

If feed hoppers are accessible to birds (indoor and outdoor) measures are in place to minimise contamination of feed stored in the hopper (not the trough/pan itself), e.g. hopper covers.

PG.FW.12.c

Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof.

PG.FW.12.d

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

PG.FW.12.e

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

Where to find help



- AHDB guidance on body condition scoring sows: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/body-condition-scoring-sows>
- AHDB water guidance for pig farmers: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/water-guidance-for-pig-farmers>
- Animal Feed legislation (FSA): <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/animal-feed-legislation>
- Government guidance on supplying and using animal by-products as farm animal feed: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/supplying-and-using-animal-by-products-as-farm-animal-feed>
- AIC Checker to check the assurance status of your feed supplier: <https://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/home/>
- FSA guidance for farmers producing animal feed or mixing with additives and pre-mixtures: <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/farmers-producing-animal-feed>
- NAAC list of Assured Land-Based Contractors (Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing): <https://www.naac.co.uk/listofalbc/>
- 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>



PG.AH.1 Key

Standards

A Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.AH.1.a

The plan is unit specific.

PG.AH.1.b

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

PG.AH.1.c

Reviewed at least quarterly by the designated vet (or another vet from the same practice) to ensure it is up to date.

PG.AH.1.d

Contains a Salmonella control plan.

PG.AH.1.e

Details the husbandry procedures performed on the unit.

PG.AH.1.f

Contains an action plan for dealing with vice (tail biting, ear biting, flank biting), which details:- treatment and management of injured pigs- short-term measures to be taken to limit further injurious behaviour

PG.AH.1.g

Contains a policy for treating and managing shoulder sores (indoor breeding units only).

PG.AH.1.h

Details recommendations arising from Real Welfare assessments (where carried out).

PG.AH.1.i

The VHP is being followed.



Veterinary Health Plan
(review date signed by vet)



PG.AH.2

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AH.2.a

Records of breeding and/or rearing herd performance are kept.

PG.AH.2.b

Incidents of tail biting and possible causes are recorded.

PG.AH.2.c

Incidents of facial scarring/udder damage are recorded.

PG.AH.2.d

Mortality records for breeding and post-weaning growing stock are kept, detailing:- date- pig type- identity/location (e.g. sow number; e.g. house A pen 5)- dead or euthanased- suspected reason

PG.AH.2.e

Mortality records for suckling pigs include summary of daily deaths only.

PG.AH.2.f

Overall mortality figures are recorded including (where relevant):- pre-weaning mortality- sow and gilt mortality- rearing/finishing mortality

PG.AH.2.g

Records include slaughterhouse data regarding:- dead-on-arrivals- condemnations- tail damage (where reported)

PG.AH.2.h

Health and performance records are kept for at least 2 years.



- Performance records
- Tail bite records
- Facial scarring/udder damage records
- Mortality records



PG.AH.3

Standards

Health and performance records must be regularly reviewed. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.3.a

Records are reviewed by the producer at least quarterly.



PG.AH.3.1

Standards

It is recommended to participate in a scheme that monitors and reports carcase conditions, e.g. AHDB Pig Health Scheme. (New)



PG.AH.5

Standards

The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.5.a

All stock is inspected at least once a day.



PG.AH.5.1

Standards

Actions must be taken to rectify all issues raised by vets in Quarterly Veterinary Reports (QVR).

How you will be measured

PG.AH.5.1.a

Evidence that action has been taken to address any issues identified or recommendations made.



QVRs for previous 4 quarters



PG.AH.6 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AH.6.a

Pigs are handled and moved calmly without excessive force.

PG.AH.6.b

No goads in use or present on farm.

PG.AH.6.c

Movement boards are only used to encourage pigs in the right direction and for blocking gaps.

PG.AH.6.d

Attempts to move pigs should only be made when there is a clear area for them to move into.



PG.AH.7

Standards

There must be a designated person who has oversight of animal welfare on the unit. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.7.a

Person is named in the VHP.

PG.AH.7.b

Person oversees compliance with Scheme requirements and best practice in relation to:- husbandry procedures- handling and moving of pigs- identification and management of sick and injured pigs- euthanasia



VHP



PG.AH.7.1

Standards

A copy of the relevant government Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs must be available to all persons involved in the care and management of the pigs.



Hard or electronic copy of relevant Code of Practice



PG.AH.8 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AH.8.a

There is evidence of systems in place to ensure sick and injured livestock are identified and managed appropriately. Where required they are promptly treated and/or moved to segregation facilities or humanely euthanased.



PG.AH.8.1

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AH.8.1.a

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

PG.AH.8.1.b

Unless passageways are adapted to become a non-thoroughfare and to meet Scheme standards, they may only ever be used as a short-term isolation facility for up to 1 hour.

