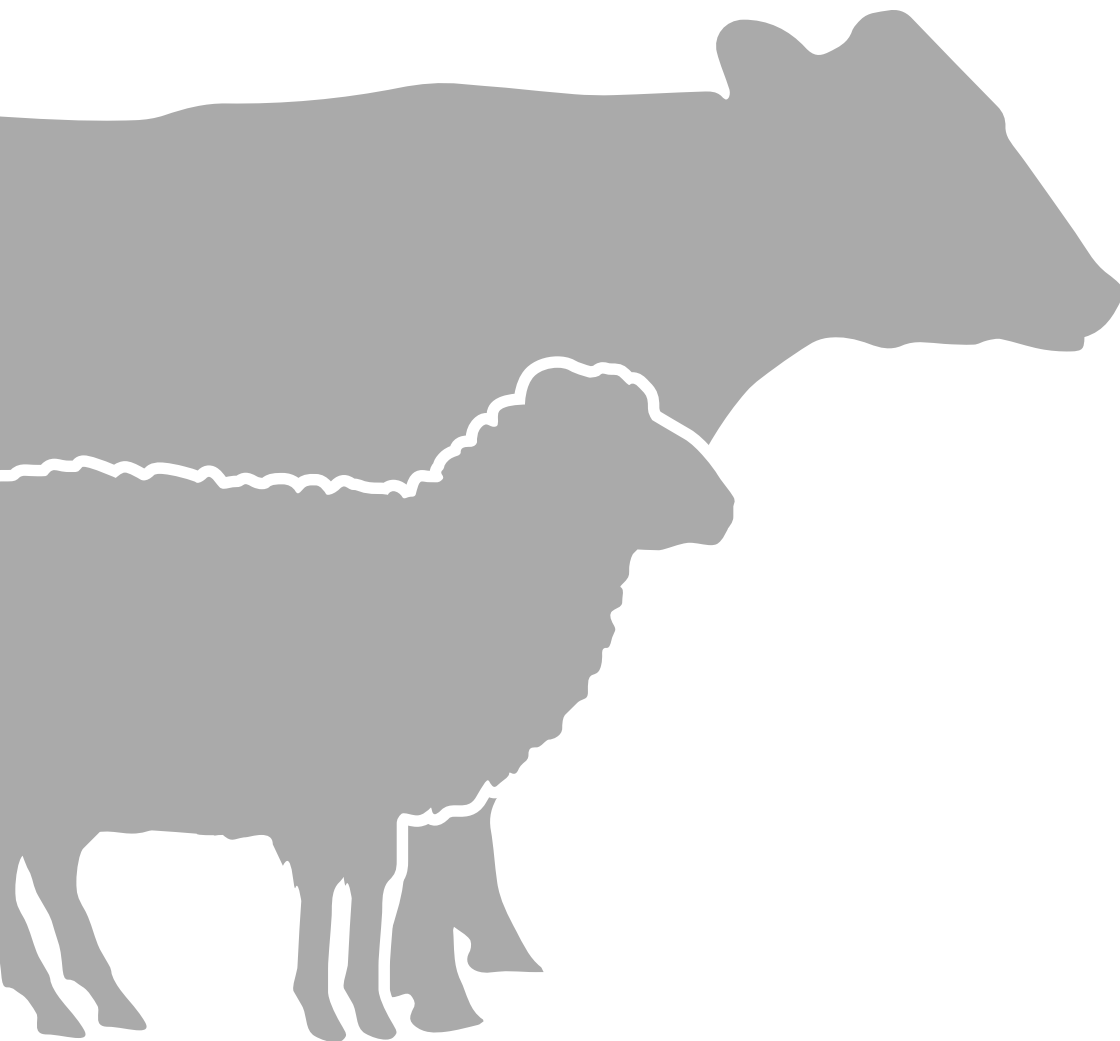




BEEF & LAMB STANDARDS

OCTOBER 2022



VERSION 5: 1 OCTOBER 2022



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE


Our 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 it.

Standard coding begins with a two-letter prefix which identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). You may notice that the codes are not always consecutive – rest assured that no information is missing from this guide.

Assessors will use this code together with one to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. B or L for Beef & Lamb) to record any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

Look out for the **guidance boxes** throughout this guide – these offer useful tips to help you meet the relevant standard.

Key while all standards must be met, particular attention should be paid to these as they can have implications for your certification

Not Applicable  Identifies a standard an assessor may deem as not applicable to some memberships. While certain Red Tractor standards apply to all, others are applicable only where a particular practice, process, facility or system is in place.


