

Pigs Standards

1st October 2017 (updated 1st October 2019)

Version 4.4





Welcome

Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Pigs Scheme Standards, part of the Red Tractor Food Assurance Scheme assuring food safety, animal welfare, hygiene and environmental protection through every part of the food chain.

These Standards have been written and revised by our Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in consultation with customers, farmer representatives and the wider industry to ensure they are clear and provide meaningful, credible farm assurance for all. This is essential with the increasing demand for traceability of food, growing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues in livestock production and a need to minimise pesticide residues.

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

GUIDE

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

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

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section. Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. PG for Pigs) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

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

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

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

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

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 at the back of this manual

R - 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. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on www.redtractorassurance.org.uk will automatically take you to the right documents and sources of more help).



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What has changed since October 2017


DATE OF CHANGE	STANDARD	PAGE
01 July 2018	FW.c	9
01 July 2018	LT.i	21
01 October 2018	DP.b	3
01 October 2018	HF.k	8
01 April 2019	AM.b	17

DATE OF CHANGE	STANDARD	PAGE
01 April 2019	AH.j (appendix)	36
01 October 2019	FW.d.3	10
01 October 2019	BI.a.2	16
01 August 2020	Member rules	44



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
<p>DP.a.1 Systems must be in place for maintaining the farm in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from pigs/feed storage/public access 	
<p>DP.a.2 A farm map must be in place (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm map shows where applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – all buildings – the biosecure area(s) – 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 – bait point locations – designated areas for smoking and consumption of food 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm map
<p>DP.b Key A documented disaster recovery 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 key staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – interruptions to pig movements e.g. suspension or withdrawal from the scheme. See relevant Appendix for guidance. – feed and/or water equipment failing – fire – extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow) – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers) – pollution incident ■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, energy, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers ■ Key staff have access to plan 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disaster recovery/ Emergency plan
<p>DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Pigs Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other ■ System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints record
<p>DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, new and existing buildings and land, including those that are used seasonally e.g. B and B accommodation ■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and it has been added to your Red Tractor membership ■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following, where relevant, for indoor and outdoor production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – previous use – recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers – physical hazards – injurious weeds – possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock – soil type – shelter/ exposure – any steep slopes – any contamination risk to watercourses 	
<p>Where to find help</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires - Protecting Farm Animal Welfare' ■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather ■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby 	

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: All staff (including, but not limited to, full and part-time and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the activities they do		
SC.a Key Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision or explanation of the tasks they will carry out For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. medicine treatments) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given 	
SC.b The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff are observed at least annually and the output of their work reviewed Refresher training is implemented immediately if issues are found 	
SC.c Records of training must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name start date (if applicable) training given/ events attended/ experience date of training who provided the training date of annual review Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record Records kept for two years after staff member has left employment 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training record
SC.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that at least one staff member per site is a member of a scheme that records skills/ development/ training</i>		
SC.d Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour provider agreement
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For further information on Gangmasters Licensing and to check the licence status of a labour provider visit www.gla.gov.uk 	

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability		
Tl.a Key Pigs must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pigs dispatched for slaughter are slapped on both shoulders Metal ear tags may be used by arrangement with the receiving abattoir Movement records are maintained on the eAML2 system or paper copies of movement documents/ haulier summaries are kept If assured pigs are imported from outside the UK the producer must comply with UK legal obligations regarding individual identification of the pigs 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eAML2/ paper copies of movement documents/ haulier summaries
Tl.a.1 Slapmarkers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to deliver appropriate slapmarks it is important that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all needles are present and straight characters are in the correct order and orientation the correct type of ink is used the mark is applied to the flat area of the shoulder 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery		
Tl.b Key Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Food Chain Information (FCI) is sent to the receiving abattoir with each consignment of pigs ■ Appropriate documentation (e.g. Animal Transport Certificate, eAML2 print out, haulier summary) is provided to the haulier or you take it with you if hauling your own pigs ■ You make your customers aware of the origin of your pigs in order that they can fulfill the obligations of the food labelling regulations 	
AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status		
Tl.c Key Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Incoming weaners or stores are purchased from approved producers ■ No pigs are purchased from live auction markets ■ Approved producers are defined as farms which are approved at the time the pigs are moved under either the Scheme, QMS or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time 	
Tl.c.1 Key In order to retain their assured status, stock must be transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recognised schemes are the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme or the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage Assurance Scheme 	
Tl.c.2 Key Under certain conditions farm assured pigs can move to slaughter through a Red Tractor Assurance Livestock Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pigs move directly from market to slaughter ■ They are assured stock which have travelled from the assured premises directly to the market ■ Transport from the market is undertaken by a haulier approved under the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme ■ Assured and non-assured pigs are kept separate when travelling to, residing at and travelling from the market ■ Full traceability is maintained 	
Tl.d Key There must be no non-assured pigs on the unit		
Tl.e Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after the show has finished		
AIM: Breeding stock is assured or from an approved source		
Tl.f Key Breeding stock and semen must be sourced either from assured producers or from non-assured farms with the written consent of the Certification Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assured producers are defined as farms which are assured at the time the pigs or semen are moved under either the Red Tractor Scheme, QMS or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time ■ Sourcing from non-assured farms with written consent from your Certification Body is done in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant Appendix 	
Tl.f.0 Key Imported stock and semen must be tested in line with the NPA Imports Protocol for non-statutory diseases and records kept (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A signed veterinary statement, from the vet responsible for the unit importing the stock/semen, confirming that the NPA Imports Protocol has been complied with 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Signed veterinary statement
Tl.f.1 Key Records must be kept of all breeding stock and semen suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These records are kept for six years and include name, address, postcode and where available, assurance number 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Breeding stock records
Tl.f.2 Key Ear tagging, tattooing or a single notch must be used to identify individual animals. Routine multiple ear notching is not permitted (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Multiple ear notching is only carried out as a last resort in pedigree breeding where pig colouring prevents the use of tattooing and where vet advice has been given and documented in the VHP 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Written vet recommendation in VHP

Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the eAML2 system visit www.eaml2.org.uk ■ For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit https://www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/pig-identity-registration-movements ■ To complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers ■ For more information on the NPA Imports Protocol visit www.npa-uk.org.uk/Live_Pig_Imports
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VERMIN CONTROL (VC)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk		
VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ■ Vermin entry points are minimised where possible ■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor ■ Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals ■ No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures, (e.g. feed storage areas) that might harbour vermin 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ External contractor agreement ■ Trap check records
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with Appendix ■ Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy) ■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – plan includes map of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination ■ A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees ■ Dead and dying rodents are removed and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site survey ■ Environmental Risk Assessment ■ Bait plan kept for two years ■ COSHH assessment (where applicable)
VC.b.1 Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Baits only sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective ■ At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code ■ For further guidance on rodent control see the AHDB Guide Rodent Control on Farms by visiting http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/RodentControlHub.aspx ■ For more information on the use of vertebrate traps see the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health Code of Practice for the Use of Vertebrate Traps http://www.cieh.org/Code_of_practice_for_the_use_of_vertebrate_traps.html

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all livestock, including youngstock and those close to giving birth		
HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards ■ Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock ■ Housing securely contains livestock 	
HF.a.1 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thermally comfortable ■ Dry lying area 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED																								
HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular checks in place including procedures to follow in event of ventilation failure Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature 																								
HF.b.1 Where there is insufficient self-ventilation and forced or automatic ventilation is used, there must be an alarm system in place to warn of failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alarm system is tested weekly Back-up provision in place in case of ventilation failure 																								
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where floors cannot be drained they are well maintained with dry bedding Where pens are used for natural service, bedding or non-slip flooring is in place Lying areas are well-drained or maintained with dry bedding 																								
HF.c.1 Where concrete slatted floors are in use current UK legislation on slot and beam widths must be adhered to	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="616 530 842 607">Class of pig and weight of pig (kg)</th> <th data-bbox="842 530 1067 607">Max. permitted tolerance (mm)</th> <th data-bbox="1067 530 1292 607">Max. width of slots (mm)</th> <th data-bbox="1292 530 1514 607">Min. beam width (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 607 842 645">Piglets</td> <td data-bbox="842 607 1067 645">No tolerance</td> <td data-bbox="1067 607 1292 645">11</td> <td data-bbox="1292 607 1514 645">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 645 842 683">Weaners ≤40</td> <td data-bbox="842 645 1067 683">±2</td> <td data-bbox="1067 645 1292 683">14</td> <td data-bbox="1292 645 1514 683">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 683 842 786">Rearing and finishing pigs 20 – 125</td> <td data-bbox="842 683 1067 786">±3</td> <td data-bbox="1067 683 1292 786">18</td> <td data-bbox="1292 683 1514 786">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 786 842 889">Gilts after service, sows 25 – 250</td> <td data-bbox="842 786 1067 889">±3</td> <td data-bbox="1067 786 1292 889">20</td> <td data-bbox="1292 786 1514 889">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 889 842 927">Boars</td> <td data-bbox="842 889 1067 927">±3</td> <td data-bbox="1067 889 1292 927">20</td> <td data-bbox="1292 889 1514 927">80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class of pig and weight of pig (kg)	Max. permitted tolerance (mm)	Max. width of slots (mm)	Min. beam width (mm)	Piglets	No tolerance	11	50	Weaners ≤40	±2	14	50	Rearing and finishing pigs 20 – 125	±3	18	80	Gilts after service, sows 25 – 250	±3	20	80	Boars	±3	20	80
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HF.d Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleansing plan in place which takes into account type of production 																								
HF.d.1 Only Defra approved disinfectants can be used																									
HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to either natural or artificial light Period of darkness each day, unless heat lamps are in use with suckling sows and piglets 																								
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements																									
HF.f Feeding herd housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiered cages are not permitted For feeding herds the minimum permitted space allowances are set out in the table below: 																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="616 1426 1067 1464">Average Liveweight (kg)</th> <th data-bbox="1067 1426 1514 1464">Minimum Total Floor Area (m² /pig)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1464 1067 1503"><10</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1464 1514 1503">0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1503 1067 1541">10.1 – 20</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1503 1514 1541">0.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1541 1067 1579">20.1 – 30</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1541 1514 1579">0.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1579 1067 1617">30.1 – 50</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1579 1514 1617">0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1617 1067 1655">50.1 – 85</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1617 1514 1655">0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1655 1067 1693">85.1 – 110</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1655 1514 1693">0.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="616 1693 1067 1720">>110</td> <td data-bbox="1067 1693 1514 1720">1.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Average Liveweight (kg)	Minimum Total Floor Area (m ² /pig)	<10	0.15	10.1 – 20	0.20	20.1 – 30	0.30	30.1 – 50	0.40	50.1 – 85	0.55	85.1 – 110	0.65	>110	1.00								
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further clarification regarding tiered cages can be found in the relevant Appendix 																									
HF.f.1 Breeding herd housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pens used to house a group of sows/ gilts have sides longer than 2.8m, except where there are 6 or less sows/ gilts where the sides are longer than 2.4m (see Appendix for further guidance) The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups is at least 1.64m² and 2.25m² respectively For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the total unobstructed floor area required (at least 0.95m² per gilt and at least 1.3m² per sow) is of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings Adult and working boars are provided with a minimum pen area for their own use of 6m² In cases where pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m² is provided and pens designed to allow adequate movement 																								

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
HF.g Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grouped by size, age, production status ■ Sows and gilts are kept in groups except during the period between seven days before farrowing and the day on which weaning is completed ■ Pigs kept in stable social groups with as little mixing as possible after weaning 	
HF.g.1 Dry sows and gilts must not be held in tethers or routinely kept in stalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sows or gilts are not kept in stalls, except in the following circumstances and for no longer than 4 hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – when undergoing examinations, tests, treatments or operations for veterinary purposes – during service, artificial insemination, or collection of semen – feeding in stalls – marking, washing or weighing – whilst cleaning accommodation – while waiting to be loaded for transportation 	
AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities		
HF.h Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress		
HF.i There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilities provided which prevent the risk of infection to both dam and piglets ■ Clean, dry bedding provided where slurry system allows ■ Lighting allows close inspection of livestock 	
HF.i.1 Farrowing crates must be of a length to allow the sow to lie down and stand up but not to allow excessive free movement		
HF.i.2 Sows must not enter farrowing crates more than seven days prior to their due farrowing date		
HF.i.3 Sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material for the seven days prior to farrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable where slurry system does not permit 	
HF.i.4 Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets		
HF.j Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate lighting ■ Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping ■ Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/projections) ■ If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards ■ Loading arrangements control fighting between different groups 	
HF.k Key Where a balcony system is installed, it must meet scheme requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The specification in the relevant Appendix is adhered to ■ A declaration from the building manufacturer is available confirming that the balcony system meets the structural integrity set out in the relevant Appendix ■ A statement from the ventilation specialist or specialist supplier is available which confirms the balcony system is compatible with the ventilation design and pig welfare will not be compromised 	<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: inline-block;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Building manufacturer's declaration ■ Ventilation specialist/ specialist supplier statement
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on housing and handling facilities is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs ■ For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit www.pork.ahdb.org.uk ■ For a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers 	




FEED AND WATER (FW)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health		
FW.a Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal ■ Boars, pregnant sows and gilts are given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food as well as higher energy food ■ Condition scoring diagrams can be used as a basis for judging body condition ■ Further information can be found in the relevant Appendix 	
FW.b Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In restricted feeding systems there is sufficient space for all pigs to feed at the same time - approximately 30cm of trough space per finishing pig or sow ■ For ad-lib feeders the pigs ability to feed should not be compromised ■ In loose-housed systems individual sows have sufficient space to allow them access to feed and escape the feed area in order to avoid other sows ■ Feeding systems are checked daily to ensure they are working and clean 	
FW.c Key Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There are adequate water troughs/ drinkers for the number of livestock ■ Troughs/ drinkers are suitably located and are at an appropriate height, allowing unrestricted access whilst minimising the risk of fouling ■ For dry feeding systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – nipples or mini bowls – ad-lib feeding 1 per 15 pigs – restricted feeding 1 per 10 pigs – bowls – ad-lib feeding 1 per 30 pigs – restricted feeding 1 per 20 pigs <p><i>*A bowl is defined as a self-filling bowl having a design capacity of at least 2 litres with a permanently available reservoir of water (the filling must not be pig operated).</i></p> ■ For wet and dry feeding systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a total of at least one 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 ■ Where water is provided in troughs the trough length exceeds the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pigs <15kg – 0.8cm per pig – Pigs 15-35kg – 1.0cm per pig – Pigs >35kg – 1.2cm per pig ■ The flow rate is adequate and the water pressure appropriate for the age and type of pig for which it is provided ■ Water systems are checked daily to ensure they are working and clean ■ A back-up source of water is available where private water supplies (e.g. boreholes) are used 	
FW.c.1 All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to water (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For unweaned piglets, where water is not continuously available, a documented plan is available in the VHP ■ Plan details when it is likely sow's milk may not satisfy piglets' water requirements e.g. hot weather or when sow or piglets' health is compromised 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan in VHP
FW.c.2 Mains water is potable or if using non-mains water, the water source is independently tested annually as close to source as possible for harmful substances (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Test certificate indicates that the water tested is within acceptable drinking water parameters for livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – coliform levels are <100CFU per 100ml – TVC levels are <1000CFU per ml 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Non-mains water test certificate for coliforms & TVCs