PG.AH.8.1.c

Lame pigs that have been segregated from the main pen and pigs with a traumatic injury have bedding or some other form of cushioning to prevent slipping and pressure sores.



PG.AH.8.2

Standards

Pigs with shoulder sores must be identified and managed.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.8.2.a

Managed in accordance with the shoulder sore policy in the VHP.



PG.AH.8.3

Standards

Issues with vice (tail biting, ear biting, flank biting) must be identified and managed.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.8.3.a

Managed in accordance with the vice action plan in the VHP.

Standards

Persons conducting euthanasia of livestock must be trained and deemed competent. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.a

Training covers the following learning outcomes:- the recommendations of the latest version of the PVS Casualty Pig- the handling and restraint of pigs before they are euthanised- the acceptable methods of emergency euthanasia of pigs of different sizes- the parameters for the different methods (e.g. position of shot)- the signs of an effective stun/kill and what to do if the method is ineffective- maintenance of equipment- emergency procedures

PG.AH.9.b

Training in euthanasia includes theory and practical elements and can be delivered by:- experienced vet registered with the RT Scheme- Humane Slaughter Association On-Farm Killing or Slaughter of Red Meat Animals – Theory course (supplemented with supervised practical training)

PG.AH.9.c

Whilst persons are being trained they are always under direct supervision when undertaking euthanasia, of either a vet or a suitable trained and competent person as signed off by a vet.

PG.AH.9.d

Competence is assessed and signed off by an experienced vet registered with the RT Scheme.

PG.AH.9.e

Competence of all persons that carry out euthanasia is reassessed by the vet at least every 2 years and documented in training records.



- Record of training documented in training records
 - List of those deemed competent in VHP/Euthanasia Policy
 - Record of reassessment of competency in training records
-



PG.AH.9.1

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.1.a

Policy includes:- methods used for all classes of pigs- names of persons signed off as competent in each method (may be listed separately in VHP)- details of checks for effectiveness of euthanasia- actions to be taken in the event of an ineffective kill- contingency procedures in the event of equipment failure or unavailability of a trained and competent person

PG.AH.9.1.b

Only legally permitted methods are used.

PG.AH.9.1.c

Policy is signed by:- the designated person responsible for animal welfare to confirm understanding- the farm's designated vet to confirm it is appropriate

PG.AH.9.1.d

Policy is followed.



Euthanasia Policy



PG.AH.9.2

Standards

All persons that euthanase pigs must be familiar with the content of the latest version of the Pig Veterinary Society Casualty Pig document. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.2.a

Document is signed by all to confirm understanding.



PVS Casualty Pig



PG.AH.9.3

Standards

Where a mechanical device is used for piglet euthanasia it must be appropriate and used humanely. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.3.a

Only devices delivering a minimum of 27.7 joules (J) energy (as described in manufacturer's specification) are used.

PG.AH.9.3.b

Piglets are restrained appropriately, as described by the manufacturer, to ensure maximum energy transfer.



PG.AH.9.4

Standards

Steps must be taken to carry out euthanasia of pigs in a location that avoids unnecessary suffering of the animal and distress to potential onlookers. **(New)**



PG.AH.9.5

Standards

Checks must be made to ensure method of euthanasia is effective. **(New)**

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.5.a

Checks are carried out immediately after euthanasia to ensure no signs of life.



PG.AH.9.6

Standards

A person with training and competence in relevant methods of euthanasia must be present on the unit or able to attend within 60 minutes.



PG.AH.9.7

Standards

A Welfare at the Time of Killing (WATOK) licence must be held where required.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.9.7.a

Outside contractors who carry out euthanasia on the unit (excluding vets) hold a WATOK licence.



WATOK licence or written confirmation that a licence is held



PG.AH.10

Standards

The unit must retain the services of a designated veterinary surgeon that has overall responsibility for the veterinary care of the pigs. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.AH.10.a

Only vets registered with Red Tractor Assurance and with current Pig Veterinary Society membership can assess farms against relevant aspects of these Standards.



PG.AH.10.1 Key

Standards

The designated vet (or nominated vet from the same practice) undertakes quarterly visits to the unit. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.10.1.a

A Quarterly Veterinary Report (QVR) is completed by the vet for each visit and submitted to the farm's Certification Body.

PG.AH.10.1.b

Quarterly vet visits are never more than 20 weeks apart.



QVRs for previous four quarters available at audit



PG.AH.11 Key

Standards

Real Welfare assessments are carried out on all units rearing pigs greater than 50kg. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.11.a

Assessments are carried out in line with the AHDB Pork protocol, including the appropriate sample size.

PG.AH.11.b

Only vets that have undertaken AHDB Pork Real Welfare training, including refresher training when required, can carry out Real Welfare assessments.