Recommendation this is not a standard and a non-conformance raised will not affect your certification. However these are recommended actions to undertake to help demonstrate working to Red Tractor and industry core principles

New a completely new standard which the member must now adhere to, or a new recommendation

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 indicates that additional information is provided in the Appendices at the back of this manual and can also be found by visiting: redtractorassurance.org.uk

 this icon indicates that a **record** is required and suggests potential documentary evidence which could be used to show compliance

WHERE TO FIND HELP



At the end of each section this icon indicates where you can get **additional information**, should you need it.

Visit our website: redtractorassurance.org.uk for additional help.

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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		
N/A HF.1 Key Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock	HF.1.a Housing secure to prevent straying/escaping	
	HF.1.b There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to livestock	
	HF.1.c Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock	
	HF.1.d Lights over feed troughs are shatterproof/protected	
N/A HF.2 Effective ventilation of housing to minimise high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature must be provided		
N/A HF.3 Floor surfaces are sound, well constructed and maintained and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury	HF.3.b Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non slatted lying areas provided to breeding cows, in-calf heifers, and calves	
N/A HF.4 Key Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean UPGRADED	HF.4.a Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding	
	HF.4.b All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specifications	
N/A HF.4.1 Safe, suitable, and legal bedding is provided in lying areas	HF.4.1.a Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas, and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive	
	HF.4.1.b Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided	
	HF.4.1.c Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper	
	HF.4.1.d Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept	
R	Delivery records Waste transfer notes Waste exemption records	
N/A HF.5 Housing must be lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial) to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock REVISED	HF.5.a Adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) is available to enable inspection of stock at any time	
	HF.5.c A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily	

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements	
N/A HF.6 Housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.6.a Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal ■ HF.6.b Cubicle design and size is suitable for the animal breed and size ■ HF.6.c Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for them all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch.
GUIDANCE: See Appendix for recommended space allowances	
N/A HF.6.1 Key Tethered housing systems are not permitted REVISED UPGRADED	GUIDANCE: Definition of tethered housing: a housing practice used throughout the housed period whereby the stock is fed, watered and sleeps within the area defined by the reach of its restraining method
HF.7 Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/calf, ewe/lamb, and goat/kid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.7.b Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/isolated) ■ HF.7.c Fractious or fully horned cattle are not mixed with unfamiliar groups or are removed from the group if there is evidence of injury or bullying ■ HF.7.d Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned)
AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities	
HF.8 Handling facilities (fixed or portable systems) must be in place or easily accessible REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.8.a There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to livestock or handlers ■ HF.8.b Sheep dip is covered when not in use ■ HF.8.c A crush or restraining gates, if applicable, is structurally sound and stable
HF.9 There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth which are maintained in accordance with scheme standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.9.d Restraining facility (e.g. crush/restraining gates) available for use when livestock give birth
AIM: Appropriate facilities are available for loading and unloading of livestock	
HF.10 Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.10.a Adequate lighting to inspect stock at point of loading ■ HF.10.b Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping ■ HF.10.c Facilities are free from sharp edges or other projections which may cause injury to livestock and handlers ■ HF.10.d If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise the risk of slipping and have secure side guards – ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves ■ HF.10.e The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading site boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)
AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions are available at all times for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops)	
HF.11 Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) and well-drained lying areas REVISED	

Housing, Shelter and Handling Facilities (HF) (continued)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
HF.12 There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HF.12.a Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung
<div>  WHERE TO FIND HELP </div> <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 – Cattle: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69368/pb7949-cattle-code-030407.pdf Sheep: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69365/pb5162-sheep-041028.pdf ■ For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns ■ For more information on presenting clean sheep for slaughter visit: https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/cleansheep0507%20%281%29.pdf ■ For more information on presenting clean cattle for slaughter visit: https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/cleanbeefsaf1007%20%281%29.pdf 	


Feed and Water (FW)

AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health	
FW.1 Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed to maintain rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal	
FW.1.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum within six hours REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.1.1.b Alternative sources of colostrum (fresh/frozen/artificial) are available in the event of the dam not being able to produce
<div>N/A</div> FW.2 All livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.2.a There is enough feeding space per animal - dependent on the system of feeding. See Appendix for recommended space allowances
<div>N/A</div> FW2.1 Feeding systems inc. automatic feeders are checked at least daily to ensure they are working and clean NEW	
FW.3 Key All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.3.a The water supply is sufficient to cover times of peak demand e.g. during hot weather/ lactation, and there is sufficient trough space/drinkers for the number of livestock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.3.b Water is easily accessible to livestock and troughs do not obstruct walkways and feeding areas and do not have the potential to cause injury to livestock
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.3.c Water troughs are kept clean
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.3.d Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail
<i>GUIDANCE:</i> Emergency water supply is an alternative source of water i.e. tankers, fire service, natural etc.	