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable		
FW.d Key Feed must be suitable (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) in fields that outdoor pigs have access to are controlled ■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ■ Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used 	
FW.d.1 The only animal proteins permitted in feed are: fishmeal*/ fish oils/ non-ruminant gelatine/ di-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein*/ milk and milk products/ egg and egg products	<p>* as defined by and when manufactured in accordance with relevant EU Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If using fishmeal you are registered as authorised by Defra ■ No blood products are used ■ No pig derived nutritional products are used 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <p>■ Defra registration for fishmeal use</p>
FW.d.2 Only former foodstuffs which are not catering waste* and fall into one of the following categories may be fed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals ■ Dairy products ■ Pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs 	<p>* Catering waste is defined by Defra as 'all waste food including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The categories are defined further as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – may contain ingredients such as rennet or melted fat, milk, milkproducts, flavourings, egg, honey, flavouring or gelatine of non-ruminant origin which have been incorporated into those products but which do not constitute the main characteristic ingredient – do not contain, and have not been in contact with raw eggs, meat, fish, and products or preparations derived from or incorporating meat or fish – dairy products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – raw milk which has not been withheld from human consumption due to possible residues of veterinary medicines and has been derived from animals that do not show clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through milk – those including pasteurised milk, cheese, whey, yoghurt, butter, milk based desserts and ice-cream – pasteurised or cooked or processed eggs ■ If you feed milk or milk products you are registered with Defra 	
FW.d.3 Diets must not exceed a maximum of 150 mg total copper/kg feed for piglets up to 4 weeks post weaning, a maximum of 100 mg total copper/kg for pigs between 5 to 8 weeks post weaning and a maximum of 25 mg total copper/kg feed for pigs over 8 weeks post weaning. (Revised)		
FW.e Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent – bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/ licks (with the exception of rock salt), supplements and milk replacers - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent; or a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport – vegetables and fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing - a farm that is a member of a fresh produce farm assurance scheme – processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ The following materials are sourced with a completed Warranty Declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus – hay and/or straw supplied via forage merchants – vegetables and fruit which are not covered by an assurance scheme (e.g. fodder beets) and have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
FW.f Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As a minimum your records contain (where applicable) supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years
AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed		
FW.g When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 ■ For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records including ingredients, quantities and mixing dates are kept for every batch mixed ■ Forage only or single feeds mixed with water do not require records 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Home mixing feed records kept for two years
FW.h When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For dry feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) or samples of finished feed mix are kept ■ For wet feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept ■ Samples are kept for a minimum of six months after last use ■ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – representative; you have taken small samples from several different points – of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb – free from contamination – identifiable; labelled with feed details and date – stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration 	
FW.i If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs ■ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper, zinc) and preservatives – pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of additives at high concentration ■ If you are incorporating medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Authority approval ■ HACCP ■ Quality Control Plan ■ VMD approval
FW.j Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor (Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing) Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors’ NAAC registration number
AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination		
FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All feeding equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes/ buckets used for transporting feed are maintained, in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose ■ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication 	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
FW.I Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination ■ Storage facilities protect, as far as possible, against the harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin ■ Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof ■ In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used ■ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate ■ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled, bulk storage or bags 	
AIM: No environmental contamination or pollution from stored silage		
FW.m Key Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes ■ Silos have an effluent collection system ■ Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source ■ Field silage effluent is contained 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For advice on maintaining feed safety and quality see the Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding ■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit www.aictradeassurance.org.uk ■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene Regulation visit www.food.gov.uk ■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit www.naac.co.uk ■ Further information on recommended minimum water flow rates for drinkers is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs ■ For information on potable drinking water visit http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/environment-buildings/water-soil-and-air/potable-drinking-water/ ■ For more information on injurious weeds see the Identification of Injurious Weeds at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/identification-of-injurious-weeds 	

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing		
AH.a Key A Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The VHP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – is produced by a vet – is unit specific – is reviewed quarterly or more often in the event of substantial changes to husbandry practices or poor performance – considers trends in health and performance records – contains a strategy for the prevention and control of common diseases – contains a Salmonella Control Plan – sets out health and husbandry procedures covering the whole of the production cycle – contains an action plan to tackle any tail, flank or ear biting or shoulder sores – if necessary reviews the need for teeth reduction or tail docking and makes appropriate recommendations – contains any recommendations following Real Welfare assessments – contains a Biosecurity Policy, written in line with standard Bl.a, that also outlines quarantine procedures – details all staff who are deemed competent by a vet to perform injections, dock tails or reduce teeth – available to all members of staff who have responsibility for pigs 	<div style="text-align: center;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Veterinary Health Plan



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>AH.b Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – litter size alive, dead, mummified – pigs weaned per sow per year – farrowing % – outbreaks of facial scarring, udder damage, discomfort whilst suckling, tail biting – mortality records (fallen stock and those euthanased), which include summary statistics – suckling pigs note of daily deaths – breeding and growing stock - date, pig type, identity/ location, found dead or euthanased, suspected reason for death/ euthanasia – abattoir dead-on-arrivals – abattoir condemnations – abattoir feedback 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>■ Health and performance records</p>
<p>AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review of records to identify key issues 	
<p>AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed</p>		
<p>AH.d Key The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed ■ The Defra Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs is available and is adhered to 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>■ Defra code of recommendations for the welfare of livestock – pigs</p>
<p>AH.d.1 Actions must be taken to rectify all issues raised by vets in Quarterly Veterinary Reports (QVR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that action has been taken to address any issues identified or recommendations made 	
<p>AH.d.2 Pigs must have permanent access to environmental enrichment in order to satisfy their investigation and manipulation behavioural requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Examples of environmental enrichment include straw, hay, wood, sawdust, peat ■ Objects such as footballs and deformable-plastic pipe can satisfy some of the pigs' behavioural needs, but will be regarded as satisfactory only when demonstrated to satisfy investigation and manipulation activities ■ Chains alone are not acceptable ■ Manipulable material containing wire (e.g. tyres) not used ■ Pigs' ability to access environmental enrichment should not be compromised by the amount provided 	
<p>AH.d.3 Piglets must not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the health and welfare of piglets or dam would be adversely affected (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Piglets may be weaned up to 7 days earlier if moved into specialised housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – which has been emptied, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected – is separate from housing where sows are kept ■ Removal of piglets from a sow at an age earlier than 21 days is not permitted unless the health and welfare of the piglets or dam would otherwise be adversely affected ■ All supplementary rearing accommodation is emptied, cleaned and disinfected and is dry prior to the next batch of piglets being placed in them ■ Declaration signed by vet that the standard of management of supplementary rearing accommodation is appropriate 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p>■ QVR forms</p>
<p>AH.e The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress ■ Stock must be inspected at least once a day and at a frequency appropriate to their production system and status ■ Particular attention given to pigs close to farrowing, during farrowing and youngstock 	
<p>AH.e.1 Pigs with unacceptable behavioural issues must be identified and managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plans agreed with the vet to address issues with tail, flank or ear biting or fighting ■ On finisher units these issues may have been highlighted at previous Real Welfare assessments and recommendations recorded in the VHP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – these recommendations are being acted on 	


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AH.e.2 Pigs with shoulder sores must be identified and managed		
AH.f Key Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No goods in use or present on-farm ■ AHDB Pork Work Instruction 8 available and followed 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AHDB Pork Work Instruction 8 – Handling and Restraining Pigs
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people		
AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry ■ You are satisfied that any contractors used e.g. AI Technicians are competent 	
AH.g.1 Key The unit must have a named person who has responsibility for animal welfare		
AH.h Key All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vet registered with Red Tractor Assurance and is a member of the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS) ■ Vet undertakes quarterly inspections to all areas of the unit ■ Vet completes a Quarterly Veterinary Report (QVR) form documenting each visit. QVR forms made available to the farms' Certification Body ■ Real Welfare assessments carried out in line with the AHDB Pork protocol ■ In order to carry out Real Welfare assessments vet has undertaken AHDB Pork Real Welfare training 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ QVR forms
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock		
AH.i Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock are treated promptly either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities ■ Isolation facilities are available for use if the veterinary surgeon determines that they are necessary ■ If appropriate a vet has been involved 	
AH.i.1 The unit must have a named person who has responsibility for ensuring compliance with all euthanasia standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The named person has responsibility for ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a documented Work Instruction is in place – appropriate staff are trained and competent against documented Work Instruction – equipment used is maintained according to manufacturer's instructions 	
AH.j Key Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a trained and competent person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decision for the requirement for euthanasia made by a trained and competent stockperson ■ Trained and competent person is defined in the Appendix 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mortality records kept for three years
AH.j.1 Documented procedures must be in place for euthanasia and methods used must be permitted by legislation and the PVS Casualty Pig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PVS Casualty Pig is available ■ Documented procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – details methods used for all classes of pigs and names of persons signed off as competent in each method – includes details of how to carry out all methods and checks to ensure effectiveness – details what to do if method used was ineffective – is signed off by the named person responsible for euthanasia – contains annual written assurance that any outside contractors used (other than vets) hold a slaughterman's licence 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PVS Casualty Pig ■ Work Instruction for Euthanasia



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AH.j.2 All staff that euthanase must be trained and signed off as competent by a vet (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whilst staff are being trained, they are always under direct supervision when undertaking euthanasia by either a vet or a suitably trained & experienced person as signed off by a vet 	
AH.j.3 A person with training and competence in relevant methods of euthanasia must be present on unit or able to attend as soon as possible and no longer than 60 minutes			
AH.j.4 Slaughterman's licences must be held for all outside contractors who carry out euthanasia on the unit (with the exception of vets)			<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Slaughterman's Licence or written confirmation that a licence is held
AH.k Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with the scheme Standards for housing and facilities, feed and water ■ Lame pigs or pigs with traumatic injury have dry, well bedded floor or a robust rubber mat to lie on ■ The hospital/ isolation pen specification must meet the requirements determined by the vet 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs and at www.gov.uk/animal-welfare ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk and http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/ ■ For more information on the Farm Animal Welfare Committee visit https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/farm-animal-welfare-committee-fawc ■ For further understanding and advice on tail-biting risks on-farm, visit the web based Husbandry Advice Tool (WebHAT) https://webhat.ahdb.org.uk/ The WebHAT also contains information and advice on the need to record tail biting incidents on farm, and how these records can be made and used ■ For guidance on suitable environmental enrichment visit http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/media/273607/enrichment-guide-2017.pdf ■ To verify PVS membership checks of vets visit www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/membership-checker ■ Further information on handling and restraining pigs can be found at www.pork.ahdb.org.uk/media/2015/WI-8-Handling-pigs.pdf (Work Instruction 8) ■ For more detailed information on euthanasia see the PVS Casualty Pig www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/files/document/192/Casualty%20Pig%20-%20April%202013-1.pdf 	

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health			
BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A documented Biosecurity Policy written in conjunction with your vet, which includes controls for the management of incoming stock, disinfection, housing, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors ■ A record kept of all visitors to the unit listing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – date – name (first time visitors to verify this with I.D.) – date of last contact with pigs or pig abattoir – visitors certify that they are not suffering from vomiting or diarrhoea ■ Entry is refused if the health and welfare of pigs could be compromised ■ Farm dogs are wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturers' recommendations 	
			<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biosecurity Policy within VHP


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
Bl.a.1 The biosecure areas on each farm must be defined (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biosecure areas include, but are not limited to, each pig area, feed stores ■ For outdoor units, the biosecure area can be defined as the farm's perimeter boundary 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm map showing all biosecure areas
Bl.a.2 On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must be wearing clean footwear and clean clothing (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Footwear is suitable for being dipped in foot dips ■ Staff clothing and/or overalls are regularly washed and not excessively soiled ■ Visitors are provided with farm-dedicated clothing/overalls, or new disposable overalls, and footwear or new robust overshoes 	
Bl.a.4 Recommendation <i>It is recommended toilets and hand washing facilities are available (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>The hand washing facilities consist of clean water, bactericidal soap and disposable towels or hand dryers</i> ■ <i>Hands are washed prior to starting work, after handling dead pigs, after meals and after visits to the toilet</i> 	
Bl.a.5 Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy (New)		
Bl.a.6 Smoking and the consumption of food must be restricted to designated areas (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No pork products consumed within the biosecure areas ■ Designated areas are not within pig areas 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm map includes designated areas
Bl.b Producers must comply with any current national zoonosis control programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Annual review and validation by vet in VHP 	
Bl.c Stock must be sent to slaughter in a sufficiently clean condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any complaints received from the abattoir regarding unclean stock are recorded in the complaints record 	
Bl.d Key Movement restrictions are strictly observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pigs trigger a 20 day standstill on other pigs and a 6 day standstill on cattle, sheep and goats 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 the standstill requirements are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pigs moving directly to an abattoir or market intended for immediate slaughter – pigs moving within a Defra approved pig 'pyramid' for pigs intended for breeding or growing – pigs moving between premises under the same management and control in accordance with a 'Sole Occupancy Authority' or equivalent issued by the relevant competent authority. This applies only to pig-only or pig and cattle holdings – pigs moving directly to export or to a quarantine centre prior to export 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit www.pork.ahdb.org.uk/pig-production/biosecurity and www.nadis.org.uk ■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/preventing-disease and www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments		
AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth promoting hormonal products or similar substances ■ Prescription Only Medicines are used in accordance with the prescription ■ POM-V are prescribed by a vet ■ POM-VPS are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) ■ General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions 	
AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training ■ <i>Practical Guide to Responsible Use of Antibiotics on Pig Farms</i> available as a downloadable copy available on the Red Tractor website ■ Staff deemed competent by vet to administer medicines and veterinary treatments have read the Practical Guide 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Downloadable copy of the <i>Practical Guide</i> saved either on the computer or printed off
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines		
AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container 	
AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal ■ Unused AI packs, which contain antibiotics, are disposed of as pharmacy waste and not in general waste 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine disposal records
AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records
AM.e.1 If livestock are given medicated feed Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP) must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For integrated/ corporate operations the MFSPs may be held centrally by the parent organisation 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MFSPs