QVRs for previous four quarters



PG.AH.12 Key

Standards

Pigs must have permanent access to environmental enrichment in order to satisfy their investigation and manipulation behavioural requirements. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AH.12.a

All pigs, including sows and piglets in farrowing pens, dry sows and boars, have access to enrichment.

PG.AH.12.b

Enrichment is permanently available.

PG.AH.12.c

Enrichment classed as 'optimal' may be used alone, while 'suboptimal' enrichment is used in combination with additional different enrichment from any category.

PG.AH.12.d

The following 'marginal interest' objects are only permissible when 'optimal' or 'suboptimal' enrichment objects/materials are also provided:- chains- ball/footballs - hard plastic- soft plastic piping- rubber

PG.AH.12.e

Pig interaction with environmental enrichment is not compromised by the amount provided, positioning, or size.

PG.AH.12.f

Enrichment is not hazardous to pigs and root vegetables and other feed materials provided as enrichment are sourced in accordance with Scheme feed standards. Mushroom compost, peat and recycled manure solids ("green bedding") are not permitted.

PG.AH.12.g

Enrichment is not heavily soiled.



PG.AH.13

Standards

Piglets may only be weaned from the sow at an age less than 28 days under certain circumstances.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.13.a

Piglets may be weaned up to 7 days earlier if moved into specialised housing which:- has been emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected - is separate from housing where sows are kept

PG.AH.13.b

Removal of piglets from a sow at an age earlier than 21 days is only permitted if the health and welfare of the piglets or dam would otherwise be adversely affected.



Standards

Supplementary rearing accommodation (“rescue decks”) must be managed appropriately.

How you will be measured

PG.AH.14.a

Declaration to this effect signed by the vet on the QVRs.



QVRs for previous four quarters

Where to find help



- DEFRA Code of Practice for the welfare of pigs:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pigs-on-farm-welfare>
- AHDB Pig Health Scheme: <https://ahdb.org.uk/pig-health-scheme>
- AHDB guidance on moving and handling pigs: <https://ahdb.org.uk/moving-and-handling-pigs>
- Pig Veterinary Society resources including PVS Casualty Pig:
https://www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/media_categories/view/13/page:2
- Humane Slaughter Association guidance and services
 - <https://www.hsa.org.uk/training-education/training-education> (training)
 - <https://www.hsa.org.uk/downloads/on-farm-killing-of-new-born-livestock-november-2020.pdf> (on-farm human killing of neonate pigs)
 - <https://www.hsa.org.uk/downloads/publications/emergencyslaughterdownload-updated-2020.pdf> (emergency killing)
- To check PVS membership status of vets visit: <https://www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/membership-checker>
- AHDB Real Welfare scheme for monitoring welfare outcomes: <https://ahdb.org.uk/real-welfare>
- AHDB guidance on environmental enrichment for pigs: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/environmental-enrichment-for-pigs>
- AHDB guidance on weaning and small pig management: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/weaning-and-small-pig-management>

AIM: BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (PG)



PG.BI.1 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.BI.1.a

Policy is specific to the farm.

PG.BI.1.b

Policy details control measures to minimise the spread of disease on farm and between farms, including risks from:- incoming stock- equipment- vehicles- visitors

PG.BI.1.c

The policy is being implemented.



Biosecurity Policy



PG.BI.2

Standards

Access to pig areas must be controlled as much as reasonably possible and visitor records must be kept. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.BI.2.a

A record is kept of all visitors (including vets and fieldstaff), detailing:- date- name- organisation- purpose of visit- date of last contact with pigs- confirmation of no vomiting, diarrhoea or flu-like symptoms in the last 24 hours

PG.BI.2.b

Any person that poses a significant risk to the health and welfare of the pigs is refused entry.



Visitor record



PG.BI.3

Standards

The biosecure areas on the farm must be defined. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.BI.3.a

Biosecure areas indicated on farm map(s).

PG.BI.3.b

There is an overall site biosecure area and within that there are specific biosecure areas including, but not limited to, each pig area, feed stores.

PG.BI.3.c

There are visible markers at vehicle entry points into biosecure areas.



Farm map(s) indicating biosecure areas



PG.BI.4

Standards

It is recommended that vehicles collecting and delivering livestock do not enter the site biosecure area. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.BI.4.a

It is recommended that livestock collection/delivery is done at the perimeter of the site biosecure area, on sites where breeding stock are present and/or finishers are not collected on an All-In-All-Out basis.



PG.BI.4.1

Standards

Fallen stock collection vehicles must not enter the site biosecure area. (New)



PG.BI.5

Standards

On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must be wearing clean footwear and clean clothing.

How you will be measured

PG.BI.5.a

Staff clothing and/or overalls are not excessively soiled.

PG.BI.5.b

Visitors are provided with farm-dedicated clothing/overalls, or new disposable overalls, and footwear or new robust overshoes.



