



# Downloaded Red Tractor Standards Manual

## Table Of Contents

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (TP)	4
ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (TP)	6
BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (TP)	12
DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (TP)	16
TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TP)	19
VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (TP)	20
JOURNEY LENGTH (TP)	24

# Livestock Transport

**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: STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (TP)



### TP.SC.1 Key

#### Standards

Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do

#### How you will be measured

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



### TP.SC.2

#### Standards

Systems must be in place to regularly review the performance and competence of staff

#### How you will be measured

- Performance and competence reviewed at least annually
- Systems include (but are not limited to):
  - staff appraisal
  - review of complaints and feedback from customers
  - review the cleanliness of vehicles
  - observation of staff by persons with management responsibility. Senior drivers/ managers accompany drivers on journeys and undertake a documented review of driving practices etc.

(NA to single driver, owner operated businesses)



Annual staff performance review



### TP.SC.3

#### Standards

Where a training need has been identified, relevant refresher training must be implemented

#### How you will be measured

- Training is given where a need has been identified as a result of:
  - the staff review, complaints and feedback
  - changes to legislation, CPC requirements, standards, business conditions and work instructions
  - change of vehicle, species carried



#### TP.SC.4

### Standards

Records of training must be kept

#### How you will be measured

- A training record is available for all staff, including:
    - name
    - start date
    - training given/ events attended/ experience
    - training dates, trainer details
    - certificates (or legible copies)
    - supervision, competence sign-off
  - Records kept for 2 years after staff member has left employment
  - Staff have signed their record
- 



Training record

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#### TP.SC.5

### Standards

Where occasional, single use or subcontracted drivers are used, an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided

#### How you will be measured

- Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis
  - Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent (in accordance with the Standard), suitably certificated and that a Gangmasters Licence is held by the labour provider (where applicable)
- 



Labour provider agreement

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## TP.AH.1 Key

### Standards

Livestock must be transported by demonstrably competent people

#### How you will be measured

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



Staff performance review, training records



## TP.AH.1.1

### Standards

Livestock must be transported by trained people

#### How you will be measured

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



Training records, certificates



## TP.AH.1.2

### Standards

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

### How you will be measured

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



Training record



## TP.AH.2 Key

### Standards

Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey

### How you will be measured

- The following livestock are not transported, (unless moving them will not cause additional suffering and it is either under the direction of a veterinary surgeon or for veterinary treatment):
  - sick or injured livestock
  - shorn sheep (with less than 7mm of staple growth) during extremely cold weather
  - heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed)
  - females who have given birth during the last 7 days
  - pigs of less than 3 weeks in age
  - newborns with unhealed navels
- The following livestock are transported on journeys outside of the times/ distances outlined below:
  - Calves less than 10 days – Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam
  - Calves less than 11-14 days – Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam
  - Lambs of less than 7 days – Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam
  - Pigs less than 10kg – Not transported more than 8 hours



## TP.AH.3 Key

### Standards

Livestock that become sick or injured during transport must be managed in a way that minimises suffering

### How you will be measured

- If identified at an abattoir or market, the animal is handled in accordance with the site's procedures
- Where the problem has been identified elsewhere, the animal is managed in accordance with the emergency plan. The severity and scale of the issue may require the involvement of a veterinary surgeon and/ or the emergency services



Emergency plan



#### TP.AH.4 Key

##### Standards

Livestock must be handled appropriately to their species behaviour

##### How you will be measured

- Livestock are handled in a quiet manner, without frightening, excitement, mistreatment or force
- Handlers do not:
  - strike or kick livestock
  - apply pressure to sensitive parts of the animal's body
  - lift or drag livestock by the head, ears, horns, legs, tail or fleece
  - rush livestock at loading or unloading
  - overturn livestock



#### TP.AH.4.1

##### Standards

Livestock must be moved in a manner that prevents the opportunity for pain, stress or injury to the animal

##### How you will be measured

- Livestock moved calmly by farmer and / or transporter driver
- Handling aids/ prompts used to move are restricted to:
  - Paddles, rattles, flags – used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock
  - Wooden sticks (cattle only), with no sharp points – used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock and not used to hit or prod an animal
  - Boards (pigs)



#### TP.AH.4.2

##### Standards

With the farmers permission and supervision, aids which administer electric shocks can be used on mature cattle, sows and boars refusing to move and becoming stressed / agitated after ALL other means have been exhausted.