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control are recorded ■ Vaccinations are recorded either as a separate section within the medicine records or in the VHP ■ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the animal or group of animals to which administered – number of animals treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – date when animal(s)/ milk becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine administration records
<p>AM.f.1 Key Total antibiotics* used, including in-feed antibiotics must be collated and uploaded on a quarterly basis onto the AHDB Pork's electronic medicines book (Revised)</p>	<p>*NB: This standard is for antibiotics only - not other medicines and feed additives. It is not a requirement to use the e-MB as a daily record of medicines administered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data from 1st April 2017 to 30th September 2017 uploaded by 11th November 2017 ■ Thereafter, each quarter's data uploaded within six weeks from the last day of the quarter ■ Deadlines for uploading data in the Appendix are adhered to 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Antibiotic usage report (e-MB print out)
<p>AM.f.2 Key Collated antibiotic data must be reviewed at least annually with the vet</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Review recorded in the VHP
<p>AM.f.3 Key The vet must at all times prescribe antibiotics in accordance with the Pig Veterinary Society's (PVS) Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials, which reflect RUMA guidelines (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Declaration to this effect signed by the vet every quarter 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Signed and up-to-date declaration on QVR forms
<p>AM.f.4 Key The producer must take ultimate responsibility for correct antibiotic use on the unit (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The producer confirms they have reviewed antibiotic use with their veterinary surgeon within the last 12 months ■ The producer confirms they adhere at all times to the treatment recommendations for antibiotic use prescribed by the unit's retained veterinarian ■ Declaration to this effect signed by the producer every quarter 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Signed and up-to-date declaration on QVR forms
<p>AM.f.5 Key Use of Class 3 antibiotics must be justified by the vet for each use (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Class 3 antibiotics are as defined in the most up-to-date copy of the PVS Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials ■ The vet's justification for use is recorded at the time of prescription and for each subsequent prescription 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Up-to-date justifications recorded in the VHP
AIM: Prevention of contamination in food		
<p>AM.g Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired ■ Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AM.g.1 Key All reported residues above MRLs must be investigated by the producer and vet and steps taken to avoid a recurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification to your Certification Body of any reported residues above the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) 	
AM.h Key Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pig containing a broken needle is only sold for slaughter providing that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter it is accompanied by a Food Chain Information declaration form which includes date of incident, product being used and site of injection 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Chain Information
AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures		
AM.i Key Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and agreed with vet and outlined in VHP 	
AM.i.1 Key Castration is not permitted		
AM.i.2 Key Routine tail docking and teeth reduction is not allowed. These practices can only be carried out as a last resort where vet advice has been given and documented in the VHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and performance records provide detail of any outbreaks of facial scarring, udder damage, discomfort whilst suckling, tail biting and are used to assist any decisions made about tail docking and/or teeth reduction Tail docking is only carried out where measures to improve environmental conditions or management systems have first been taken to prevent tail biting, but there is still evidence to show that injury to pigs' tails by biting has occurred Tooth reduction is only carried out where measures to improve management systems have first been taken to prevent damage to sows' teats or to the faces of other pigs, but there is still evidence that such damage has occurred Need for tail docking or teeth reduction is reviewed quarterly, a discussion is held between producer and vet and recommendations and reasons are recorded in the VHP 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written vet recommendation in VHP
AM.i.3 Key Tail docking must only be carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old Tails docked to a uniform length Equipment kept clean and in good working order Same equipment not used to carry out teeth reduction and tail docking 	
AM.i.4 Key Teeth reduction must only be carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old Decisions are made at individual litter/ batch level and this is outlined in the VHP A smooth intact surface is left and the pulp cavity is not exposed Equipment kept clean and in good working order Same equipment not used to carry out teeth reduction and tail docking 	
AM.i.5 Ear tagging, nose ringing and boar tusk trimming must only be carried out by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records are kept of the people who perform these tasks 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit www.ruma.org.uk To access e-MB visit https://emb-pigs.ahdb.org.uk/ For guidance on e-MB visit http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/health/antimicrobial-usage/e-medicine-book-emb-pigs/ For guidance on PVS Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials visit http://www.pvs.org.uk/resources/pvs-documents For guidance on husbandry procedures see Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs and www.nadis.org.uk 	


FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent environmental contamination and spread of disease			
FS.a Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed Fallen stock/ carcasses include afterbirth and stillborn animals 		
FS.b Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcasses are stored in locked containers or within locked buildings dedicated to this purpose 		
FS.c Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration) On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the APHA During operation chamber temperatures are recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – automatically throughout burn cycle – manually every two hours for 10% of incinerations Temperature records demonstrate that incinerator achieves an exhaust gas temperature of 850°C for two seconds or 1100°C for 0.2 seconds Incinerator is serviced annually by manufacturer or competent person and written confirmation is provided that incinerator continues to operate in accordance with manufacturers' standards 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 		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection receipts kept for two years Incinerator records
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/guidance-for-the-animal-by-product-industry#transport,-storage,-handling-and-incineration 		

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation			
LT.a Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position Non-slip flooring Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable) Free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) Facilities that allow livestock to be inspected, including lighting (e.g. torch) Adequate ventilation Where used, partitions are sound. For journeys over eight hours, partitions are provided. For journeys less than eight hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individual or small groups of animals from injury Vehicle is secure i.e. has side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce the risk of slipping The steepness of internal and external ramps is such that welfare is not compromised For journeys over 50km <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ramp angles do not exceed 20° for pigs Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather 		




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pigs provided with bedding during transport 	
LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock ■ Not tightly or loosely stocked – sufficient space for all pigs to be able to lie down and stand up ■ Maximum legal stocking density (235kg/m² for pigs weighing around 100kg liveweight) adhered to 	
LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided ■ The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 – newborn or very young animals, e.g. pigs less than three weeks of age ■ The following livestock are not transported on journeys outside of the time distances outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pigs less than 10kg - not transported more than eight hours 	
AIM: Well managed transportation		
LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviour ■ For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys ■ For journeys over eight hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Species Specific Certificate of Competence
LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mobile phone and emergency contact numbers – in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contingency plan
LT.g A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to eight hours – a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over eight hours 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transporter authorisation
LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable to journeys less than eight hours 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vehicle approval certificate
AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease		
LT.i Key Vehicles used to transport pigs must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where pigs are delivered to an assured market, collection centres or abattoir, the vehicle is cleansed and disinfected on-site, after each delivery and before leaving the site ■ Where pigs are delivered to farms, shows or other non-assured sites without effective wash facilities, they are cleansed and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants after every load and within 24 hours of delivery unless vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information on animal transport regulations visit https://www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation 	

RESPONSIBLE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS (AG)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
Plant Protection Products include, but are not limited to, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, molluscicides e.g. slug pellets		
AIM: Agrochemicals are stored, applied and disposed of in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution		
AG.a Key Agrochemicals are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agrochemicals include, but are not limited to, Plant Protection Products (PPPs), inorganic fertilisers, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants, rodenticides, other chemical products ■ Agrochemicals are approved for use in the UK ■ Agrochemical store is maintained and fit for purpose ■ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging is broken they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding ■ Inorganic fertilisers are stored on hard, dry surfaces and not stored with flammable materials ■ Fuel tanks banded in accordance with the Appendix 	
AG.b Recommendation <i>If PPPs are used it is recommended that an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>IPM plan relates to areas between housing and buildings on farm, grazing, forage and conservation land</i> 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>IPM plan</i>
AG.c Key Agrochemicals must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to grazing, forage, conservation land, areas surrounding buildings ■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable 	
AG.c.1 Agrochemicals must be applied by competent persons (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manufacturers' instructions are followed at all times during handling and filling, application and disposal ■ PPP application is undertaken by operators holding relevant City & Guilds NPTC Pesticide Application certificates or equivalent 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ City & Guilds NPTC certificates
AG.d All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Boom sprayers hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every five years ■ Foggers/misters/batch dippers and granular applicators hold an NSTS test certificate and are NSTS tested at least once every six years ■ All application equipment less than five years old, knapsacks and handheld applicators do not need an NSTS certificate ■ PPP application equipment is calibrated at least annually 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates ■ Calibration records kept for two years
AG.e Records must be kept of all PPP application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product (e.g. grazing interval) – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AG.f Key Wastes are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers ■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ Receipts
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air & soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011 ■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk ■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products ■ For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk ■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk ■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users ■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com ■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk 		


NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (NM)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Organic manures/fertilisers/soil improvement products are stored and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution			
NM.a Key A Manure Management Plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan includes, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – where and when manure can/cannot be applied (shown on farm map) – calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/slurry produced. ■ Further details can be found in the Appendix 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manure management plan
NM.b Key Organic manure must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organic manure includes slurry, poultry manure, solid manures, sewage sludge ■ Slurry storage tanks, effluent tanks, channels and reception pits are sited at least 10m from a watercourse ■ Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable ■ Slurry tanks and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least four months in non-NVZ area – at least six months in NVZ area ■ Slurry stores with a drainage outlet have two separate valves that shut off the flow of slurry. The valves are locked when not in use ■ Slurry pits/ lagoons are fenced for animal safety ■ Muck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or borehole ■ Muck heap effluent run-off does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways 	
NM.c Key Fertilisers/soil improvement products must be suitable for their intended use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fertilisers/ soil improvement products include but are not limited to manure, composts, anaerobic digestate, treated sewage sludge ■ Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal byproducts are not applied ■ Any materials, including waste materials that are applied to land have agricultural benefit ■ Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exemptions/ permits/Waste Transfer Notes/delivery records/ invoices
NM.c.1 Key Fertilisers must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organic fertiliser is applied in accordance with the Appendices, Manure Management Plan and Safe Applications to Land ■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water courses, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land are considered ■ Fertilisers are not applied where fields are waterlogged, flooded, snow covered or has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours 	



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
NM.c.2 Fertiliser application equipment must be maintained (Upgraded)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment checked at least annually to ensure accurate application
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk For guidance on fertiliser use see Defra Fertiliser Manual RB209 To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby 	

OUTDOOR PIGS (OP)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: The welfare requirements of outdoor pigs are met at all times		
OP.a Arcs or equivalent accommodation must be available to pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where beneficial, the arcs or equivalent provide shelter from the prevailing wind 	
OP.b Accommodation must be provided with bedding material that provides thermal comfort		
OP.c Stocking density must not exceed 30 sows per hectare		
OP.d A training area must be available and used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences		
OP.e Facilities must be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather		
OP.f Outdoor sows must be farrowed in huts which are thermally comfortable and provide protection from the wind		
OP.g Farrowing huts must contain clean, dry straw		
OP.h Recommendation <i>It is recommended that fenders are fitted to farrowing huts to prevent piglets from straying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In this case assessments are made on suckling piglets to ensure that they are receiving sufficient water from the sow's milk</i> 	
OP.i Nose ringing must only be carried out to prevent damage to paddocks or where soil type, accommodation or soil stone content could cause injury		
OP.j Farrowing arcs, tents and kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used bedding is removed or burned Arcs, tents, kennels and associated runs do not need to be moved if they are on a concrete base 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the FAWC Report on the welfare of pigs kept outdoors visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fawc-report-on-the-welfare-of-pigs-kept-outdoors For further information on outdoor pig production visit http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/pig-production/ 	



DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN FOR INTERRUPTIONS TO PIG MOVEMENTS

A documented Disaster Recovery (or emergency) plan must cover the actions to be taken in the event of identified risks, for example:

- Interruption to pig movements
- Fire
- Water/ feed/ power/ fuel supply failure
- Extreme weather
- Activist activity

Interruptions to pig movements, why should this risk be considered?

A farm can suffer an interruption to pig movements for a number of different reasons, for example:

- Notifiable disease
- Factory breakdown
- Suspension or withdrawal of Red Tractor certificate
- Food safety breakdown

Any one of these risks, even those which are outside the producer's control, can happen at any time, with little or no warning. Most pig farms operate with little or no spare livestock accommodation capacity, and therefore immediately come under pressure in the event of an interruption to movements.

The producer is always responsible for the health and welfare of the pigs in their care. This is true, even when an interruption to movements is outside their control. It is never acceptable to house pigs in overcrowded conditions.

An interruption to movements off farm can happen without warning, and because the risk of overcrowding can arise almost immediately, there must be consideration, in advance, about what to do in the event of such an interruption.

Scope of a Disaster Recovery plan in the event of an interruption to movements

The following areas must be considered when writing a disaster recovery plan:

- What is the plan if the farm is closed for one week, two weeks, three weeks, or more?
- Is there any flex within existing buildings to allow tighter stocking, while still remaining within permitted stocking densities?
- Are there any buildings on the farm, such as straw barns or tractor sheds, which can be brought into temporary use?
- What outside spaces can be used to accommodate pigs in a safe manner? What shelter can be provided if pigs are kept outside?
- Is there an available supply of bedding, feeders and water drinkers for temporary accommodation?
- Can manure and effluent be controlled within temporary accommodation?
- If pigs can legally be moved off farm:
 - Is there any available slaughter outlet for pigs, even at a financial loss?
 - Is there capacity available at a different farm, even at a financial loss?
- Can 8kg or 30kg pigs be moved off farm, rather than being retained for finishing?

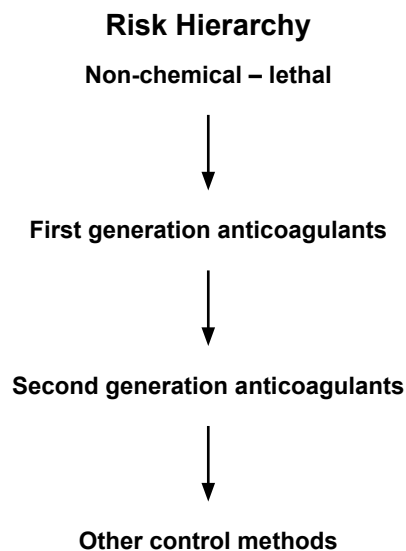
VERMIN CONTROL

Site Survey

A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken; inspecting the farm for signs of rodent activity or environmental management requirements. The site survey must outline the following:

- Date of inspection
- Locations inspected
- Findings (including type, level and extent of infestation and all potential opportunities e.g. feed spills/gaps/habitats)
- Actions required (including what needs to be completed and by whom)
- Date completed (initials to verify)

Where the site survey identifies a rodent infestation, the concept of a 'risk hierarchy' must be used when considering the rodent control strategy. This means considering the use of non-chemical control methods first, followed by the least toxic alternatives.



Environmental Risk Assessment

Where actions are identified as part of the site survey which involve the use of rodenticides, an environmental risk assessment must be carried out. The risk assessment must cover the following:

- What the treatment is designed to achieve, what methods of rodent control will be used and how success will be measured
- Which non-target species may be present in or near the treatment site
- What steps have been/will be taken to prevent, or adequately control, exposure of wildlife/domestic pets and the environment
- How dead rodents and rodenticides will be disposed of
- Once the infestation has been removed/controlled, what measures can be implemented to prevent re-infestation

VERMIN CONTROL

Bait Plan

A plan must be in place to control vermin and records must be kept of baits used and checks made. The plan should be completed by the person with responsibility for vermin management and must be kept up-to-date. The plan must be kept for 2 years following changes.