Standards

Hand cleanliness is maintained. (Upgraded)

How you will be measured

PG.BI.7.a

Means to clean and disinfect hands are available.

PG.BI.7.b

Hands are washed or sanitised prior to starting work, after handling deadstock, before and after meals and after visits to the toilet.



Standards

General site biosecurity measures are in place.

How you will be measured

PG.BI.9.a

Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms are kept clean and tidy.

PG.BI.9.b

There is no smoking or consumption of food within pig areas.

PG.BI.9.c

Pigmeat products are not brought into the overall site biosecure area.

Standards

All units must be a member of the AHDB Significant Diseases Charter or Scottish Pig Health Charter and report in line with the Terms and Conditions. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.BI.11.a

Evidence that the site is signed up to the Charter.

PG.BI.11.b

Vet declaration on QVRs confirms diseases have been reported in line with the T&Cs of the Charter.



- Site status on PigHub
 - QVRs for previous four quarters
-

Where to find help



- AHDB guidance on biosecurity on pig farms: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/biosecurity-on-pig-farms>
 - AHDB Significant Diseases Charter: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/significant-diseases-charter>
-

AIM: ANIMAL MEDICINES (PG)



PG.AM.1 Key

Standards

Only authorised veterinary medicines are used.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.1.a

POM-V products are prescribed by a vet.

PG.AM.1.b

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



PG.AM.2 Key

Standards

Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AM.2.a

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

PG.AM.2.b

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

PG.AM.2.c

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



PG.AM.3

Standards

Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.3.a

Persons that inject pigs are deemed competent by a vet.



List of those deemed competent in VHP



PG.AM.3.1

Standards

At least one person who is responsible for overseeing use of medicines on the unit has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since January 2018. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.AM.3.1.a

Training course covers at least:- medicine types - antibiotic classes- medicine handling, administration & storage- recording requirements- avoiding residues- antimicrobial resistance- responsible use of antibiotics



- Certificate of competence/attendance
- Training records



PG.AM.4

Standards

Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.AM.4.a

Kept in a locked storage facility/room.

PG.AM.4.b

Stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

PG.AM.4.c

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

PG.AM.4.d

Medicines are not stored in the same refrigerator as food/drink.

PG.AM.4.e

Refrigerators are temperature checked at least weekly, whenever medicines are stored in them

PG.AM.4.f

Refrigerator temperature is within appropriate range for the products stored within.



- Refrigerator temperature records



PG.AM.5

Standards

Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.5.a

Records detail:- identity of medicine- quantity- date of purchase- supplier name & address - batch number(s) and assigned bottle number if using for administration records- expiry date(s)

PG.AM.5.b

Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years.

PG.AM.5.c

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



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



PG.AM.6 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AM.6.a

Records detail:- identity of medicine- date of administration- quantity administered- length of withdrawal period for meat- 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 becomes fit for human consumption- name of person administering medicine- reason for treatment

PG.AM.6.b

Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years.



- Medicine administration records



PG.AM.7

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.AM.7.a

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

PG.AM.7.b

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

PG.AM.7.c

Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing:- identity of medicine- batch/bottle number- quantity- date of disposal- route of disposal

PG.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.

PG.AM.7.e

Unused AI packs, which contain antibiotics, are disposed of as pharmacy waste not in the general waste.



- Medicine disposal records
- Waste transfer note/receipt



PG.AM.8 Key

Standards

Total antibiotics* used must be collated and uploaded onto AHDB Pork's electronic medicine book (eMB).

How you will be measured

PG.AM.8.a

Data is uploaded on a quarterly basis, within 6 weeks from the last day of each quarter.



- Previous four eMB reports



PG.AM.8.1

Standards

Collated antibiotic data must be reviewed at least annually with the designated vet. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.AM.8.1.a

As part of the review the vet makes recommendations for alternative disease prevention and control measures to minimise prophylactic use of antibiotics, where possible.



Record of review



PG.AM.8.2

Standards

Persistent high users of antibiotics* must develop and implement an Antibiotic Reduction Plan, in conjunction with their designated vet. **(New)***as defined, and kept under review, by the Pig Health and Welfare Council; indicated on the most recent eMB report.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.8.2.a

The Pig Health and Welfare Council's template Antibiotic Reduction Plan is used to outline actions and monitor progress.

PG.AM.8.2.b

Antibiotic Reduction Plan outlines actions to be taken to reduce antibiotic use, with clear timescales for delivery.

PG.AM.8.2.c

Antibiotic Reduction Plan is being implemented, as indicated by vet on the QVR.



- Antibiotic Reduction Plan
- Previous four QVRs



PG.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

PG.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



PG.AM.9.1

Standards

The vet must at all times prescribe antibiotics in accordance with the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS) Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials, which reflect RUMA guidelines.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.9.1.a

Declaration to this effect signed by the vet on the previous four QVRs.