##### How you will be measured

- Aids which administer electric shocks (goads) are only used where all other possible measures have been exhausted, these include :
  - Time and patience to allow the animals to move
  - Moving the animals one at a time or in smaller groups
  - Tempting the animals with straw or feed
  - Recruiting more people to assist
  - Altering the race leading to the tailboard to make access more obvious to the animals
  - Altering the lighting to avoid sudden changes from light to shade or vice versa
  - Turning the lorry's engine off
- Aids are only used by persons who have been trained in their use
- The aid is used on the muscles of the hindquarters and the shocks last no longer than 1 second and are adequately spaced There is room ahead for livestock to move into
- Goads are not used repeatedly if an animal refuses to move / fails to respond
- A record is held detailing the circumstances for the use and includes the farmers signature confirming their permission



Documented procedure for electric goads, documented record of farmer permission to use on mature pigs



#### TP.AH.5

##### Standards

Distressed livestock must be handled appropriately

##### How you will be measured

- Appropriate care is given to the animal i.e. segregation/ do not transport where necessary





## TP.AH.6 Key

### Standards

Loading procedures must ensure that livestock have sufficient space to prevent injury

#### How you will be measured

- Livestock are loaded onto decks of appropriate heights that allow them to stand comfortably without any part of their body touching and rubbing on the ceiling of the deck
- Livestock are not too tightly or too loosely stocked
  - stocking densities outlined in legislation are adhered to
  - adjustments to stocking density are made when required to allow for current weather conditions, journey duration, size and category of stock



## TP.AH.6.1

### Standards

The driver must have an understanding of the vehicles loading capacity to ensure the loading procedures are effectively implemented

#### How you will be measured

- The driver understands the maximum stocking capacity of the compartment and can calculate the stocking density based on the weight of the livestock
  - the driver can verbally explain the numbers of livestock of a given weight range/ category that a compartment could hold
  - the livestock keeper is asked to provide rough weights were necessary
- The driver understands any deck height limitations and which categories of stock may be affected



## TP.AH.7

### Standards

Livestock must be appropriately segregated during transport

#### How you will be measured

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



## TP.AH.8

### Standards

Transport conditions must be able to maintain livestock cleanliness

#### How you will be measured

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



## TP.AH.8.1

### Standards

It is recommended that a record is kept of the instances where livestock are dirty at loading



#### TP.AH.9

### Standards

Safe, suitable and legal bedding material is provided for calves, lambs and pigs

#### How you will be measured

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



#### TP.AH.9.1

### Standards

It is recommended that safe, suitable and legal bedding material is provided to all livestock during transport



#### TP.AH.10

### Standards

The business must maintain a record of all welfare incidents that occur during transport activities

#### How you will be measured

- **A welfare incident is defined as:**
  - where acute distress, injury or pain is caused to an animal, including where the unfit animal procedures/ emergency plan has been implemented
  - dead on arrivals
  - severe delays to a journey/ delays at unloading
  - a catastrophic or ongoing equipment failure (with the vehicle) which has an impact on animal welfare



Welfare incidents



#### TP.AH.10.1

### Standards

Each welfare incident must be investigated and appropriate corrective action implemented