The bait plan must cover the following:

- Map of bait point locations
- Bait used
- Bait point inspection and replenishment dates

COSHH Assessment

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (the COSHH assessment) requires assessments are carried out to identify any risks to operators and others who may be affected by treatments involving hazardous substances. The Health and Safety Executive provide an e-tool for completing the COSHH assessment, which can be found here: <http://coshh-tool.hse.gov.uk/>.

More information on responsible rodenticide use can be found at <http://www.ahdb.org.uk/projects/documents/LRAHDBRodentStrategyGuide2016.pdf>

Appendix HF.k (New)

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BALCONY SYSTEMS

This guidance has been prepared for Red Tractor pig members who are interested in balcony systems. In order to ensure you are meeting the Red Tractor requirements at all times please read the information below. The following guidance details all the requirements which must be met if fitting a balcony system and incorporates the Dutch specification with additional Red Tractor requirements in bold.

Equipment description	Weaned pigs (up to 70 days of age)	Fattening pigs and gilts
The pen	The pen must be compliant with Red Tractor Pigs Standards	The pen must be compliant with Red Tractor Pigs Standards
Load weight of balcony	130 kg/m ² Maximum deflection 1/250 with a maximum of 12mm	200 kg/m ² Maximum deflection 1/250 with a maximum of 12mm
Distance from ground to the underneath surface of the balcony	At least 0.9 m at a depth of 0.9-1.5m At least 1.2 with a depth >1.5m or 1.5 x shoulder height of pigs in the pen at the size they are at their largest in the accommodation, whichever is the greater	At least 0.9 m at a depth of 0.9-1.5m At least 1.2 with a depth >1.5m or 1.5 x shoulder height of pigs in the pen at the size they are at their largest in the accommodation, whichever is the greater
Floor area of the balcony	Maximum 40% of the floor area on the ground floor	Maximum 40% of the floor area on the ground floor
Distance between the floor and ceiling (measured from lowest point of balcony to ceiling)	At least 0.9m with the proviso that the distance between the balcony and the highest point of the ceiling is at least 1.5m	At least 0.9m with the proviso that the distance between the balcony and the highest point of the ceiling is at least 1.5m

Equipment description	Weaned pigs (up to 70 days of age)	Fattening pigs and gilts
Gradient of balcony	The balcony may have a slope of a max 5% across the width and a max of 10% over the length	The balcony may have a slope of a max 5% across the width and a max of 10% over the length
Width of balcony	Minimum of 0.9 m Maximum of 1.50 m These include the wall side slot	Minimum of 1.1 m Maximum of 1.9 m These include the wall side slot
Length of balcony	Minimum of 1.5m For balconies of more than 3m in length, there must be two ramps and the distance between adjacent ramps should not exceed 6m (centre to centre)	Minimum of 2.5m For balconies of more than 3m in length, there must be two ramps and the distance between adjacent ramps should not exceed 6m (centre to centre)
Floor type	Closed solid floor except for the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Both ends of the balcony 0.6m over the entire width – Along the back wall of the balcony, allow for 0.2m over the entire length of the balcony when using a ventilation and drainage gap and 0.3m if no ventilation and drainage gap is used – Manure, urine and/ or water must be prevented from falling onto the pigs below 	Closed solid floor except for the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Both ends of the balcony 1.0m over the entire width – Along the back wall of the balcony, allow for 0.3m over the entire length of the balcony when using a ventilation and drainage gap and 0.4m if no ventilation and drainage gap is used – Manure, urine and/ or water must be prevented from falling onto the pigs below
Ventilation and drainage gap	A ventilation and drainage gap of at least 0.05m and a maximum of 0.06m is permitted along the wall side. This gap must not be taken into account with the available living space	A ventilation and drainage gap of at least 0.08 m and a maximum of 0.10 m is permitted along the wall side. This gap must not be taken into account with the available living space
Material for closed area on balcony	Concrete, metal, plastic or composite	Concrete, metal, plastic or composite
Railings	Pigs must be prevented from falling off the balcony Use of vertical bars is preferred. Width must be appropriate to the size of pigs Railings should be a minimum of 0.65m high and transparent Use of horizontal railings is allowed (minimum of 3) Lower bar at height of 0.1m maximum	Pigs must be prevented from falling off the balcony Use of vertical bars is preferred. Width must be appropriate to the size of pigs Railings should be a minimum of 0.75m high and transparent Use of horizontal railings is allowed (minimum of 3) Lower bar at height of 0.15m maximum
Water and feed supply	Water, feed and enrichment must be available on the ground floor. There is an option to provide additional feed and water on the balcony Access to feed and water must not be compromised by the ramp	Water, feed and enrichment must be available on the ground floor. There is an option to provide additional feed and water on the balcony Access to feed and water must not be compromised by the ramp



ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BALCONY SYSTEMS

Equipment description	Weaned pigs (up to 70 days of age)	Fattening pigs and gilts
Ramp	<p>The balcony is accessible via one or more ramps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A ramp is minimum of 0.60m wide (including hinge points) – The slope angle of the ramp is max 30° to the floor. Pigs must not be driven up or down the ramp – A ramp is placed at a right angle or parallel to the balcony. If the ramp is parallel, there should be a horizontal platform to the balcony. This platform is a minimum of 0.7m wide and 0.7m deep and equipped with a railing (as detailed for the main balcony) – Transverse slats are attached to the runner at a distance of 5-10cm (measured between the slats). These crossbeams have a height of 2-4cm and a top width of 2-5cm On one side of the ramp there must be a continuous side or railing with a minimum height of 50cm and on the other side a barrier extending to two thirds of the ramp length (from the top) – There may be an entry and exit step of maximum 10cm at the bottom and top of the ramp – The ramp floor can either be solid or with gaps of 10-12 mm – The space underneath the ramp only counts as available floor area where the pig can stand – The ramp does not count as available floor space for the animals 	<p>The balcony is accessible via one or more ramps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A ramp is minimum of 0.75m wide (including hinge points) – The slope angle of the ramp is max 30° to the floor. Pigs must not be driven up or down the ramp – A ramp is placed at a right angle or parallel to the balcony. If the ramp is parallel, there should be a horizontal platform to the balcony. This platform is a minimum of 0.75m wide and 0.75 m deep and equipped with a railing (as detailed for the main balcony) – Transverse slats are attached to the runner at a distance of 10-15cm (measured between the slats). These crossbeams have a height of 2-4cm and a top width of 2-5cm On one side of the ramp there must be a continuous side or railing with a minimum height of 50cm and on the other side a barrier extending to two thirds of the ramp length (from the top) – There may be an entry and exit step of maximum 15cm at the bottom and top of the ramp – The ramp floor can either be solid or with gaps of 10-18 mm – The space underneath the ramp only counts as available floor area where he pig can stand – The ramp does not count as available floor space for the animals
Additional requirement relating to ventilation	<p>The producer must consult a ventilation specialist or a specialist supplier during the design/ construction stage and before the first batch of pigs. The producer is required to hold a statement from the ventilation specialist or specialist supplier which confirms that the balcony is compatible with the ventilation design and pigs welfare will not be compromised</p>	<p>The producer must consult a ventilation specialist or a specialist supplier during the design/ construction stage and before the first batch of pigs. The producer is required to hold a statement from the ventilation specialist or specialist supplier which confirms that the balcony is compatible with the ventilation design and pigs welfare will not be compromised</p>

E-MB DEADLINES

YEAR	QUARTERS	QUARTER END DATES	DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING DATA	NOTES
2017	Q1	31-Mar-17	No deadline	Not required by Red Tractor, but producers are encouraged to submit all data anyway
2017	Q2	30-Jun-17	11-Nov-17	Not required by Red Tractor until 11 November 2017, but early submission is encouraged
2017	Q3	30-Sep-17	11-Nov-17	
2017	Q4	31-Dec-17	11-Feb-18	
2018	Q1	31-Mar-18	12-May-18	
2018	Q2	30-Jun-18	11-Aug-18	
2018	Q3	30-Sep-18	11-Nov-18	
2018	Q4	31-Dec-18	11-Feb-19	
2019	Q1	31-Mar-19	12-May-19	
2019	Q2	30-Jun-19	11-Aug-19	
2019	Q3	30-Sep-19	11-Nov-19	
2019	Q4	31-Dec-19	11-Feb-20	
2020	Q1	31-Mar-20	12-May-20	
2020	Q2	30-Jun-20	11-Aug-20	
2020	Q3	30-Sep-20	11-Nov-20	

APPLICATION TO SOURCE NON-ASSURED BREEDING STOCK AND SEMEN ONTO THE ASSURED HOLDING

Application to source non-assured breeding stock and semen must be made annually in writing to your Certification Body and must provide:

- the name and address of the supplier
- the reason why non-assured stock is being sought
- the maximum number of stock to be imported in that 12 month period
- confirmation that both the supplier and receiver will comply with the NPA Imports Protocol and relevant Defra Health Rules

Important: any stock or semen imported with the intention of breeding and subsequently rejected cannot be sold as assured

CLARIFICATION REGARDING TIERED CAGES

Definition of a cage: “An enclosure of bars and/or wires for keeping animals in.

A tiered system, where pigs are kept in two or more layers of pen, one above the other in the same airspace, is acceptable providing the headroom available to each pig is at least two and a half times the height of the pig at the size they are at their biggest in that accommodation measured from the back of the pig in normal standing position, that the system is not a cage, that pigs can be clearly viewed and be accessible to stockpersons (i.e. pen dimensions allow them to be caught if necessary for treatment) and that the flooring of the pen is designed to prevent manure, urine and/or water from passing through and falling onto pigs in the tier below.

Tiered systems, which do not meet one or more of these requirements, are not permitted.

For the sake of clarity, farrowing crates are permitted, provided they comply with all other Red Tractor standards.

GUIDANCE ON MEASURING PEN LENGTH SIDES FOR GROUP HOUSED SOWS & GILTS

Pens used to house a group of sows/gilts must have sides greater than 2.8m in length, except where there are 6 or less sows/gilts where the sides must be no less than 2.4m in length. In interpreting this standard, Certification Bodies will measure pen sides only and not the ends (the widths).

However, if the welfare of the pigs is adversely affected an inspector should take all measurements (length and width of sides).

Pigs need to turn easily and the following legal requirements must be met:

- A pig must be free to turn round without difficulty at all times
- The accommodation used for pigs must be constructed in such a way as to allow each pig to
 - (a) stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty;
 - (b) have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which it can rest;
 - (c) see other pigs, except -
 - (i) where the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons; or
 - (ii) in the week before the expected farrowing time and during farrowing, when sows and gilts may be kept out of sight of other pigs;
 - (d) maintain a comfortable temperature; and
 - (e) have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time.

Further guidance from Defra is provided below:

What measurements are needed for group pens (sows and gilts)?

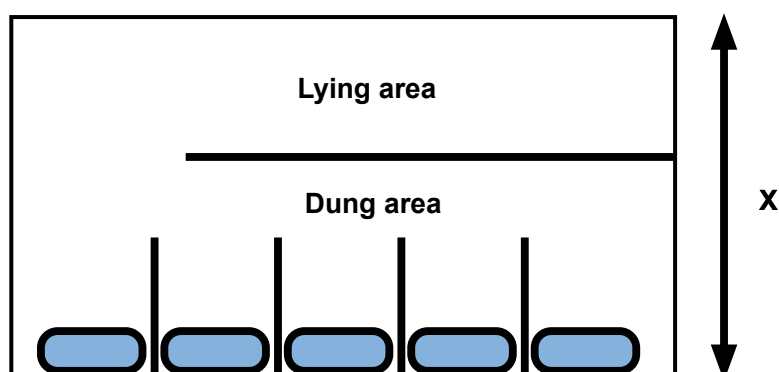
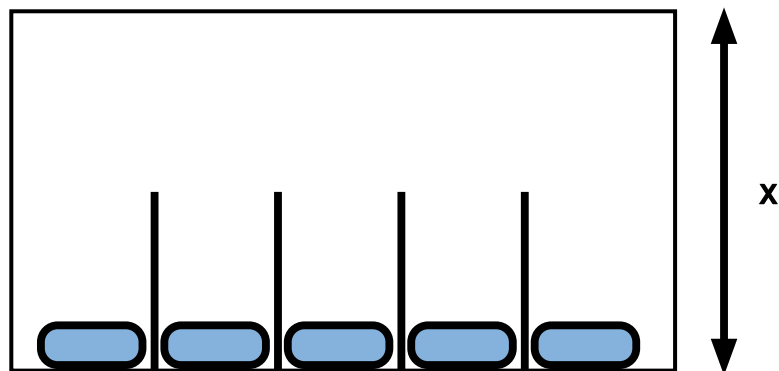
The pen where the group is kept must be greater than 2.8m in length, except when there are six or fewer individuals in the group, when the pen must be no less than 2.4m in length. Measurements must be taken along the internal length of the pen side without subtracting any furniture such as stalls or feed troughs.

Are group pens in which the pen is divided by a partial wall (i.e. separating the lying area from a dung area) and where the pigs are capable of free access to both areas, permitted?

If the pen is divided in any way, but is capable of allowing the free movement of sows and gilts then it is permissible to measure the total pen side length (x).

The requirement for each pig to lie down without difficulty must be met. If a gate is used to separate the dung area i.e. during cleaning, then check that all of the pigs can lie at the same time in the lying area.

For newly built houses, best practice is to construct pens with all four pen sides meeting the minimum specified pen lengths.



PIG CONDITION SCORES

Body condition is recorded for finishers and therefore this guide may only be useful for scoring sow body condition.