QVRs



PG.AM.9.2

Standards

The producer must take ultimate responsibility for all antibiotic use on the unit.

How you will be measured

PG.AM.9.2.a

Declaration to this effect signed by the producer on the previous four QVRs.



QVRs



PG.AM.10 Key

Standards

Systems must be in place to ensure livestock receiving veterinary medicines are not presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.AM.10.a

Treated livestock are identifiable for the entire withdrawal period.

PG.AM.10.b

Prescribed withdrawal periods are complied with.





Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.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

PG.AM.11.b

Broken needle policy is followed.

PG.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



- NOAH Compendium of authorised veterinary medicine datasheets: <https://www.noahcompendium.co.uk/>
- Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture (RUMA) Alliance: <https://www.ruma.org.uk/>
- Pig Health & Welfare Council practical guide to responsible use of antibiotics on pig farms: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/phwc-antimicrobial-usage>
- eMB electronic medicine book for pigs: <https://emb-pigs.ahdb.org.uk/>
- PVS Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials: <https://www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/resources/pvs-documents>
- European Medicines Agency categorisation of antibiotics used in animals: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/report/infographic-categorisation-antibiotics-use-animals-prudent-responsible-use_en.pdf

AIM: FALLEN STOCK (PG)



PG.FS.1

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.FS.1.a

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



PG.FS.2 Key

Standards

Fallen stock must be stored securely and in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination.

(Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.FS.2.a

Fallen stock is stored in a manner that prevents access by vermin and other animals and ensures any effluent is contained.

PG.FS.2.b

Containers are used to store fallen stock and containers are locked unless empty.

PG.FS.2.c

Where it is not possible to store fallen adult breeding stock in a container a dedicated area within a building, locked when unattended, may be used.

PG.FS.2.d

Where an incinerator is used as storage, additional storage facilities are available for when the incinerator is running and/or malfunctional.



PG.FS.2.1

Standards

It is recommended that fallen stock are marked with indelible dye when placed into fallen stock storage. (New)



Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.FS.3.a

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

PG.FS.3.b

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

PG.FS.3.c

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

PG.FS.3.d

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

PG.FS.3.e

Incinerator is serviced annually by manufacturer or competent person and written confirmation is provided to show incinerator continues to operate in accordance with manufacturer's standards.

PG.FS.3.f

Ash from incinerator is disposed of by mixing with manure and spreading on agricultural land and is covered by an exemption from the Environment Agency.

PG.FS.3.g

Collection records are kept for 2 years.



- APHA/DAERA Incinerator Approval
- Incinerator service report
- Collection records

Where to find help



- Government guidance on fallen stock and safe disposal of dead animals:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/fallen-stock>
 - National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo) collection and disposal service for farmers:
<http://www.nfSCO.co.uk/>
 - AHDB guidance on disposal of fallen stock: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/disposal-of-fallen-livestock>
 - Government guidance on incineration of animal by-products:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site>
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AIM: LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (PG)



PG.LT.1 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.LT.1.a

Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position.

PG.LT.1.b

Non-slip flooring.

PG.LT.1.c

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

PG.LT.1.d

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

PG.LT.1.e

Adequate ventilation.

PG.LT.1.f

Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned.

PG.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.

PG.LT.1.h

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

PG.LT.1.i

Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping.

PG.LT.1.j

The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 20°.

PG.LT.1.k

Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather.

PG.LT.1.m

Lighting (either fixed or portable) is available for inspection of livestock.



PG.LT.2

Standards

Pigs are provided with bedding during transport.



PG.LT.3

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.LT.3.a

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

PG.LT.3.b

There is sufficient space for pigs to be able to lie down and stand up.

PG.LT.3.c

Loading density for pigs of approximately 100 kg in weight does not exceed 235 kg/m².



PG.LT.4 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.LT.4.a

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

PG.LT.4.b

The following livestock are not transported:- sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering- heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment- females who have given birth during the last 7 days - piglets less than 3 weeks old



PG.LT.4.1

Standards

Journey times (from time of first pig being loaded, to last pig being unloaded) must be kept to a minimum.

How you will be measured

PG.LT.4.1.a

Piglets less than 10 kg are not transported for more than 8 hours.



PG.LT.5

Standards

Livestock transported by a trained and competent person.

How you will be measured

PG.LT.5.a

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

PG.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



PG.LT.6

Standards

Emergency plans and facilities must be in place.

How you will be measured

PG.LT.6.a

Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers.

PG.LT.6.b

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



Contingency plan



PG.LT.7

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.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



Standards

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

 Vehicle approval certificate



Standards

Vehicles used to transport pigs must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with Defra-approved disinfectants. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.LT.9.a

Vehicles are cleansed and disinfected before leaving the site, after each delivery, where pigs are delivered to an assured market, collection centre or abattoir.