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable	
FW.4 Key Feed must be suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.4.a Feed is not stale or contaminated ■ FW.4.b Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ FW.4.c The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known ■ FW.4.d Materials produced by anaerobic digesters are prohibited for animal feed ■ FW.4.e Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are controlled ■ FW.4.f No non-permitted materials are used specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters – no animal products or by-products (mammalian, avian or fish) with the exception of fish oils and milk products – no rejected food that contain meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery) – no catering waste, including used cooking oils
N/A FW.5 Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.5.a Compounds and blended feed are UFAS, or equivalent ■ FW.5.b Bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/licks (except for rock salt), supplements and milk replacers are sourced from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder ■ FW.5.c Straights from a merchant, processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry are UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ FW.5.d The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus – hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants – roots and vegetable/fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Warranty declaration
GUIDANCE: See Appendix for equivalent schemes. Red Tractor warranty declaration template provides details of what information should be included.	
N/A FW.5.1 (Recommendation) When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.5.1.a Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport ■ FW.5.1.b Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration
N/A FW.6 Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.6.a Feed records detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – supplier name – feed type including ingredient composition – date of delivery – quantity – load or batch number ■ FW.6.b Records are kept for 2 years
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/own records

Feed and Water (FW) (continued)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed		
<div>N/A</div> <div>FW.7</div> <div>When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</div>	<div>■ FW.7.a</div> 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	
	<div>■ FW.7.b</div> For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records of every batch mixed are kept detailing ingredients, quantities, mixing dates.	
<div>R</div>	<div>■</div> Home mixing records	
GUIDANCE		
Forage only, (forage top-dressed with concentrates) or single feeds mixed with water do not require records		
<div>N/A</div> <div>FW.8</div> <div>When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept</div>	<div>■ FW.8.a</div> Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept	
	<div>■ FW.8.b</div> For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept	
	<div>■ FW.8.c</div> Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use	
	<div>■ FW.8.d</div> Samples are: <div><div>–</div> representative (small samples from several different points)</div> <div><div>–</div> of adequate quantity (approx. 0.5 kg)</div> <div><div>–</div> free from contamination</div> <div><div>–</div> identifiable (labelled with feed details and date)</div> <div><div>–</div> stored in a cool, dry area</div>	
<div>N/A</div> <div>FW.9</div> <div>If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have local authority approval and meet any associated obligations</div>	<div>■ FW.9.a</div> The site has local authority approval	
	<div>■ FW.9.b</div> There is a HACCP system in place	
	<div>■ FW.9.c</div> There is a Quality Control Plan in place	
	<div>■ FW.9.d</div> Additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is in place if medicated feeds are being incorporated	
<div>R</div>	<div>■</div> Local authority approval	
	<div>■</div> HACCP	
	<div>■</div> Quality control plan	
	<div>■</div> VMD approval	
GUIDANCE: Not applicable to the inclusion of bought in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs. Feed additives are substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper and zinc) and preservatives. Pre-mixtures are mixtures of additives at high concentrations.		
<div>N/A</div> <div>FW.10</div> <div>Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified</div>	<div>■ FW.10.a</div> Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor	
<div>R</div>	<div>■</div> Contractors’ NAAC registration number	
AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination		
<div>N/A</div> <div>FW.11</div> <div>All feeding and mixing equipment and lorries/trailers/feed boxes/ buckets used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose.</div>		


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
N/A FW.12 Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FW.12.a Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin ■ FW.12.b Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof ■ FW.12.c In loose feed storage areas lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used ■ FW.12.d Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate
<div>  WHERE TO FIND HELP </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit: www.aictradeassurance.org.uk ■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene regulation visit: https://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/approvregfeedguidance ■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit: www.naac.co.uk ■ For more information on injurious weeds see the Identification of Injurious Weeds at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/identification-of-injurious-weeds ■ Yes change to - To find a registered feed adviser, and to check the Feed Adviser Register registration of your adviser using their membership number, visit: https://www.agindustries.org.uk/feed-adviser-register.html ■ To find laboratories offering consistent reliable forage analysis services visit the Forage Analysis Assurance Group (FAA): https://www.faagroup.co.uk/ 	