#### How you will be measured

- **The root cause of each incident is determined**
- **Appropriate corrective action is implemented**
- **Where the incident cause is within the business's control (e.g. the cause is related to driving skills, handling skills) corrective action may include staff retraining, or in severe cases, dismissal**
- **Where the cause of the welfare incident is outside of the business's control, corrective action may include reporting the issue to relevant interested parties, including (but not limited to):**
  - the farmer, market or abattoir
  - relevant assurance scheme (if a reoccurring incident)
  - official veterinarian
  - Local Authority
  - equipment manufacturer



## TP.AH.10.2

### Standards

A record of the investigation, findings and any corrective action undertaken must be recorded

### How you will be measured

- **Record includes:**
    - ⌚ **who undertook the investigation**
    - ⌚ **findings, including the root cause**
    - ⌚ **details of any corrective action**
-



### TP.BI.1 Key

#### Standards

Biosecurity is upheld by demonstrably competent persons

#### How you will be measured

- Staff have understanding of the importance of biosecurity
- Relevant staff have understanding of:
  - biosecurity risks to different farms
  - what an effective cleanse and disinfection of a vehicle looks like



### TP.BI.1.1

#### Standards

The requirements of the Cleansing and Disinfection Order 2003 must be known by key staff

#### How you will be measured

- A copy (printed or electronic) is held in the business office
- Management and persons delivering training have an understanding in its requirements



Copy of C&D Order



### TP.BI.2 Key

#### Standards

Livestock transport vehicles must be effectively cleansed and disinfected after use

#### How you will be measured

- Where cattle and sheep are delivered to any site (including, markets, collection centres, abattoirs, farms or shows) they are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after each load, and within 24 hours of delivery or before the next load
  - except where the same vehicle is used to make repeat journeys between the same two sites on one day, where cleansing and disinfection is required within 24 hours of delivery of the last load of the day, or before the next load



### TP.BI.2.1

#### Standards

Livestock vehicles used to transport pigs must be cleansed and disinfected before leaving the site of unloading

#### How you will be measured

- Where pigs are delivered to a market, collection centre or abattoir, the vehicle is cleansed and disinfected after each delivery and before leaving the site
  - where pigs are delivered to farms, shows, or other sites without effective wash facilities, they are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after each load, and within 24 hours of delivery or before the next load



### TP.BI.3 Key

#### Standards

A vehicle wash facility must be available and useable during all times of the year that livestock vehicles are in use/ a system must be in place to effectively wash livestock vehicles within a timely manner

#### How you will be measured

- Facilities are available at either the hauliers yard, or an external wash facility
- Year-round operating businesses have access to wash facilities during normal winter and freezing conditions
- Facility available for use at all times or times known by drivers



### TP.BI.3.1

#### Standards

Suitable equipment to enable effective cleansing must be carried on each vehicle

#### How you will be measured

- Equipment may include, but is not limited to shovels, brushes, scrapers



### TP.BI.3.2

#### Standards

Where external wash facilities are used, a written agreement must be in place

#### How you will be measured

- The agreement outlines:
  - the times that the facility can be used
  - the disinfectant provided
  - the equipment provided



External facility agreement



### TP.BI.4

#### Standards

Records of cleansing and disinfection must be kept

#### How you will be measured

- Records for each vehicle kept (either centrally or on the vehicle)
- Record covers cleansing and disinfection in own facilities as well as in externally managed facilities (e.g. abattoirs)
- Records kept for 6 months



C&D records



### TP.BI.5

#### Standards

Work instructions provided to and understood by all staff who undertake cleansing and disinfection of vehicles

#### How you will be measured

- Work instruction details where, when and how to cleanse and disinfect vehicles
- The work instruction lists the circumstances in which dirty vehicles may be brought back to the business's own facilities



#### TP.BI.6

##### Standards

Vehicle wash facilities must be well-managed

##### How you will be measured

- Responsible person contactable during the hours the facility is open
- Bays are left clean and tidy after use
- There are systems in place to investigate issues raised by users