PG.LT.9.b

Vehicles are cleansed and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery, where pigs are delivered to farms, shows or other non-assured sites with no effective wash facilities. Where repeat journeys are made between the same two points in a single day, cleansing and disinfection is carried out before the first journey and within 24 hours of the last delivery.

PG.LT.9.c

Only disinfectants approved by Defra/DAERA are used, applied at the approved dilution rates for General Orders,

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: OUTDOOR PIGS (PG)



PG.OP.1

Standards

Appropriate accommodation must be available to pigs. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.OP.1.a

Pigs have access to a warm, dry, draught-free lying area.

PG.OP.1.b

Covered shelter is available to pigs to protect from weather.



PG.OP.2

Standards

Bedding material must be provided within accommodation to provide thermal comfort.



PG.OP.3

Standards

Stocking density for breeding animals must not exceed 30 adult pigs per hectare.

How you will be measured

PG.OP.3.a

Available paddock space is sufficient.



PG.OP.4

Standards

A training area must be used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences.



PG.OP.5

Standards

Facilities must be provided during warm weather to allow pigs to keep cool and minimise risk of sunburn.



PG.OP.6

Standards

Sows must be farrowed in appropriate farrowing accommodation. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.OP.6.a

Accommodation has features that enable a comfortable temperature to be maintained.

PG.OP.6.b

Sited on level ground (not excessively sloped or very uneven).



PG.OP.7

Standards

Fenders or similar are used to prevent very young piglets from straying. (Upgraded)



PG.OP.8

Standards

Measures must be in place to minimise disease transmission between batches.

How you will be measured

PG.OP.8.a

Farrowing arcs, tents, kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved* to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch.*unless sited on a concrete base.

PG.OP.8.b

After weaning, used bedding from farrowing accommodation is removed/destroyed.



PG.OP.9

Standards

Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) which pigs may access must be controlled.



PG.OP.10

Standards

A documented Wild Animal* Control Plan is implemented to minimise wild animal access to pigs.

(New)

How you will be measured

PG.OP.10.a

A plan is in place outlining the measures to be taken.

PG.OP.10.b

The plan is being implemented.



Wild Animal Control Plan



PG.OP.11

Standards

Where pigs are held in a collection area prior to transport it is managed appropriately. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.OP.11.a

Pigs have access to water.

PG.OP.11.b

Operated on an 'All In All Out' basis, cleaned and rested between batches.

Where to find help



- AHDB guidance on farrowing environment: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/outdoor-farrowing-environment> (outdoor)
 - AHDB factsheets on heat stress: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/heat-stress-outdoor-herds> (outdoor herds)
 - AHDB guidance on protecting your outdoor pig unit from predators: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/protecting-your-outdoor-pig-unit-from-predators>
 - AHDB guidance on trichinella including testing requirements, controlled housing conditions and risks: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/trichinella-in-pig-herds>
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PG.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

PG.PL.1.a

Nobody starts work without an induction, covering at least the following:- an explanation of the tasks they will undertake- Health & Safety information- reporting lines

PG.PL.1.b

All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock have knowledge and skills in animal husbandry.



PG.PL.1.1

Standards

All persons involved in the care of pigs on the unit have completed all available mandatory modules on the UK Pig Industry Training platform. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.PL.1.1.a

Each person has completed the relevant* available modules within 3 months of their launch.

PG.PL.1.1.b

New persons on the unit undertake all available modules within 3 months of starting.



- Certificate(s) of completion
- Training records



PG.PL.2

Standards

Records of training must be kept.

How you will be measured

PG.PL.2.a

A training record is available for all, including:- name- details of training- date of training- who provided the training (in-house or external)

PG.PL.2.b

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

PG.PL.2.c

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



Training record (paper-based or online, e.g. PigPro)



PG.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

PG.PL.3.a

Documented annual performance reviews of work undertaken and ability to carry out required roles

PG.PL.3.b

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



- Annual performance review
- Training records



PG.PL.4

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.PL.4.a

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

PG.PL.4.b

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

PG.PL.4.c

The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent.

PG.PL.4.d

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

PG.PL.4.e

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

PG.PL.4.f

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



- Evidence of GLAA licence
- Service Level Agreement

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.PL.5.a

Health & Safety Policy in place.

PG.PL.5.b

Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers.