Animal Health and Welfare (AH)

AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing	
AH.1 Key A written Health Plan must be established and implemented REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.1.a The plan is signed, dated and reviewed annually by the vet ■ AH.1.b The plan is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur ■ AH.1.c The plan makes reference to those responsible for livestock and other relevant persons e.g. nutritionist, foot trimmer, shearer, nominated vet or nominated vet practice ■ AH.1.d The plan includes as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – biosecurity policy – infectious disease inc. BVD – vaccination – parasite control – foot care and lameness management – mastitis – colostrum policy – husbandry procedures – identifying treated animals – pain relief procedures – dealing with TB reactors – euthanasia ■ AH.1.e Plan is easily accessible to all persons involved in the care and management of the stock
<div>  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health plan


Animal Health and Welfare (AH) (continued)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<p>AH.1.1 A written annual livestock health and performance review must be undertaken by the nominated vet or a vet from the nominated vet practice REVISED</p>	<p>■ AH.1.1.a Review of records/data taking into account those records maintained throughout the year: Health and performance data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lameness – Mortality records – Culling rate (and reasons) – Disease – Parasites – Abattoir feedback – consider industry initiatives e.g. BVDFree England <p>Medicine usage data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Medicine administration records – Medicine collation – Antibiotic collation – Review HP-CIA use – Prophylactic treatments – Review cascade use <p>Make recommendations for alternative strategies and reduction where possible</p> <p>■ AH.1.1.b The review is signed and dated by the nominated vet/ or vet from the nominated vet practice</p> <p>■ AH.1.1.c Provide recommendations for any updates to the Health Plan if required</p>
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Health and performance review</p>
<p>N/A AH.1.2 BVD eradication must be managed as detailed in the herd health plan</p>	<p>■ AH.1.2.a Plan is being implemented</p>
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Health plan ■ Test results</p>
<p><i>GUIDANCE:</i> For finishing only herds this detail could be included in the sourcing policy/biosecurity policy e.g. where possible the BVD status is known or requested</p> <p><i>Management of the breeding herd may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vaccination – Tag and test all calves – Blood sampling to determine status of herd – Milk sampling to determine presence of disease – Removal of PI animals from the herd 	
<p>AH.2 Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained REVISED</p>	<p>■ AH.2.a Records include an annual collation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lameness – mortality records inc. cause of deaths if known – culling records and reasons for culling – medicine records including reason for treatment – abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable) – parasites e.g. liver fluke – abortion – metabolic diseases – clostridial diseases
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Farm records ■ Recording tools ■ Mortality records</p>

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AH.3 The nominated vet/vet practice must visit the farm at least annually and see the livestock to check for signs of disease REVISED	
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed	
AH.5 The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly for signs of illness, injury and stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.5.a Livestock checks as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least minimum daily checks for livestock outside, twice daily inside – increased checks for newborns and those about to give birth – flock inspection frequency in extensive, upland areas appropriate to need
AH.6 Key Livestock are handled in a manner without frightening and excessive force and not in a way to cause pain and suffering. <i>Refer to Red Tractor Appendix for definition of unacceptable behaviour with regards to livestock handling</i> REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.6.b No electric goads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.6.c Dogs kept under control
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people	
AH.7 Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.7.a All personnel have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry and aware of unacceptable behaviours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.7.b The member can demonstrate they are confident that any contractors used e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock	
AH.8 Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.8.a There is evidence of systems in place to ensure sick and injured livestock are identified and managed appropriately. Where required they are promptly treated and/or moved to segregation facilities or humanely euthanised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.8.b Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.8.c If appropriate the vet has been involved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AH.8.d The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within 60 minute drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering.
AH.8.1 Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation of sick and injured livestock, that are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water.	
<i>GUIDANCE: Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements</i>	
<div>  WHERE TO FIND HELP </div> <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 – Cattle and Sheep and at: www.gov.uk/animal-welfare ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at: www.nadis.org.uk, beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/, www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-livestock-healthy-disease-controls-and-prevention ■ Guidance on euthanasia can be found at: www.hsa.org.uk ■ Guidance on shearing can be found at: https://www.nationalsheep.org.uk/workspace/pdfs/industry-shearing-guidance-2019.pdf ■ Guidance on dipping can be found at: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais41.pdf 	