#### TP.BI.6.1

##### Standards

The wash facility must be designed and operated to allow effective cleansing of vehicles and avoidance of cross contamination

##### How you will be measured

- The area is:
  - on hard-standing (concrete, tarmac or similar)
  - well-drained, with a suitable gradient that allows water to drain out and away from the vehicle (note: a bund between the tailboard and wheels or similar system that delivers the same outcome is acceptable)
- The location of the facility poses no risk of cross contamination to livestock



#### TP.BI.6.1.1

##### Standards

For sites that receive deliveries of pigs, systems must be in place to prevent cross contamination between clean and dirty vehicles

##### How you will be measured

- Where multiple wash bays are in use, systems are in place to avoid cross contamination between dirty and clean vehicles by direct water spray e.g. use of bays separated by time, space or physical barriers The definition of separation by space allows for internal cleansing to be undertaken in a bay, in close proximity to another vehicle, but for the final, external cleanse and disinfection to be undertaken once the vehicle has pulled forward from the bay and there is space between it and other vehicles



#### TP.BI.6.2

##### Standards

Suitable, functioning equipment must be available for use at the vehicle wash facility

##### How you will be measured

- Equipment:
  - is dedicated to the wash facility
  - is useable in normal winter and freezing conditions, for the area
  - is suitable for the type of vehicles that come onto site (i.e. able to reach the top deck of a multi deck lorry as applicable)
  - is capable of providing sufficient volume or pressure of water to clean the vehicle
  - includes lighting that enables the exterior of the vehicle to be seen (if the facility is used in the dark)



#### TP.BI.6.3

##### Standards

An adequate supply of water must be available for use at the vehicle wash facility

##### How you will be measured

- Water is available, except in extreme weather conditions
- When a site is used in winter months, its water supply is protected/ useable in normal winter frosts



#### TP.BI.6.4

##### Standards

Suitable detergents and disinfectants must be available for use along with application equipment at the vehicle wash facility

##### How you will be measured

- Disinfectants used are relevant to the species, disease risk and movement license requirements
- Disinfectants are diluted in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and where applicable at General Orders Rates
- Chemical datasheets for disinfectants on-site are easily accessible to relevant staff



#### TP.BI.6.5

##### Standards

It is recommended that sufficient wash bays are provided

##### How you will be measured

- Sufficient for the number of vehicles that come onto the site, so that all vehicles can cleanse and disinfect onsite
- Sufficient to cope with peaks in demand



#### TP.BI.6.6

##### Standards

Wastes from the vehicle washing facility must be stored and disposed of appropriately

##### How you will be measured

- Dirty water is stored in a non-permeable store
- Bedding materials and manure are stored on a concrete (or similar surface that can be cleansed and disinfected) pending disposal. Run-off is controlled/ collected



#### TP.BI.6.7

##### Standards

Animal derived wastes must be disposed of appropriately

##### How you will be measured

- Wastes are disposed of:
  - via a licensed waste collector for destruction or treatment
  - where appropriate disposed to mains systems, or an Environment Agency (or equivalent) approved route
  - to land; where the land is under the members control:
    - livestock cannot access the land used for spreading waste
    - waste is not spread within 50 m of a watercourse
- Where the land is under a third parties control (i.e. a farmer) they are made aware of the biosecurity risks
- Disposal records (include method, dates, volume) kept



Waste disposal records

## AIM: DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (TP)



### TP.DP.1

#### Standards

The Transport Business must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Livestock Transport Standards available

#### How you will be measured

- Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards
- Relevant staff have access to the standards and have been trained in the requirements
- Standards have been communicated and understood



Copy of standards



### TP.DP.2 Key

#### Standards

The business must hold the relevant licences, authorisations and certificates as required by legislation for all livestock transport vehicles