PG.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



- AHDB Pig Pro online training recording system: <https://pigpro.ahdb.org.uk/>
- AHDB advice on holding effective staff appraisals and useful templates: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/effective-staff-appraisals>
- Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) advice for labour users and details of how to check the licence status of a labour provider: <https://www.gla.gov.uk/i-am-a/i-use-workers/>
- Association of Labour Providers: <https://labourproviders.org.uk/>
- Stronger Together: <https://www.stronger2gether.org/>
- 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>
- How to write your Health & Safety Policy (including link to example template): <https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/policy/how-to-write-your-policy.htm>
- Farmwise – your essential guide to health and safety in agriculture <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg270.htm>

AIM: HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (PG)



PG.HP.1

Standards

Husbandry procedures must be carried out appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.1.a

Ear tagging/notching, slapmarking, tattooing and tusk trimming are only performed by demonstrably competent persons.

PG.HP.1.b

Records are kept of the persons who perform specific husbandry procedures.

PG.HP.1.c

Only husbandry procedures detailed in the VHP are carried out .

PG.HP.1.d

Procedures other than those specifically listed in the Red Tractor Pigs Scheme* are only carried out under veterinary direction, details of which are outlined in the VHP.

PG.HP.1.e

Multiple notching is only carried out as a last resort in pedigree breeding where pig colouring prevents the use of tattooing. Otherwise, only a single ear notch is permitted (1 notch in 1 ear).

PG.HP.1.f

Ear notching is only carried out on pigs up to 7 days of age.



- Record(s) of persons that perform husbandry procedures
- VHP



PG.HP.2 Key

Standards

Surgical castration is not permitted. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.2.a

Use of immunological products that temporarily suppress testicular function is permitted, but only upon receipt of permission in writing from the member's processor customers.



Processor permission



PG.HP.3

Standards

Where tail docking is carried out, there must be documented evidence in place to justify the need.

(Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.3.a

Tail docking is only carried out as a last resort under written veterinary approval, given on at least a quarterly basis via the QVR.

PG.HP.3.b

Veterinary approval for tail docking is supported by a written review, conducted on a quarterly basis, taking into account:- farm-specific risks- measures undertaken to minimise risk of biting (other than docking)- records of tail biting (may be documented separately)



- QVRs
- Documented veterinary review of risk of tail biting and need for docking



PG.HP.3.1 Key

Standards

Measures must be in place on all units to minimise risk of tail biting and avoid the need for tail docking. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.3.1.a

A risk assessment is carried out to identify farm-specific risk factors for tail biting on the unit.

PG.HP.3.1.b

Risk assessment is carried out at least annually.

PG.HP.3.1.c

Where tail-docked pigs are being reared an action plan outlining measures to be implemented to minimise risk of tail biting and need for docking is in place, including timescales for implementation.

PG.HP.3.1.d

The action plan is being implemented.



- Documented risk assessment
- Documented action plan



PG.HP.3.2

Standards

Tail docking is carried out appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.3.2.a

Only persons deemed competent to by a vet perform tail docking, unless supervised by a trained and competent person.

PG.HP.3.2.b

Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old.

PG.HP.3.2.c

Tails are docked to a uniform length.

PG.HP.3.2.d

Equipment is cleaned and disinfected between each litter of pigs.

PG.HP.3.2.e

Equipment is different to that used to carry out teeth reduction.



List of those deemed competent in VHP



PG.HP.4

Standards

Routine teeth reduction is not permitted. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.4.a

Tooth reduction is only carried out as a last resort under written veterinary approval, given on at least a quarterly basis via the QVR.

PG.HP.4.b

Veterinary approval for tooth reduction is supported by a written review, conducted on a quarterly basis, taking into account:- records of facial scarring and udder damage (may be documented separately)



- QVRs
- Documented veterinary review justifying need for tooth reduction



PG.HP.4.1

Standards

Teeth reduction is carried out appropriately. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.4.1.a

Only persons deemed competent to by a vet perform teeth reduction, unless supervised by a trained and competent person.

PG.HP.4.1.b

Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old.

PG.HP.4.1.c

A smooth intact surface is left and the pulp cavity is not exposed.

PG.HP.4.1.d

Equipment is cleaned and disinfected between each litter of pigs.



List of those deemed competent in VHP



PG.HP.5

Standards

Nose ringing must only be carried out by demonstrably competent persons. (Revised)

How you will be measured

PG.HP.5.a

Only persons deemed competent to by a vet carry out nose-ringing, unless supervised by a trained and competent person.



List of those deemed competent in VHP



PG.HP.5.1

Standards

Nose-ringing may only be carried out in accordance with the Scheme requirements. **(Revised)**

How you will be measured

PG.HP.5.1.a

Only sows with access to paddocks (for all or some of the production cycle) may be ringed.

PG.HP.5.1.b

Only a single septum ring is permitted. Disc rings (also known as “clip” or “boss” rings) are not permitted.

PG.HP.5.1.c

Nose ringing is only carried out to prevent damage to paddocks and/or protect pig welfare.