Score Number	Condition	Description	Shape of Body
5	Overfat	Hips and backbone heavily covered	Bulbous
4	Fat	Hips and backbone cannot be felt	Tending to bulge
3.5	Good Condition	Hips and backbone only felt with difficulty	Tube shaped
3	Normal	Hips and backbone only felt with firm pressure	Tube shaped but flat (slab sides)
2.5	Somewhat Thin	Hips and backbone noticeable and easily felt	Ribs and spine can be felt
2	Thin	Hips and backbone noticeable and easily felt	Ribs and spine can be felt
1	Very Thin	Hips and backbone visible	Bone structure apparent (ribs and backbone)

Score:

1. Emaciated
2. Thin, backbone prominent
3. Ideal condition during lactation and at weaning, backbone just palpable
4. Slightly overweight, cannot find the backbone
5. Body rotund, overfat

Note: the 'condition score' and 'back fat' correlation does differ between different breeds

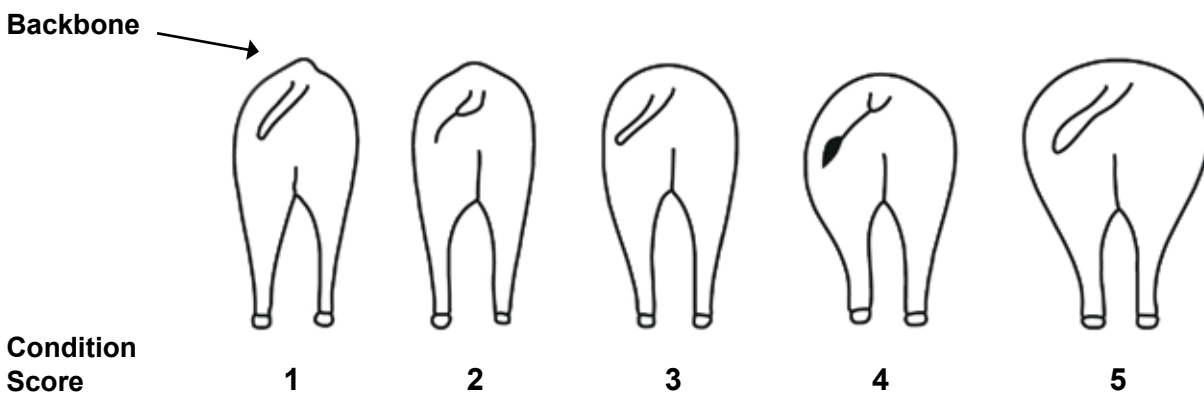


Diagram courtesy of 'Managing Pig Health and the Treatment of Disease' M Muirhead



ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:

Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
TASCC (AIC)	Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops	Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i>
GTAS	Gafta Trade Assurance Scheme	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
IGAS	Irish Grain Assurance Scheme	Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i>
COCERAL GTP	European trade body for Agro supply and animal feeds	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
GMP+ (PDV)	Dutch Product Board for Animal Feed	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FAMI-QS	European Feed Additives And Pre-mixtures Quality System	Feed additives and pre-mixtures
BFBi scheme	Brewing, Food & Beverage Industry Suppliers Association	Certifies grains from smaller breweries
RTAOS	Red Tractor Assurance Cold Crush Oilseeds Scheme	Certifies meal from cold crush oilseeds

Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:

Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
RTA Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Scheme	Combinable crops & sugar beet
SQC	Scottish Quality Farm Assured Combinable Crops Ltd	Combinable crops
NIFQACS	Northern Ireland Farm Quality Assured Cereals Scheme	Combinable crops
SAFA	Soil Association Farm Assurance (Crops module)	Combinable crops
RTA Fresh Produce	Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Fresh Produce Scheme	Produce – vegetables, fruits and root crops

TRAINING AND COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EMERGENCY KILLING OF PIGS

Note: This Appendix may need to be reviewed in the light of possible future changes to legislation

Any pig with an injury or disease associated with severe pain or suffering where there is no other practical possibility of alleviating the pain or suffering must be euthanased as soon as possible. Only a trained and competent person is permitted to kill pigs. On RTA farms, trained and competent Veterinary Surgeons, slaughtermen and staff are the only persons permitted to carry out euthanasia or emergency killing of pigs. The training and competency requirements and criteria are outlined below.

Veterinary Surgeon Training and Competency Requirements

Veterinary surgeons who train persons to euthanase pigs and who assess competency of stockman to euthanase pigs must:

- Be suitably experienced
- Be registered with the Scheme

Stockman Training and Competency Requirements

All stockmen who euthanase pigs must be both trained and assessed as competent as outlined in the table below. Stockmen killing pigs in a non-emergency situation must also hold a slaughterman’s licence, in addition to the training and competency requirements below.

Training		Competence	
Delivered By	Record Requirements	Assessed By	Record Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vet ■ BPEX – Emergency Killing Workshop ■ Humane Slaughter Association On-Farm Killing of Red Meat Animals – Theory and Practice ■ Suitably trained and experienced person, as signed off by the vet 	Recorded and signed by Vet in VHP <i>Or</i> Declaration (by vet) of training on a scheme that records skills/ development/ training <i>Or</i> Recorded in farm training records	Vet	Recorded and signed by Vet in VHP <i>Or</i> Declaration (by vet) of competence on a scheme that records skills/ development/ training <i>Or</i> Recorded and signed by Vet in farm training records

Stockman Training and Competency Criteria:

- Training must be delivered and competence assessed against the following key criteria:
 - The recommendations of the latest version of the PVS Casualty Pig (specifically the scenarios where killing is essential to avoid prolonging suffering).
 - The handling and restraint of pigs before they are killed.
 - The acceptable methods of emergency killing pigs of different sizes.
 - The parameters for the different methods (e.g. position of shot).
 - The signs of an effective kill and what to do if the method is ineffective.
 - Maintenance of equipment.
 - And emergency procedures.



TRAINING AND COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EMERGENCY KILLING OF PIGS

- Only stockmen who have been formally trained and assessed as competent may carry out euthanasia.
- Competence must be assessed as soon as practically possible after training.
- The competence assessment must include a practical element. The killing of pigs requiring euthanasia must not be delayed in order for competency to be assessed.
- Only persons that are considered competent against these criteria can be recorded/ signed by the vet or declared on a scheme that records skills/ development/ training as competent.
- Competence of the person with responsibility for euthanasia on site must be re-evaluated by a vet, once every three years. Once successfully re-evaluated, the person with responsibility for euthanasia must, if applicable, reassess their staff, once every three years.

Slaughterman Competency Requirements

Slaughtermen (e.g. knackermen) who are not employed by the farm, who euthanase pigs must hold a slaughterman's licence (relevant to the methods used and species slaughtered). If an external slaughterman is to be used, annual written assurance that they are competent must be provided from their employer.

STORAGE OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of them causing contamination or pollution. There are a range of potential pollutants, but some specific examples relevant to livestock farmers and how they should be managed are included below. For more information and the full legal requirements visit <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/storing-silage-slurry-and-agricultural-fuel-oil>.

Applicable to all agrochemical storage

- Storage facilities must be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from a well/ spring/ borehole
- Agrochemical store must be fit for purpose and maintained

Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil (SSAFO) Storage

There are exemptions from the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010 (or equivalent) for installations built before prescribed dates. Those dates are as follows:

	Slurry/Silage	Agricultural Fuel Oil
England	1991	1991 or where less than 1500 litres stored on farm
Wales	1991	1991 or where less than 1500 litres stored on farm*
Scotland	2003	2003 or where less than 1250 litres stored on farm
Northern Ireland	2003	2003 or where tank capacity does not exceed 1250 litres

*From 15 March 2020 all Agricultural Fuel Oil storage must meet the requirements of the Oil Storage (Wales) Regulations 2016

Agricultural Fuel Oil (excluding domestic only tanks, mobile and underground tanks)

- There must be an impermeable bund. The bund is either at least 110% capacity of the individual tank, or if there is more than one tank within the bund, 25% of the total or 110% of the largest tank
- There must be an outlet within bund (NB – with double skinned tanks, in principle the outer skin can act as the bund for the inner tank however this benefit is lost if the outlet is at the bottom of the tank as any leakage through or around the outlet will not be captured)

Note: It is best practice for all fuel tanks to be banded even if they benefit from exemptions to the legislation

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Manure Management Plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land. Where land falls in an NVZ, a completed and more detailed plan should already be in place and will meet the scheme requirements.

The scheme recommends the use of the Tried and Tested website (www.nutrientmanagement.org) for resources, templates and in the development of your Manure Management Plan.

As a minimum, all holdings must have a Manure Management Plan that:

- includes a farm map identifying **where** and **when** manure can/ cannot be applied. The map must show the areas stated in table A – and it is recommended that colour coding is used
- includes calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/ slurry produced without exceeding a total nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha/year (or less as required by legislation). Use the following calculation and the hectares needed by stock unit in Table B:
 - Number of stock units (by stock type) x months housed x Ha needed by stock unit = Total Area Required
 - E.g. 75 cows (650kg) x 6months x 0.039 = 17.55 ha required

If the map and calculations prove you have a Total Spreadable Area greater than the Total Area Required, the plan is complete. If the Total Spreadable Area is less than the Total Area Required, a more detailed plan or an alternative action is necessary.

Table A

Area	Area includes, but is not limited to:
Non-spreading areas	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed woodlands or fields too far away from farm buildings
Water	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds, springs, wells and boreholes used for drinking water or farm dairies
Do not spread areas	Areas where manure should not be spread. At least 10m either side of ditches and watercourses, 50m around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest
High risk areas	Fields next to a watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains
Very high risk areas	Fields likely to flood in some/ most winters; next to a watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil
Low risk areas	All other areas not already marked

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

Stock Unit	Hectares needed by Stock Unit		Stock Unit	Hectares needed by stock unit	
Cow (650kg)	0.039		Bull	0.019	
Cow (550kg)	0.032		Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)	0.016	
Cow (450kg)	0.025		Youngstock 6-12months	0.008	
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)	0.019		Calf	0.005	
Adult Sheep	0.003		Lamb (6-12 months)	0.002	
Lamb (up to 6 months)	0.001				
	Hectares needed by pig			Hectares needed by pig	
	at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha		at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha
Maiden gilts	0.052	0.076	Growers 8-12 weeks	0.025	0.037
Breeding sows & boars	0.080	0.118	Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042	0.062
Weaners 4-8 weeks	0.013	0.019			

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

This appendix provides guidance on making applications to land. All applications to land must be carried out in accordance with legislation. Environmental Permits or exemptions must be held where applicable. If your farm is in an NVZ you must also follow NVZ rules. The Environment Agency website has information on spreading waste on land which may be helpful.

Note: Producers should always check with buyers to ensure that any applications of sludge, compost, digestate and other materials originating outside the farm are acceptable to customers.

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

It is recommended that sewage sludge is assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme.

Untreated sewage sludge has not been permitted on any agricultural land since 2006.

Treated sewage sludges can only be used under strictly controlled conditions. Prior to application the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier. Applications of sewage sludge to land must be in accordance with suppliers' instructions (i.e. the way the sludge has been treated may affect where and when the sludge can be applied).

Two types of treated sewage sludge are permitted by the scheme:

1. Conventionally treated sludge - has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion.
2. Enhanced treated sludge - will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9999% of pathogens present in the original sludge have been destroyed.

Farmyard Manure (FYM) and Slurry – Fresh, Stored or Treated

Using the following steps as a guide will help to ensure that manures are used efficiently:

- Know the nutrient contents of applied manures
- Apply manures evenly and at known rates
- Where appropriate, rapidly incorporate manures or use an application technique that will minimise ammonia losses
- Apply manures in spring, where possible, to reduce nitrate leaching losses
- Take the nutrient content of applied manures into account when calculating inorganic fertiliser applications

Spreading manures onto pasture is a valuable source of nutrients but can play a role in transferring disease to healthy stock. The main risk is from spreading fresh, unstored slurry or manure. Risks are reduced by storage, low application rates and leaving pasture for as long as possible before grazing.

Note: The scheme recommends that poultry manure is not applied to grazing land or grassland to be harvested due to the risks associated with botulism.

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

It is recommended that digestates and composts sourced from external contractors for application to land have been produced to the relevant PAS specification (PAS 110 for digestate, PAS 100 for compost) and are applied following the associated Quality Protocol. The specifications and Quality Protocols provide safeguards on the feedstock materials, the processing stages and end product quality.

Where anaerobic digestate is produced from an energy crop feedstock (e.g. maize) and there is no pasteurisation step there is a risk that plant pathogens, for example *Fusarium* spp., may be present. It is recommended that energy crop digestate is ploughed in before drilling a subsequent cereal crop.

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

	Manure and Slurry		Compost and Anaerobic Digestate		Treated Sewage Sludge	
	Application	Grazing/harvest interval	Including animal by-products (ABP)	Not including animal by-products (ABP)	Conventional treated sewage sludge	Enhanced treated sewage sludge
Combinable crops (inc. homefed)	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	n/a	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting
Grassland and forage – grazed	Recommended that applications are made in the spring and that rapid incorporation techniques are used	At minimum a 4 week no-graze interval applies. It is recommended that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult livestock and a 6 month no graze interval for youngstock	A no-graze interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies and sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies
Grassland and forage - harvested		A no-harvest interval of 4 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies

Cropping Categories*

Combinable crops	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Peas, Beans, Linseed/ flax, Oilseed rape, Sugarbeet, Sunflower, Borage
Grassland and forage – grazed	Grass, Forage swedes and turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and triticale, Turf
Grassland and forage – harvested	Grass silage, Silage maize, Haylage, Hay, Herbage seeds

*not an exhaustive list





How the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme works

The Red Tractor Assurance Scheme exists to certify and signify the conformance by each of its members to a series of integrated standards that apply to different farming enterprises and different steps in the food supply chain.

As a business operating in the farming or food supply industry, you can apply to join the Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises or activities fits your business needs.

To become and remain a member, you must at all times conform to the standards and the membership rules (as they may both be amended by RTA from time to time).

To join the Scheme, you should contact any one of the Certification Bodies who are independent contractors, licensed by RTA to manage membership (although, for dairy farms, your first purchaser of milk will choose a Certification Body and arrange your application or transfers, as appropriate). You will find all the enterprises and activities that the Scheme covers and the Certification Bodies listed on the back page of this booklet. You can apply to join at any time throughout the year and your membership must be renewed annually. You will need to enter a contract directly with your chosen Certification Body and that contract will (in addition to these Rules) govern the terms on which your Certification Body will manage your initial application, assessment and certification against the standards and your annual renewal. The Certification Body will also be your routine point of contact.

Before applying, you are advised to carefully read the membership rules and the standards which set out what you have to do and how you will be assessed. If you operate more than one farming enterprise or food supply chain activity, you can select which of these you want to be assessed and certified¹. If applying for more than one, your Certification Body may apply a discount and will co-ordinate the assessment together in a single visit where possible. Alternatively, you can choose more than one Certification Body for the different enterprises or activities and the assessments will be carried out separately.

You may change your Certification Body at any time and still maintain 'Red Tractor Assured' status as long as you have no outstanding non-conformances or obligations. If you are not satisfied with the way your application, assessment or certification decision has been conducted, you may lodge an appeal in writing with your Certification Body within such time period as your Certification Body may stipulate from time to time. All appeals will be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the Certification Body's appeal procedure or, if so directed, RTA's appeal procedure.

Your attention is drawn in particular to the limitation of liability provisions set out in Rules 74 – 76.

¹ With the exception of: (a) Dairy, where beef assurance is required for the cattle (see Rule 23); and (b) Beef and Lamb, where, if both cattle and sheep are farmed, both have to be assessed and certified.



HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

1. Application

Send application and fee to your chosen Certification Body detailing all the relevant holdings/premises. Receipt will be acknowledged in 14 days and the assessment will be arranged.