#### How you will be measured

- Valid transporter authorisation, relevant to the journeys undertaken, held
  - a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours
  - a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours
- Approvals under the APHA (or equivalent in devolved regions) Vehicle Approval Scheme held for all transport vehicles used to transport livestock on journeys in excess of 8 hours
- Where vehicles with a gross plated weight of over 3500 kg are used, a valid goods vehicle operator's licence is held



Authorisations, approvals, licenses



### TP.DP.3

#### Standards

The business must communicate its relevant policies to customers, through documented Terms and Conditions or similar

#### How you will be measured

The Terms and Conditions are documented and as a minimum include the policies below:

- the business's policy on insuring livestock it transports i.e. Goods in Transit insurance. Where companies decide against taking out insurance cover for this, it is essential that customers are aware, to allow them to decide whether to take out relevant insurance cover
- the policy on accepting livestock to transport i.e. the fitness requirements, and the categories of animals that will not be transported
  - Conditions of Carriage, or other documents are acceptable, provided the policies above are specifically documented
  - Copies of the Terms and Conditions are made available to customers as requested. Methods include (but are not limited to) keeping printed copies in the cab of each vehicle, or clearly stating them on company websites, customer contracts, customer invoicing
  - See the relevant appendix for a guide on what to include in the Terms and Conditions



Documented Terms and Conditions





#### TP.DP.4

### Standards

Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints and feedback received that are relevant to the requirements of the Livestock Transport Standards

#### How you will be measured

- **Complaints/ feedback from Local Authority, Police, vehicle inspectorate, customers (farmers, markets, abattoirs etc.), general public or other**
- **Complaints made against the business and/ or individual drivers**
- **Complaints may include, but not limited to welfare, vehicle maintenance, biosecurity, cleanliness, driving offences**
- **System includes recording the:**
  - **complaint / feedback**
  - **investigation result**
  - **action taken to prevent the issue happening again**



Complaints records



#### TP.DP.5

### Standards

A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock must be in place and known by key staff

#### How you will be measured

- **Potential incidents and situations have been considered and appropriate actions documented into an emergency/ contingency plan. Incidents to consider include:**
  - **breakdown, road traffic accident, equipment failure**
  - **livestock becoming unfit during transport**
  - **road closure, congestion**
  - **extreme weather (heat, cold)**
  - **disease outbreaks**
  - **reporting activist activity (to police, trade body, certification body, customers)**
- **Key staff have access to the plan**
- **Plan is kept up-to-date**



Emergency/ contingency plan



#### TP.DP.5.1

### Standards

A list of relevant contacts is carried in each livestock transport vehicle, or by each driver

#### How you will be measured

- **Relevant phone numbers, including out of hours phone numbers, held for:**
  - **transport business owner/ manager (where applicable)**
  - **another haulier/ driver**
  - **a veterinary surgeon**
  - **roadside recovery/ mechanic**
- **Phone numbers recorded on paper/ in a mobile phone**



Key contacts (held on each vehicle either paper record/ mobile phone)



#### TP.DP.5.2

##### Standards

Information that could assist others in dealing with an emergency (e.g. road traffic accident) must be carried in the cab of each vehicle

##### How you will be measured

- Information is easily accessible and visible within the cab
- Relevant information includes:
  - the contact details of someone relevant to the transport business or driver
  - details of the load, including the source, destination and number of livestock (e.g. movement documentation)



Key contacts and load details visible in cab



#### TP.DP.5.3

##### Standards

Relevant staff must be trained in the requirements of the emergency plan

##### How you will be measured

- All relevant staff (e.g. driver, transport manager) can demonstrate an understanding of the actions they should take in the event of relevant emergencies



Training records



#### TP.DP.6

##### Standards

Any vehicle new to the business must be checked and added to the business's Red Tractor membership before use

##### How you will be measured

- Checks confirm vehicle is suitable for use
- The Certification Body has been informed of vehicles new to the business, prior to use, along with:
  - if the vehicle was previously used by an assured haulier, their details
  - date of manufacture of the transport box
- Where applicable (as deemed by the Certification Body, based on the criteria above) the vehicle has been assessed
- The vehicle has been added to your Red Tractor membership before it is used to transport assured livestock