Where to find help



- AHDB's Tail Biting WebHAT (Web-based Husbandry Advisory Tool) provides information about the key risks for tail biting and practical suggestions to help reduce them on farm. There are a range of templates available for recording risk factors, incidents of tail biting, early warning signs and likely causes <https://webhat.ahdb.org.uk/>
 - AHDB guidance on teeth reduction for piglets: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/teeth-reduction-for-piglets>
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PG.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

PG.EC.1.a

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

PG.EC.1.b

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

PG.EC.1.c

Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface.

PG.EC.1.d

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

PG.EC.1.e

Liquid feed is contained. Storage tanks, drums and containers are bunded or sited in such a way that any spillage is contained.



PG.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

PG.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

PG.EC.1.1.b

Manure heap (not including field heaps) effluent runoff does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land

PG.EC.1.1.c

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

PG.EC.1.1.d

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

PG.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)

PG.EC.1.1.f

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

PG.EC.1.1.g

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

PG.EC.1.1.h

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



Documented slurry storage requirement calculation



PG.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

PG.EC.1.2.a

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

PG.EC.1.2.b

Silos have an effluent collection system.

PG.EC.1.2.c

Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source.

PG.EC.1.2.d

Field silage effluent is contained.



PG.EC.1.3

Standards

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



PG.EC.2

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.EC.2.a

Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie.

PG.EC.2.b

The original label information is displayed.



PG.EC.4 Key

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.EC.4.a

Manufacturer's instructions are followed.

PG.EC.4.b

PPPs are approved for use.

PG.EC.4.c

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



PG.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

PG.EC.5.a

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

PG.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 unsuitable, such as bare soil, covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours.

PG.EC.5.c

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



PG.EC.6

Standards

PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators.

How you will be measured

PG.EC.6.a

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



NPTC/Lantra certificates



PG.EC.7

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.EC.7.a

Frequency of testing is carried out as follows:- all new trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested by NPTC. Subsequent testing of trailed/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) are NSTS tested every 2 years. Handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually.

PG.EC.7.b

Equipment calibration occurs at least annually.



- NSTS Certificates
- Calibration records



PG.EC.8

Standards

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

How you will be measured

PG.EC.8.a

Records include:- field/area identifier- crop/variety- total area, where applicable- sowing or planting date, where applicable- application date- product name and active ingredient- rate of application- water volume- wind direction and speed- permissible harvest date, where applicable- name of sprayer operator

PG.EC.8.c

Records are kept for at least 3 years.



PPP application records



PG.EC.8.1

Standards

Where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed. (Upgraded)



IPM plan



PG.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

PG.EC.9.a

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

PG.EC.9.b

Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held.

PG.EC.9.c

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

PG.EC.9.d

MMP includes, at least:- Where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map)- Calculations of total manure produced by stock at legal application rate- Details of Total Spreadable Area available and outlets for any excess

PG.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)

PG.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.

PG.EC.9.g

Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme.

PG.EC.9.h

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

PG.EC.9.i

Applications are made in accordance with Appendix.



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



PG.EC.10

Standards

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



Calibration record



PG.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

PG.EC.11.a

Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier.

PG.EC.11.b

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

PG.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.

PG.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
-



Standards

Systems are in place to manage waste responsibly. (New)

How you will be measured

PG.EC.12.a

Opportunities are considered for:- reducing the production of waste - re-using waste- recycling waste, plastics in

Where to find help



- Protecting our Water, Soil and Air: A Code of Good Agricultural Practice: <https://www.gov.uk/government/p>
- HSE guidance on storing, transporting and using pesticides and other agrochemicals safely: <https://www.h>
- AHDB guidance on water regulations for pig farms: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/water-regulations>
- AHDB guidance on slurry storage: <https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/slurry-and-manure>
- Nutrient Management Guide (RB209) for making the most of organic materials and balancing the benefits environmental costs: <https://ahdb.org.uk/nutrient-management-guide-rb209>
- NFU and Voluntary Initiative template IPM plan: <https://ecommerce.nfuonline.com/home/ipm-plan/>
- City & Guilds Land Based Service pesticide application certificates of competence: <https://www.nptc.org.uk>
- National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS): <https://www.nsts.org.uk/>
- Pesticides Register of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Authorised Products: <https://secure.pesticides.go>
- GB authorised biocidal products (including rodenticides): <https://www.hse.gov.uk/biocides/uk-authorised-b>
- Public registers of waste carriers, brokers and dealers:
 - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers> (England)
 - <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/registered-waste-carriers-transporters> (Northern Ireland)
 - <https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers/> (Scotland)
 - <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-carriers-brokers-and-dealers-public-regis>
- Environment Agency resource efficiency and waste – key actions for farmers: <https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Pork/Documents/Key%20Actions%20for%20Farm>