2. Initial Assessment

The assessor will talk to you about your business as you walk together around (or facilitate remote viewing via video-streaming of) the facilities, look at the livestock/crop as applicable and check your paperwork. They will need to talk to your staff too about what they do. Any areas which do not meet the Standards (which we refer to as “non-conformances”) will be highlighted to you throughout the assessment. They are not allowed to advise on, or suggest, how you need to correct things. You will be left or sent a report which will contain details of any non-conformances, an indication of the evidence you will be expected to provide (e.g. invoices, photos, photocopies, letter from vet) and the timescales for action.

3. Non-conformances

You must supply your Certification Body with evidence that you have corrected everything as explained in the non-conformance report. In some cases, a re-visit may be required and this may incur a charge. Your application will lapse if you do not correct everything satisfactorily and in good time.

4. Issue Certificate of Conformity

Once satisfactory evidence has been provided, you will be entered as ‘Assured’ on the Scheme Member Checker database and you can then sell your product(s) as ‘Assured’. You may receive an actual certificate in electronic format or printed but the status on the Scheme Member Checker database is definit

5. Renewal

You will be invited to renew your membership annually, 12 months after the initial assessment and every 12 months thereafter. You will receive a renewal notice and a maximum of two reminder letters.

6. Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

An assessor will make regular visits (or carry out remote assessments) similar to your initial assessment to check you are continuing to conform to the Standards at all times. These assessments will normally be once per membership year with the exception of the RTA dairy and beef and lamb farm schemes which will be once every 18 months. You may also be subject to spot check visits, some of which may be unannounced as part of our risk based approach to inspections. If you do not conform to any Standards you must provide evidence, normally within 28 days, that you have rectified them as outlined at Steps 2 and 3 above. If you have a major non-conformance or excessive non-conformances against the Standards, your certification may be suspended until you have shown you have put this right. (Assessment arrangements for meat and poultry processing, livestock transport, livestock markets and livestock collection centres are outlined in the online standards manual.)

Suspension: Your membership and certification can also be suspended if you have not put non-conformances right within the time stipulated or if an unannounced spot check as a result of our risk based approach to inspections shows no improvement and the member is still categorised as high risk. Suspension is only lifted once you have proved that you have corrected the non-conformances. In some cases, a re-visit may be required. **You must not sell products as ‘Red Tractor Assured’ whilst your certification is suspended.**

Withdrawal: If within 3 months of the suspension date you have not demonstrated that you have corrected the non-conformances, the Certification Body will withdraw certification and your membership will automatically terminate. The Certification Body will also withdraw certification and your membership will automatically terminate if you are still categorised as high risk following two consecutive unannounced spot checks as a result of our risk based approach to inspections. You can only regain certification by following the procedure for a new applicant and as long as no other sanctions or non-conformances remain. Your right to sell products as ‘Red Tractor Assured’ will cease immediately if your certification is withdrawn or if your membership is terminated for any other reason or expires and is not renewed within one month of expiry in accordance with the membership rules.



RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE MEMBERSHIP RULES (1st August 2020)

Your attention is drawn in particular to the limitation of liability provisions set out in Rules 74 to 76.

We are Assured Food Standards, trading as Red Tractor Assurance ('RTA'), a not for profit company, owned and funded by organisations and trade bodies from across the British farming and food industry.

1. These rules together with the accompanying explanation of how the Scheme works and any additional sector specific rules issued from time to time by RTA as contemplated in Rule 5 (as amended from time to time, 'these Rules') govern the terms and conditions for membership of the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme').
2. In these Rules:
 - a. 'Applicant Business' means applicants for membership of the Scheme;
 - b. 'Assessment' means the assessment of your conformance to the Standards by your Certification Body's appointed assessor, whether carried out on application, renewal, on a revisit to assess previously identified non-conformances or by way of spot checks, whether announced or unannounced and whether by way of personal visit, remote assessment via video-streaming and/or the review of documentation uploaded by you to the Red Tractor Portal;
 - c. 'Associate', in respect of a Member, means any shareholder, officer, agent, employee, contractor or relative of that Member and any relative of any such person;
 - d. 'Certification Body' means a certification body (acting as an independent contractor) which is licensed by RTA to carry out certification and assess conformance to the Standards, all such bodies being set out from time to time in RTA's website at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/standards/contact-certification-bodies>;
 - e. 'Enterprise' means a farming enterprise or activity which is covered by any of the particular Standards;
 - f. 'Member' means a member of the Scheme;
 - g. 'Member Logos' means the Member logos set out from time to time in the RTA Website at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/contentfiles/files/SchemeLogoRules.pdf>;
 - h. 'Membership' means membership of the Scheme;
 - i. 'Red Tractor Assurance Claim' means a claim to source and supply food or drink products which are eligible to carry any version of the Red Tractor logo;
 - j. 'Red Tractor Portal' means the online portal onto which you may upload documentation in advance of an Assessment and which can be accessed at <https://portal.redtractor.org.uk/#/home>;
 - k. 'relative' in relation to a person includes the mother, father, stepfather, stepmother, sister, brother, wife, husband, civil partner, daughter, son, grandparent, grandchild, parent-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, step parent, step child, step sister, step brother, foster child, legal guardian, domestic partner or fiancé/fiancée of that person or of that person's spouse, former spouse, civil partner or former civil partner;
 - l. 'RTA Website' means the website of RTA at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk> (or any replacement website RTA may establish and operate from time to time);
 - m. 'Scheme Member Checker' means the database of Members maintained by RTA at <https://checkers.redtractor.org.uk/rtassurance/services.eb>;
 - n. 'Standards' means the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme farm standards for each farming sector (currently, beef & lamb, dairy, pigs, poultry, crops and fresh produce) and supply chain standards (currently, livestock transport, meat and poultry processing, livestock markets and collection centres, safe haven and cold crush) as set out in the RTA Website at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/standards> and as set out at the end of this document, as updated from time to time; and
 - o. 'you' means such Applicant Business or Member as the context permits.
3. You can only gain certification and obtain 'Red Tractor Assured' status for an Enterprise to which your application relates if you conform to the Standards applicable to that Enterprise and you must continue to meet these Rules and those Standards at all times. Failure to comply with these Rules or the Standards may result in your certification (whether for a particular Enterprise or for all Enterprises carried out by you) being suspended or withdrawn and your Membership being terminated.
4. RTA may update these Rules and the Standards at any time. You will be given notice of the specific changes made to the Standards and when they will come into effect. When changes are made to the Rules, we will give you notice of that fact and confirm in such notice when the amended Rules will come into effect and how you can view and download or otherwise obtain the amended Rules. You must ensure full compliance with all such changes to the Standards and the Rules to retain 'Red Tractor Assured' status.
5. From time to time RTA may publish (including via the RTA Website) additional sector specific rules and guidance which will be supplementary to and deemed to be part of these Rules (for example, rules and guidance in respect of contract farming in the combinable crops sector and the Safe Haven New Entrants and Suspended Member Protocols).

6. These Rules are in addition to any statutory requirements. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to provide exemption from current legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Scheme at all times.
7. Where the words 'include(s)', 'including' or 'in particular' are used in these Rules, they are deemed to have the words 'without limitation' following them.

Claiming Products or Services are 'Red Tractor Assured'

8. Subject always to the provisions of Rules 68 to 73 (and in particular the restrictions in Rule 70 on using the relevant Member Logo(s) or any other version of the Red Tractor logo on, or applying any such logo or a Red Tractor Assurance Claim to, food packs (including packaging such as meat, fruit or vegetable boxes, milk cartons or bottles) or using any such logo or making such a claim at the point of sale of food products (including online sales) unless you have a processors and packers licence issued by RTA (see <https://trade.redtractor.org.uk/>), you must not claim that products you sell and/or services you provide are, or describe them as, 'Red Tractor Assured', 'RT Assured', 'RTA Assured', 'RTA', 'RT' or 'Assured' or 'Certified' for the purposes of the Scheme unless and until you have been through the application and Assessment process referred to in the above explanation of how the Scheme works and a certificate of conformity to the relevant Standards has been issued for the Enterprise to which those products or services relate. Thereafter, subject always to Rules 68 to 73, you must not claim that products you sell and/or services you provide are, or describe them as, 'Red Tractor Assured', 'RT Assured', 'RTA Assured', 'RTA', 'RT' or 'Assured' or 'Certified' for the purposes of the Scheme:
 - a. if and to the extent that such products or services relate to a business, Enterprise, activity, location, holding, site, store or vehicle which is not included in the scope of your certification;
 - b. if your certification has been (and for so long as it remains) suspended or has been withdrawn for any reason;
 - c. if you do not renew your Membership on time in accordance with these Rules;
 - d. if your Membership terminates for any reason; or
 - e. if you have voluntarily left the Scheme.

Application

9. Any sole trader, partnership, limited or unlimited company or limited liability partnership (or other form of trading entity approved by RTA), farming or carrying out an Enterprise, can apply to be a Member. Similar schemes operate in the devolved regions of the UK covering some Enterprises and where this applies you should join the local scheme.
10. You can apply to join the Scheme for a single Enterprise or whatever combination of Enterprises fits your business needs. The exceptions to this are: beef and lamb, where, if both cattle and sheep are farmed, both have to be assessed and certified; and dairy, where beef assurance is required for the cattle (see Rule 23).
11. You can only apply for Membership through a Certification Body, which is an independent contractor licensed by RTA to certify conformance to the Standards.
12. Each sole trader, partnership, limited or unlimited company or limited liability partnership (or other form of business approved by RTA) farming or carrying out an Enterprise must be registered as a Member in its own right in order to exercise the rights afforded by Membership and each Member must have at all times a named nominated person ('Nominated Person') who has functional responsibility for the management decisions and operating systems being assessed.
13. The Nominated Person of the Applicant Business must sign the membership application form provided by your chosen Certification Body ('your Certification Body') and subsequent renewal application forms (and RTA and your Certification Body shall be entitled to assume that the Nominated Person is authorised to sign such forms on your behalf). In submitting an application or renewal fee and/or such forms, you are agreeing with RTA and your Certification Body to be bound by these Rules and the Certification Body's terms of engagement.
14. Any false or misleading statement made on the Membership or renewal application forms, during Assessments, or in any other communication, may lead to suspension or withdrawal of your certification and even exclusion from future Membership. You must provide, upon request by RTA or your Certification Body, any information relevant to conformance with the Standards or these Rules.
15. Any act or omission to act (whether by you, your officers, employees or agents or a third party and whether or not in relation to your premises, site or holding) which impacts on your conformance to the Standards, these Rules or any relevant legislation, will be deemed to be your responsibility for the purpose of assessing your compliance with the Standards and these Rules. Any rights and remedies available to and sanctions imposed by RTA or your Certification Body in respect of any non-conformance to the Standards ('non-conformance') or breach of these Rules may, at the discretion of RTA or your Certification Body, be deemed to apply also to any other person who operates or proposes to operate from the same premises, site or holding as you and who is or wishes to become a Member.



Holdings, Sites, Stores and Vehicles

16. You must disclose in your Membership or renewal application form all holdings, sites, stores and vehicles which you want to be included in the scope of your certification (having regard to Rules 17, 18 and 19 below).
17. Subject always to Rules 12, 18 and 19, where a Membership or renewal application form lists more than one holding, site, store, or vehicle, they must all be managed on a day to day basis by the same person. A separate application must be made in respect of any holding, site, store or vehicle of a Member which is managed on a day to day basis by a different person. If there is any uncertainty over whom any holding, site, store, or vehicle is managed by, RTA or your Certification Body may require you to provide such documentary evidence as it sees fit and its decision shall be final, subject always to Rule 83 to 85 (Complaints and Appeal Procedure).
18. Unless RTA or your Certification Body otherwise permits in writing in its absolute discretion, separate Membership or renewal applications will be required in accordance with the following principles or as RTA or your Certification Body may direct:

Enterprise / Activity	Separate Membership for each:
Farms / Safe Haven / Cold Crush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Holding / site within each such Enterprise: subject to the provisions of Rule 19 below.
Livestock Transport	Commercial Livestock Vehicle / Trailer
Livestock Market	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Collection Centre	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Meat and Poultry Processing	Site with separate FSA Approval Number

19. Additional farm holdings may be allowed within an application for a main site or holding provided the additional holdings fall within the relevant description set out below and subject always to such holdings being managed on a day to day basis by the same person.

Dairy	Poultry	Pigs	Beef/Lamb	Crops	Fresh Produce
Each milking premises requires a separate registration	A self-contained live poultry facility functioning with defined poultry stock management, operational control and bio-security standards	Main holding + max 3 small nursery or finishing units	Main site + additional sites where livestock are kept.	Main holding + any additional sites where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored or processed.	
		Additional sites must be sufficiently close to the main site or holding as agreed by the Certification Body.			

Dairy Members

20. Dairy farm assurance is normally arranged by the dairy purchaser (i.e. the first purchaser of milk from the farm and with whom the milk producer enters a milk supply contract). Separate membership rules (the 'Dairy Purchaser Membership Rules') apply to dairy purchasers. Dairy purchasers who wish to become a dairy purchaser member of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme must complete the application form available upon request by emailing "memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk" and are required to ensure that all milk producers supplying milk to them have a valid certificate evidencing conformance to the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Standards.
21. By agreeing to supply milk to a dairy purchaser member of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme, a milk producer shall be deemed to have agreed to be bound by these Rules and upon the issue of a valid certificate evidencing conformance to the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Standards, the milk producer shall become a milk producer member of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme. If the dairy purchaser membership of the dairy purchaser to whom a milk producer member supplies milk is suspended or terminated, the milk producer membership of the milk producer itself will also be suspended or terminated (as the case may be). If a dairy purchaser member has given notice to terminate its membership of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme in accordance with the Dairy Purchaser Membership Rules, each milk producer member supplying milk to that dairy purchaser member must (until such termination) continue to comply with these Rules and permit dairy Assessments to continue to be carried out.
22. Individual dairy farms which are both a milk producer and a milk processor may, on an exceptional basis and at RTA's absolute discretion, be accepted into membership of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme as both a milk producer member and a dairy purchaser member. Any such member (referred to as an "Independent Member") must comply with both these Rules and the Dairy Purchaser Membership Rules. If an Independent

Member's dairy purchaser membership is suspended or terminated in accordance with the Dairy Purchaser Membership Rules, the Independent Member's milk producer membership shall automatically be suspended or terminated (as appropriate). Similarly, if an Independent Member's milk producer membership is suspended or terminated in accordance with these Rules, the Independent Member's dairy purchaser membership shall automatically be suspended or terminated (as appropriate).

23. Cattle on dairy farms must also be beef assured (i.e. certification to the RTA beef Standards or to the beef assurance scheme in any relevant devolved region of the UK – see Rule 9). If you do not want your beef assurance to be assessed by the Certification Body which assesses your certification to the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Standards, you must, at the time of your dairy Assessment, demonstrate to the dairy assessor that your beef assurance is in place and commit to it being maintained.