## AIM: TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TP)



### TP.TL1 Key

#### Standards

During transport, livestock must be accompanied by relevant, completed documentation

#### How you will be measured

- Documentation may include animal transport certificates (or equivalent e.g. movement licenses, site declarations, food chain information for slaughter stock)
- The documentation details:
  - origin and ownership of animals
  - place of departure (CPH, Herd/ Flock number in Northern Ireland, address)
  - date and time of loading of the first animal
  - the destination and the expected journey duration
  - species and type of animals (e.g. in-calf heifers)
  - arrival date and time of unloading of the last animal
  - the number of livestock transported and relevant animal identifiers
  - name of person responsible for the journey



Movement documents held during transport



### TP.TL2 Key

#### Standards

A record of all movements undertaken must be kept

#### How you will be measured

- Either copies of the transport certificates (or equivalent) are kept, or the information required in TL1 (excluding animal identifiers) is copied into a book (or electronic equivalent)
- The record is available for 3 years



Copies of movement document/ transport log

## AIM: VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (TP)



### TP.CM.1 Key

#### Standards

The vehicle must be fit for purpose and of suitable design for the species being transported



### TP.CM.2

#### Standards

The vehicle/ ramp must have secure sidegates to reduce the risk of livestock escaping



### TP.CM.2.1

#### Standards

Ramps (internal and external) must be designed in such a way to minimise livestock slipping or falling when climbing or descending

#### How you will be measured

- Ramps are fitted with foot battens of a suitable material
- Flooring is complete
- The steepness of ramps (internal and external) is minimised as far as possible, but does not exceed:
  - adult cattle and sheep – 26°34'
  - pigs and calves – 20°



### TP.CM.2.2

#### Standards

Steps (from the ground onto a ramp, and from the ramp onto the truck body) must not stop animals from moving freely forward

#### How you will be measured

- Steps on to the loading ramp are not excessive and do not cause the ramp to be unstable
- Where the vehicle does have steps, livestock are handled with patience and given the necessary time and space to negotiate them



### TP.CM.3 Key

#### Standards

The interior of the livestock vehicle must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock

#### How you will be measured

- No sharp edges, projections or other hazards
- Electrical / mechanical installations inaccessible to livestock
- Lights are protected with plastic coverings



### TP.CM.4 Key

#### Standards

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

#### How you will be measured

- Flooring is non-slip, chequer-plated (or similar)



#### TP.CM.5

##### Standards

Partitions and fixings must be provided to allow the vehicle to be split into compartments

##### How you will be measured

- Partitions used to generate pens of suitable size for the type, size and number of animals
- Fixings allow quick and easy operation



#### TP.CM.5.1

##### Standards

Partitions must be appropriately designed, constructed and positioned

##### How you will be measured

- Appropriately designed and positioned to avoid animals jumping over them or limbs/ body parts becoming stuck under the partition
- Partitions are of a strong enough construction that they can withstand the weight of livestock, without causing injury
- Partitions are complete, with no sharp edges



#### TP.CM.5.2

##### Standards

It is recommended that partitions are used to create the pen lengths specified

##### How you will be measured

- For calves a maximum pen length of 2.5 metres
- For pigs and sheep a maximum pen length of 3.1 metres
- For adult cattle a maximum pen length of 3.7 metres



#### TP.CM.5.3

##### Standards

The vehicle must be designed and operated to minimise the risk of animal body parts being trapped in the gap between the floor of any decks or moving parts and the outer skin of the vehicle

##### How you will be measured

- Operators are aware of the moving parts that could trap animal body parts and manage the risk appropriately



#### TP.CM.6

##### Standards

The vehicle must be appropriately and effectively ventilated

##### How you will be measured

- Ventilation system is adjustable and is adjusted according to need



#### TP.CM.7

##### Standards

The vehicle and any trailers must be roofed to protect animals from inclement weather



#### TP.CM.7.1

##### Standards

Any water and feeding stuffs stored on the vehicle, must be stored in a way that protects it from contamination

##### How you will be measured

- Contamination sources may include dust, fuel, exhaust gases, road water and animal faeces



#### TP.CM.7.2

##### Standards

The exterior of the livestock vehicle must be maintained in a good condition

##### How you will be measured

- Exterior is maintained in a manner that enables it to be easily cleaned



#### TP.CM.7.3

##### Standards

The exterior of the livestock vehicle must indicate that it is being used for livestock transport

##### How you will be measured

- Indicated by signs, paintwork, indication of business activity in name or similar



#### TP.CM.8

##### Standards

Vehicles must have a means of inspection and access to all livestock

##### How you will be measured

- Methods to carry out inspections of livestock may include (but is not limited to):
  - access by a separate inspection door or the tailboard
  - ventilation flaps
  - on-board camera



#### TP.CM.8.1

##### Standards

Artificial lighting must be available at all times, to allow the inspection of all livestock

##### How you will be measured

- Functioning lighting that enables livestock on each deck, in each compartment to be seen
- Lighting consists of fixed internal lighting or a torch with a suitable beam



#### TP.CM.9

##### Standards

The interior of the livestock vehicle must be constructed of suitable materials and be maintained to enable effective cleaning

##### How you will be measured

- Vehicle constructed of surfaces that can be easily cleaned
- Any wood on either the interior or exterior of the vehicle is complete



#### TP.CM.10

##### Standards

A system must be in place to minimise the leakage of faeces and urine

##### How you will be measured

- System includes (but is not limited to):
  - vehicle design preventing leakage
  - the use of an intact sump, that contains all liquids
  - the use of absorbent bedding materials to absorb liquids



#### TP.CM.11

##### Standards

A system must be in place to ensure maintenance needs are identified

##### How you will be measured

- The driver carries out a visual daily check of the vehicle (internal and external), prior to use
- Where the same vehicle is used by the same driver, internal checks may be undertaken at the end-of-day after the last wash-out, or prior to the next use



### Standards

Where a maintenance need is identified, it must be recorded and rectified

#### How you will be measured

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



Maintenance records

## AIM: JOURNEY LENGTH (TP)



### TP.JL.1 Key

#### Standards

The journey lengths undertaken must not exceed those permitted by legislation and the relevant authorisations and certificates held

#### How you will be measured

- In accordance with standard DP.2, appropriate authorisations and vehicle approvals are held for the journeys undertaken
- Successive long journeys do not occur within 24 hours of each other



Authorisations



### TP.JL.1.1

#### Standards

Water, feed and rest must be offered to livestock at suitable intervals for the journey undertaken

#### How you will be measured

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



### TP.JL.1.2

#### Standards

Journeys must be planned to ensure loaded vehicles reach their destination as soon as possible

#### How you will be measured

- Livestock are delivered to their destination as soon as possible
- Loaded vehicles do not park up and wait in laybys, etc. without good reason e.g. there is a fault with the vehicle; an unexpected issue with the delivery destination; drivers breaks
- Journey and arrival time is planned/ communicated with the delivery destination to minimise waiting time



### TP.JL.2 Key

#### Standards

Facilities used to collect or rest livestock, must be suitably licensed and assured

#### How you will be measured

- Sites used to collect livestock from multiple holdings (i.e. a collection centre) or lairage livestock (e.g. abattoir emergency lairages) must be licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order (or equivalent) and assured to the Red Tractor Assurance Collection Centre standards or equivalent



Collection centre licenses and certificates





TP.JL.3

### Standards

With the exception of specific circumstances, tailgating is not permitted

### How you will be measured

- The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading sites boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)
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