Initial Assessment and Certification

24. A full initial Assessment must be completed and you must conform to all the Standards (not including 'recommendations') before your certification can be progressed and your Membership confirmed.
25. To enable a full Assessment to take place you must grant the assessor access to (or take all steps necessary to facilitate the carrying out of a remote visual Assessment, such as via video-streaming and/or by uploading records and documents to the Red Tractor Portal, of):
- all parts of the holding, site, store or vehicle, key members of staff and records/documents to which he/she reasonably requests access;
 - all livestock and, where relevant, allow the assessor to carry out welfare outcome scoring.
26. Without prejudice to Rule 53.d, an assessor may refuse to carry out or finish an Assessment:
- if he/she believes the presence of a third party may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner;
 - if he/she feels threatened or that he/she has been subjected to abusive behaviour at any time during the visit; or
 - if the site is empty or non-operational.

27. If any of the Standards has not been met, then a non-conformance will be raised. Certification will be dependent upon you carrying out improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within the specified time period(s).

28. Certificates and, where applicable, stickers confirming certification status, only relate to the assessed holding(s) or site(s) and are not transferable to any other holding or site or to any other business or person. All such certificates and stickers remain the property of your Certification Body. Whilst certificates and stickers may be useful in confirming 'Red Tractor Assured' status, the only definitive proof of certification and 'Red Tractor Assured' status is the Scheme Member Checker database managed and operated by or on behalf of RTA.

Membership Renewal

29. Your Membership must be renewed annually. Failure to renew within one month after an annual renewal date will result in your Membership being terminated. If you subsequently apply again to be a Member, you will be treated as a new applicant and a full initial Assessment will be required. In such a case, your Membership and certification will not be backdated.

Material Changes

30. You must keep your Certification Body informed of any material changes to your operation (when compared to the operation as at the date of your most recent Assessment) which might affect your certification. Examples of such 'material changes' include:
- additional holdings or sites (e.g. crop storage facilities, livestock grazing);
 - a change in the person who manages on a day to day basis any Enterprise, holding, site store or vehicle within your certification;
 - additional commercial livestock vehicles;
 - the site becoming empty of livestock at any time;
 - the site becoming restocked; and/or
 - changes to the activity being carried out on the holding or site (e.g. a farm or haulier also operating as a collection centre, or a meat processor beginning to process new species such as pork or poultry).
31. If you are the subject of an event described in Rule 53.g, or if any action is taken which is likely to lead to such an event, you must inform your Certification Body immediately giving details of any person appointed (or proposed to be appointed) as receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer pursuant to any such arrangement or related order.
32. If, where you are a company or limited liability partnership, one of your members or any other person (including any group company) with whom you are connected, is the subject of an event described in Rule 53g or if any action is taken which is likely to lead to such an event, in circumstances which could result in you being unable properly to perform your obligations as a Member under these Rules, you must inform your Certification Body immediately, giving details of any person appointed (or proposed to be appointed) as receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer pursuant to any such arrangement or order.



33. When certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce Standard only, you may ask your Certification Body for a voluntary suspension of one, some or all of the crop types covered by the certification.

Changing Certification Body

34. You can change your Certification Body at any time, in accordance with Rules 35 to 38.
35. You must declare on your application to the proposed new Certification Body whether you have previously applied to become, or have been, or are currently, a Member. If that is the case, you must confirm the Certification Body to whom you applied, your previous Membership number and details of all sites previously assessed (as well as the CPH number and PRIMO/ Herd mark, where applicable).
36. Your proposed new Certification Body will request and be given access to your historical data and records from your existing Certification Body before confirming continued certification.
37. The proposed new Certification Body may reject your application to transfer if you have outstanding non-conformances still to be rectified or if any other previously imposed certification or Membership condition prevents the application from being accepted. In such a case, before any transfer takes place, you must clear non-conformances to the satisfaction of your existing Certification Body. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by RTA, any previously imposed conditions (e.g. more frequent or unannounced inspections) shall continue to apply to and may be enforced by the new Certification Body.
38. If your application to transfer is accepted by the new Certification Body, it will take effect immediately upon such acceptance being confirmed and you do not need to inform your former Certification Body of the transfer.

Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

39. You must allow your Certification Body's appointed assessors to carry out routine Assessments, revisits and spot checks, whether in person or remotely (whether via video streaming and/or review of documents and records uploaded to the Red Tractor Portal or otherwise) and where Assessments are requested to be carried out remotely you must take all reasonable steps necessary to enable remote Assessment to take place.
40. Each of RTA, your Certification Body and any third party duly authorised to act on behalf of either or both of them, has the right to carry out an Assessment or spot check at short notice or unannounced.
41. The assessor may be accompanied by an observer.
42. If any of the Standards are not met, a non-conformance will be raised. Continued certification will be dependent upon you carrying out improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within the time period(s) specified.

Special Conditions of Certification

43. RTA and your Certification Body shall each be entitled, at any time and each in its absolute discretion, to specify 'Special Conditions of Certification' for your Membership and/or continued certification. This may include:
- additional announced or, if so specified, unannounced Assessments or spot checks by the Certification Body over and above the normal routine Assessments, all such additional Assessments and spot checks being at your cost; and
 - obtaining evidence from a third party expert (nominated by RTA or the Certification Body and appointed at your cost) that the Standards are being met.

Fees

44. You must, on initial application and annually thereafter, pay to your Certification Body an annual Membership fee for each Enterprise being assessed. The annual Membership fee is made up of an amount equal to the annual participant fee(s) which RTA charges the Certification Body for each Enterprise assessed by it (and which your Certification Body charges on to you) and an amount to cover your Certification Body's own charges. Details of the annual participant fees and any other fees charged by RTA to Certification Bodies can be downloaded at: <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/who-we-are/how-we-are-funded>. Your Certification Body may change the annual Membership fee from time to time and will review the fee annually. Your Certification Body (or RTA) will notify you of any changes in the annual Membership fee.
45. You must pay any additional charges your Certification Body may impose for:
- visits to additional holdings/sites not close to the main holding or site;
 - visits to additional holdings/sites/vehicles notified to the Certification Body after any previous Assessment;
 - the assessor having to return, whether to complete an Assessment report where, through no fault of the assessor, it could not initially be completed in full, or to check that non-conformances have been rectified; and
 - any additional Assessments or spot checks required under any Special Conditions of Certification specified by RTA or your Certification Body, as contemplated in Rule 43.
46. For milk producer members, some fees may be met by your milk purchaser. You should contact your milk purchaser for further details.
47. You are responsible for any external third party fees required to meet the requirements of the Standards (for example, Quarterly Veterinary Reports

on farms certified to the RTA Pig Standards) and any Special Conditions of Certification specified under Rule 43.

48. You are responsible for any costs you incur in meeting the Standards and rectifying non-conformances.
49. If you fail to pay any fees required to be paid by you under these Rules, RTA or your Certification Body shall each be entitled to reject your Membership or renewal application or to suspend or withdraw certification for any relevant Enterprise(s).

Suspending Certification

50. Your Certification Body has the right to suspend your certification if:
- you unreasonably delay or refuse a routine Assessment, revisit or spot check;
 - circumstances on a relevant holding or site prevent the assessor from completing an Assessment in full;
 - major non-conformances (meaning for the purpose of these Rules a non-conformance to the Standards or breach of these Rules which is treated as a 'major' non-conformance by assessors at the time of the relevant Assessment);
 - an excessive number of non-conformances are found during an Assessment;
 - the same non-conformance is found on successive Assessment visits;
 - you fail to rectify any non-conformance within a specified timescale;
 - you fail to comply with these Rules or the Standards;
 - evidence which your Certification Body or RTA reasonably believes to be reliable is received from a third party, indicating that you are not conforming to the Standards to a material extent; or
 - being a milk producer member of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme, the dairy purchaser membership of that scheme of the dairy purchaser to whom you supply milk is suspended.

If your certification has been suspended and you do not take the necessary action to rectify any notified non-conformance(s) within 3 months of such suspension, your certification may be withdrawn with immediate effect by written notice served by your Certification Body, whereupon your Membership will be automatically terminated.

Termination of Membership and Withdrawing Certification

51. Each of RTA and your Certification Body may refuse applications or impose particular conditions for re-entry into the Scheme where an application relates to an Enterprise, business, holding, site, store and/or vehicle in respect of which certification has previously been withdrawn in accordance with these Rules (and even if all relevant non-conformances have been rectified).
52. RTA and the Certification Bodies will not accept a Membership or renewal application (including from a new applicant) if the application relates to an Enterprise, business, holding, site, store or vehicle in respect of which Membership or certification conditions or other restrictions or sanctions have been imposed under these Rules and remain outstanding or in place (as the case may be), unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of RTA and the Certification Body that the Applicant Business is not connected to the Member subject to those conditions, restrictions or sanctions (other than being connected purely in terms of operating from the same holding, site, store or vehicle) and there are no other reasons for refusing such an application.
53. Each of your Certification Body and RTA may, in its absolute discretion, refuse an application for Membership, and/or your Certification Body may withdraw certification (whether for a particular Enterprise or for all Enterprises carried out by you) and/or RTA may, by written notice, immediately terminate your Membership:
- if you fail to comply with these Rules or the Standards;
 - if the Certification Body or RTA considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent RTA or the Scheme from being brought into disrepute;
 - if any act or omission by you or any of your Associates (i) has brought or may, in the reasonable opinion of the Certification Body or RTA, bring RTA or the Scheme into disrepute or (ii) has damaged or may, in the reasonable opinion of the Certification Body or RTA, damage the integrity of the Standards;
 - if, notwithstanding the rights under Rule 26.b, an assessor, employee or officer of the Certification Body or RTA feels threatened or that he has been subjected to abusive behaviour by you or any of your Associates;
 - if, without prejudice to Rules 53.a, b, c and d, a material breach by you of these Rules (including a major non-conformance to the Standards) which is not capable of being remedied has occurred or a material breach by you of these Rules (including a major non-conformance to the Standards) which is capable of remedy has not been remedied within 30 days (or such other period as RTA or your Certification Body notify you in the case of a major non-conformance of the Standards) after service of a written notice requiring it to be remedied;
 - if you are still categorised as high risk following two consecutive unannounced spot checks as a result of our risk based approach to inspections;
 - upon your voluntary or compulsory bankruptcy or liquidation, the



appointment of a receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer over any of your assets, or your entry into any composition or arrangement with your creditors;

- h. if you are subject to a change of control ("control" being defined as in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988) which, in the reasonable opinion of RTA or the Certification Body, is likely to have a detrimental effect on the integrity, goodwill or reputation of RTA, the Certification Body, the Standards or the Member Logos;
- i. in the event of an act of gross negligence or fraud on your part or the part of any of your Associates;
- j. if, after your certification has been suspended under Rule 50, you do not take the necessary action to rectify notified non-conformances within 3 months of such suspension;
- k. if you fail to pay any amount owing to RTA or your Certification Body under these Rules;
- l. if you, any of your Associates, any person involved in the day to day management of an Enterprise, holding, site, store or vehicle within your certification or any other person involved with livestock in relation to any such Enterprise, holding, site, store or vehicle, is banned from keeping livestock;
- m. if, being a milk producer member of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme, the dairy purchaser membership of that scheme of the dairy purchaser to whom you supply milk is terminated; or
- n. if RTA ceases to operate the Scheme.

For the avoidance of doubt, if your certification is withdrawn in respect of all relevant Enterprises, you shall automatically cease to be a Member.

Termination of Membership by Member

54. You may give notice in writing to terminate your Membership in the event of the voluntary or compulsory winding-up or liquidation of RTA, the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer over any of the assets of RTA, or RTA entering into any composition or arrangement with its creditors.
55. You may at any time give notice in writing immediately to terminate your Membership. For the avoidance of doubt, this Rule 55 does not apply to milk producer members of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme.

Indemnity and Inadequacy of Damages

56. You undertake to indemnify RTA and your Certification Body against all liabilities, costs, expenses, damages or losses (including any direct or indirect loss of profit, loss of business, loss of goodwill, loss of reputation or consequential loss, and all interest, penalties and legal and other professional costs and expenses) suffered or incurred by RTA or your Certification Body arising out of or in connection with any event or circumstance referred to in Rules 53.a to 53.m (inclusive) or any other breach by you of these Rules.
57. Without prejudice to any other rights or remedies that RTA or the Certification Body may have, you acknowledge and agree that damages alone may not be an adequate remedy for any breach by you of these Rules. Accordingly, RTA and the Certification Body shall be entitled, without proof of special damages, to the remedies of injunction, specific performance or other equitable relief for any threatened or actual breach of these Rules.

Prosecutions, Regulatory Sanctions and Third Party Evidence

58. You must notify your Certification Body of any prosecution that has at any time been brought or is or is likely to be brought against you or any of your Associates, or in relation to any Enterprise, business, site, holding, store or vehicle owned or occupied by you or any of your Associates or referred to in a Membership or renewal application, which relates to any issues covered in the Standards, including food safety, product traceability, animal health, animal welfare, animal identification and movements, veterinary medicine records, trade description, animal transport, environmental legislation or relevant consumer protection legislation.
59. For the purpose of Rule 58, 'prosecution' shall include, in respect of farms, any penalty relating to Cross-Compliance requirements that directly relates to issues covered in the Standards.
60. You will be asked to sign a declaration relating to prosecutions and penalties in the initial Membership application form, renewal forms and other Scheme documents. Any information relating to such matters received by RTA or your Certification Body will be investigated and appropriate action taken.

Confidentiality and Data Protection

61. Your details will be treated in confidence save as set out below, and your personal data will be treated in accordance with the terms of our Privacy Policy. RTA and your Certification Body may however provide to any third parties who have a legitimate interest in knowing the same (including your customers and suppliers), details of your certification status (being full, suspended, withdrawn or a non-member), the date of your last Assessment, your certification expiry date and your certification renewal date. This information may be made available through the on-line Scheme Member Checker and lists of certified, suspended and/or withdrawn Members may be published by RTA from time to time.
62. If a matter arises which is or could constitute or lead to an infringement of any laws or regulations relating to the scope of Red Tractor either (a) by you or any of your Associates or (b) which is connected directly or indirectly

to you, your Membership or any Enterprise, you agree that any relevant regulatory or administrative body or agency, including the Food Standards Agency, the National Food Crime Unit, the Animal and Plant Health Agency, Local Authorities, the Rural Payments Agency, the Environment Agency, Natural England, any equivalent bodies in devolved regions of the UK and any of their respective successor bodies or agencies and any third party acting in good faith on their behalf or in their interests, shall be entitled to provide to RTA and/or your Certification Body any reports or documentation produced by such body, agency or third party in respect of the relevant matter (whether or not requested by RTA or your Certification Body) and that each of RTA and your Certification Body may request such reports and documentation from such bodies, agencies and third parties. Each such body, agency and third party shall be entitled to rely on your consent under this Rule 62 to the disclosure of such reports and documentation to RTA and/or your Certification Body.

63. Without limiting Rules 61 and 62, each of RTA and your Certification Body may transfer data and information about your certification and Membership to their respective successors, any transferee(s) of their respective businesses and any new operator(s) of all or part of the Scheme, provided such transferee(s) shall have the same rights and obligations with regard to such data and information as the relevant transferor(s).
64. RTA shall be entitled to produce and publish statistical reports drawing upon aggregated Scheme data, provided that individual performance data cannot be traced back to you.
65. Membership data may be retained on RTA's databases (subject always to the provisions of Rules 61 to 64) for ten years after you have ceased to be a Member (or such longer period as RTA reasonably considers necessary to enable it effectively to monitor trends in membership and performance).
66. RTA is entitled to receive copies of Assessment reports from your Certification Body.
67. In exceptional circumstances, where an assessor comes across evidence of an immediate and significant risk of unacceptable animal welfare practices, food contamination or environmental pollution, RTA and your Certification Body may each immediately notify any competent authorities, notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules or any other agreement you may have with either RTA or your Certification Body.

Member Logos

68. Using the Member Logos: For so long as you are a Member, you are entitled to indicate that you hold a certificate of conformity to the relevant Standards and, for that purpose only, you may refer to your operations (but only insofar as they are covered by your certificate of conformity) as 'Red Tractor Assured' and (subject always to Rules 69 to 73) use the appropriate Member Logo(s) on stationery and publicity materials (including on your website) provided that you follow all directions on the use of the Member Logos given from time to time by RTA or set out on the RTA Website at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/standards/member-rules>. You agree to observe all such directions.
69. Farm Shops, Farmers Markets and food/drink product sales via all other channels, such as meat/vegetable/fruit box schemes, including online sales and use of Red Tractor supplied marketing materials: Subject always to Rule 70, if you sell your own Red Tractor Assured meat, fruit or vegetable food or drink products to the public, whether through your own farm shop, or at farmers markets or other events, or via any other channels, including online sales of meat/vegetable/fruit boxes via your website/apps, you are, for so long as you are a Member, allowed to use the appropriate Member Logo(s) in your shop, or on your market/fair stall, or within the content of your websites/apps for online sales which describes your Red Tractor Assured farm operations only and provided always that:
 - a. the relevant Member Logo(s) are only used in your own farm shop or on such stall in relation to Red Tractor Assured meat, fruit and vegetable food or drink products of your own farm and no other products (and the Member Logo(s) must be positioned carefully so that the public is not misled into thinking that those other products are Red Tractor Assured);
 - b. Member Logo(s) used in your website/apps are only used to describe your Red Tractor Assured farm operations and are not used to describe any products or displayed next to or in connection any product or price lists;
 - c. you follow all directions on the use of the Member Logos which may from time to time be given by RTA or set out on the RTA Website at <https://assurance.redtractor.org.uk/contentfiles/files/SchemeLogoRules.pdf>;
 - d. if you are a milk producer member and sell raw milk to the public, you may not use the Member Logo denoting your membership of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme (or use any other version of the Red Tractor logo or make any Red Tractor Assurance Claim) in any way whatsoever (including in relation to any marketing materials, whether your own or those supplied by RTA); and
 - e. if you are milk producer member and do not sell raw milk to the public, provided you comply with Rule 68, you may use the Member Logo denoting your membership of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm Assurance Scheme on your stationery and publicity materials (including on your website).



In addition, for so long as you are a Member (other than a milk producer who sells raw milk to the public) you may use marketing materials supplied by RTA to help promote the Scheme provided that you not do so in a way which might mislead the public in relation to the scope of your Red Tractor Assured products or activities or in a way which ties such materials to actual products.

70. Restriction on using the Member Logos or Red Tractor logo on food products, including on product packaging (including any meat/vegetable/fruit boxes or milk cartons or bottles): You may not use or print any Member Logos or any other version of the Red Tractor logo on, or apply any such logo or a Red Tractor Assurance Claim to, food packs (including any packaging such as meat/vegetable/fruit boxes, milk cartons or bottles) or use any such logo or make a Red Tractor Assurance Claim in connection with the sale of food or drink products (including online sales) unless you have a processors and packers licence issued by RTA. To apply for a processors and packers licence, go to <https://trade.redtractor.org.uk/apply-for-a-red-tractor-license/>.
71. The rights to use Member Logos under Rules 68 and 69 are limited to using the entire designation and in an identical form or forms to that or those directed by RTA from time to time. These rights are personal to you as a Member and may not be assigned, transferred or sub-licensed to any other person.
72. As a Member, you shall not use (or authorise or license others to use) the Member Logos and/or the Red Tractor logo or name in any way other than as expressly permitted in these Rules (or in a processors and packers licence granted to you) and you shall not use or authorise or license any other person to use any name, mark, sign or device which is or could reasonably be regarded as similar to the Member Logos and/or the Red Tractor logo or name; nor shall you file or cause to be filed any application for any trade mark or certification mark which is or could reasonably be regarded as similar to the Member Logos and/or the Red Tractor logo; nor shall you register or attempt to register any company in a name which is or could reasonably be regarded as similar to any of the names 'Red Tractor', 'Red Tractor Assurance', 'Red Tractor Assured', 'RTA', 'Assured Food Standards' or 'AFS'. You will not oppose or cause any oppositions to be filed to any trade mark or certification mark applications filed by or on behalf of RTA, nor object to or take any adverse action in respect of any of RTA's trade mark or certification mark registrations; nor will you register or attempt to register the Member Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo or name, or any name, mark, sign, or device which is or could reasonably be regarded as similar to the Member Logos and/or the Red Tractor logo or name, anywhere in the world or otherwise cause any question to be raised concerning RTA's ownership of the Member Logos or the Red Tractor logo or name, or the validity or enforceability of such rights; nor will you do or say anything that could damage the goodwill and/or reputation of RTA, the Scheme Logos or the Red Tractor logo.
73. Your right to use any Member Logo and/or the Red Tractor name in accordance with these Rules:
 - a. may be terminated by RTA on one month's written notice;
 - b. may be terminated by RTA immediately on written notice if you fail to observe the provisions of these Rules or the directions of RTA with regards to the use of such logos;
 - c. will automatically terminate in so far as use of such logos on products is concerned if and for so long as your certification has been suspended; and
 - d. will automatically terminate if your certification has been withdrawn or your Membership is terminated for any reason or has expired (and is not renewed in accordance with Rule 29).

Limitation of Liability

74. Nothing in these Rules shall limit or exclude the liability of RTA or any Certification Body or any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors for (a) death or personal injury caused by the negligence of any such person; or (b) fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.
75. Subject to Rule 74:
 - a. neither RTA nor any Certification Body, nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty or otherwise, for any loss of profit, loss caused by business interruption, or any indirect or consequential loss suffered or incurred by a Member and arising under or in connection with the Scheme (including in relation to the administration of the Scheme, the carrying out of Assessments, any rejection of a Membership or renewal application, any suspension or withdrawal of certification or any termination of Membership);
 - b. neither RTA nor any Certification Body, nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any losses, liabilities, damages, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature, suffered or incurred by a milk producer member as a result of or in connection with the purchaser of that milk producer member's milk having its dairy purchaser membership of the Red Tractor Dairy Farm

Assurance Scheme suspended or terminated in accordance with the Dairy Purchaser Membership Rules;

- c. the total liability to any Member of RTA and its officers, employees and agents in respect of all losses, liabilities, damages, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature, suffered or incurred by that Member and arising under or in connection with the Scheme (including in respect of the administration of the Scheme, the carrying out of Assessments, any rejection of a Membership or renewal application, any suspension or withdrawal of certification or any termination of Membership), and whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty or otherwise, shall not exceed £300,000 in aggregate in respect of all and any such claims arising in any period of 12 months ending on 31 March (provided that for this purpose a claim will be deemed to have arisen on the date on which the event, act or omission giving rise to such losses, liabilities, damages, charges, costs or expenses occurred); and
 - d. you shall not be able to recover from both RTA and your Certification Body for the same loss.
76. RTA is not a party to the contract you must enter with your Certification Body to govern its Assessment of your conformance (or non-conformance) to the Standards. Subject to Rule 74, neither RTA nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty or otherwise, for any acts or omissions of your Certification Body or its assessors or other agents in connection with that contract or the services proposed to be carried out under it by your Certification Body.
 77. The Member shall not be entitled (whether under these Rules and/or in respect of any other membership or licence the Member may have with RTA) to recover damages, or obtain payment, reimbursement, restitution or indemnity more than once in respect of the same loss, shortfall, damage, deficiency, breach or other event or circumstance.

Variation of Rules and Standards

78. RTA shall be entitled at any time to change and update the Standards and these Rules. You will be given notice of any the specific changes made to the Standards and when they will come into effect. When changes are made to the Rules, we will give you notice of that fact and confirm in such notice when the amended Rules will come into effect and how you can view and download or otherwise obtain the amended Rules. RTA and each Certification Body shall each be entitled at any time to change its operating procedures where, in its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so. You will be given advance written notice of any such changes to operating procedures and of when they will come into effect.

Force Majeure

79. RTA shall not be liable to a Member if any delay or failure by RTA or its employees, officers, agents or independent contractors to perform their obligations under these Rules or any related agreement is the result of a Force Majeure Event. For the purpose of this Rule, 'Force Majeure Event' means an event beyond the reasonable control of RTA (or its employees, officers, agents or independent contractors) including acts of God, flood, drought, earthquake or other natural disaster, epidemic or pandemic, terrorist attack, civil war, civil commotion or riots, war, threat of or preparation for war, armed conflict, nuclear, chemical or biological contamination or sonic boom, any law or any action taken by a government, local or public authority, collapse of buildings, fire, explosion or accident, interruption or failure of a utility service.

No Waiver

80. A waiver of any right of RTA under these Rules is only effective if it is in writing and shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent breach or default. No failure or delay by RTA in exercising any right or remedy under these Rules or by law shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

Notices

81. A notice given under or in connection with these Rules shall be in writing and:
 - (a) in the case of a notice to RTA, sent by email to Memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk or by first class post to RTA's registered office from time to time; and
 - (b) in the case of a notice to the Member, sent by email or first class post to the email or postal address set out in the Membership or renewal application (or such replacement email or postal address as may subsequently have been notified in writing to RTA) and, in the absence of any such addresses, by post to its registered office (in the case of a company) or last known business address in any other case.
82. A notice shall be deemed to be delivered by 9.00am on the second business day (excluding weekends and bank holidays) after posting in the case of first class post and on sending in the case of email.



Complaints and Appeal Procedure

83. If you wish to raise a formal complaint (such as a formal expression of dissatisfaction about RTA's personnel, services, decisions, contractors or the services of your Certification Body), you should supply details of the complaint and evidence supporting it in accordance with RTA's complaints procedure, a copy of which will be provided upon request (provided that where your complaint relates to an RTA decision or to the outcome of any appeal to your Certification Body your complaint must be sent to RTA within 14 days after the date of the RTA decision or (as the case may be) within 14 days after you have been notified of the outcome of the appeal to your Certification Body).
84. If you are not satisfied with the way your application, Assessment or any certification decision has been conducted, you may lodge an appeal in writing with your Certification Body within such period as your Certification Body may stipulate from time to time. All such appeals will be investigated and dealt with in accordance with the Certification Body's appeal procedure or, if so directed, RTA's appeal procedure. Copies of the relevant appeal procedure will be provided by your Certification Body (or RTA as appropriate) upon request.
85. Decisions taken by RTA to terminate your membership at any time are subject to a right to appeal in accordance with RTA's appeal procedure (which requires you to appeal within 14 days after the date of the RTA decision). Copies of the RTA appeal procedure will be provided by RTA upon request.

Entire Agreement, Third Party Rights and Governing Law

86. These Rules and the documents specifically referred to in these Rules as being available via the RTA Website (including the Standards) represent the entire understanding between you and RTA in relation to your Membership. You acknowledge that you have not relied upon any statement from RTA (written or oral) which is not contained in these Rules (or such documents) in applying to be a Member or renewing your Membership.
87. Subject to the rights of the bodies, agencies and third parties referred to in Rule 62 and to the rights of Certification Bodies as referred to in Rule 88, these Rules are not intended to benefit, or be enforceable by, anyone other than RTA and each Member.
88. Where a Certification Body is referred to in these Rules, the relevant Certification Body shall be able to enforce the rights expressly or impliedly ascribed to it to the fullest extent permitted by law. Furthermore, any successor to RTA (or any transferee of the business of RTA or of RTA's rights under and in relation to the Scheme) shall be entitled to enforce RTA's rights under these Rules and any successor to your Certification Body (or any transferee of the business of your Certification Body) shall be entitled to enforce your Certification Body's rights under these Rules.
89. These Rules and any disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with their subject matter or formation are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law. The courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with these Rules or their subject matter or formation.





Standing together for British agriculture

Our standards start with the consumer.

**We monitor what they value the most
about their food and understand what
they expect from farmers.**

**These values are translated in to practical
on-farm standards so Red Tractor farmers
can demonstrate they are producing what
consumers want.**



Certification Bodies

Your routine point of contact with the Scheme is through your Certification Body.

Certification Bodies are licensed by Red Tractor to manage membership applications and to carry out assessment and certification against the Standards. The table below shows which Certification Bodies apply to each enterprise.

Certification Body	Beef and Lamb	Dairy	Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Fresh Produce	Pigs	Poultry		
						Chickens	Turkey	Duck
NSF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
SAI Global	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Lloyd's Register	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
NIFCC (Northern Ireland)		✓				✓		
QWFC (Wales)		✓						



NSF Certification

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



SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd

PO Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES
Tel: 01908 249973 Email: agrifood@saiglobal.com Web: www.saiglobal.com/assurance



Lloyd's Register

6 Redheughs Rigg, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ
Tel: 0131 335 6643 Email: redtractor-ca@lr.org Web: www.lr.org/uk



NIFCC [Northern Ireland]

1A Lissue Walk, Lissue Industrial Estate (East), Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT28 2LU
Tel: 028 9263 3017 Email: info@nifcc.co.uk Web: www.nifcc.co.uk



QWFC [Wales]

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth SY23 2WB
Tel: 01970 636688 Email: info@wlbpc.co.uk Web: www.wlbpc.co.uk

T: 0203 617 3670
E: memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk
www.redtractorassurance.org.uk



Farming Help

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Confidential help for all in the farming community

The Farming Help Partnership is supported by



THE PRINCE'S
COUNTRYSIDE
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Helping farmers with disaster relief and affordable rural housing.



Practical and pastoral support for farmers and families within the farming community.



Helping farming people of all ages with a wide range of financial and practical support.



Supporting people from Scottish agriculture emotionally, practically and financially in times of need.