Traceability and Assurance (TI)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: A clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability		
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.1 Key</div> <div>Cattle must be identified in accordance with legislation</div> <div>REVISED</div>	<div>■ TI.1.a</div> Calves are double tagged within 20 days of birth (in the case of a dairy herd the first tag within 36 hours of birth)	
	<div>■ TI.1.b</div> Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation	
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.1.1 Key</div> <div>Sheep must be identified in accordance with legislation</div> <div>REVISED</div>		
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.2 Key</div> <div>Records of cattle movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability</div> <div>REVISED</div>	<div>■ TI.2.a</div> A holding register is kept for the cattle; which can be paper/ computer based or a combination of both detailing births, deaths and movements.	
	GUIDANCE: This register should be farm specific and cannot be held only in the national database	
	<div>■ TI.2.b</div> The national database is notified within the required timeframe: <div>– within 27 days of birth</div> <div>– 7 days of death</div> <div>– 3 days of movement</div>	
	<div>■ TI.2.c</div> Passports or proof of application are available for all cattle on site	
<div>R</div>	<div>■ Herd records</div> <div>■ Movement records</div>	
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.2.1 Key</div> <div>Records of sheep movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability</div> <div>REVISED</div>	<div>■ TI.2.1.a</div> A holding register which can be paper or computer based or a combination of both is kept up to date and covers: <div>– holding details</div> <div>– tag replacements</div> <div>– movements</div> <div>– deaths</div> <div>– annual inventory (on holding as at 1st Dec each year)</div> <div>– individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation</div>	
	<div>■ TI.2.1.b</div> Sheep movements are reported within the required timeframe	
	<div>■ TI.2.1.c</div> Received paper movement documentation is kept for 3 years	
<div>R</div>	<div>■ Holding register</div> <div>■ Movement records</div>	
AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery		
<div>TI.3 Key</div> <div>Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation.</div>	<div>■ TI.3.b</div> Food Chain information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market)	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status		
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.4 Key</div> <div>Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured REVISED</div>	<div><div>■ TI.4.a</div> Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Livestock sent to slaughter meet the minimum required residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep)– During the residency period:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assured• If livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured• If livestock passes through a collection centre, the collection centre is assured</div> <div><div>■ TI.4.b</div> Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– assessed under the farm scheme if transporting the farms own livestock OR– Transport of other members stock is permitted when all parties are farm assured not for hire and reward and with a completed declaration OR– Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent) and hauliers membership numbers are known</div>	
<div>R</div>	■ Transport declaration	
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.4.1 (Recommendation)</div> <div>It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm</div>	<div><div>■ TI.4.1.a</div> Checks are made to verify the holdings of origin are assured to the RTA Beef & Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme or the Northern Ireland Beef and Lamb Farm Quality Assurance Scheme</div>	
<div>N/A</div> <div>TI.5 Key</div> <div>If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite the site must hold an Animal Gatherings Order REVISED</div>	<div><div>■ TI.5.a</div> The conditions of the AGO are being met</div>	
<div>R</div>	■ Animal Gatherings Order	
<div><div></div><div>WHERE TO FIND HELP</div><div><div>■</div> For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit: www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/cattle-identity-registration</div><div><div>■</div> For information on when you should tag you sheep visit: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sheep-and-goat-keepers-how-to-identify-your-animals</div><div><div>■</div> Red Tractor Checker to complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit: www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers</div></div>		

Youngstock (Calves and Lambs) (CR)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: The welfare needs of all youngstock not reared on their dams or suckling other maternal stock are met	
N/A CR.1 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CR.1.a The housing area and pens are constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment ■ CR.1.b Effectively ventilated and housing lit during normal day light hours normally 09:00-17:00 ■ CR.1.c Clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area ■ CR.1.d Of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury ■ CR.1.e Visual and tactile contact with others calves/lamb (where there are two or more) ■ CR.1.g Flooring is non-slip and maintained ■ CR.1.h Calves are not housed in individual hutches/pens after eight weeks of age but in groups of two or more unless under veterinary advice ■ CR.1.i Calves are not tethered except for group housed feeding and then only for a maximum of 1 hour. Tethers do not cause pain and allow calves to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position and groom without hindrance ■ CR.1.j Calves are not muzzled
N/A CR.2 Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CR.2.a Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age ■ CR.2.b Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines ■ CR.2.c Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used ■ CR.2.d Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is eaten ■ CR.2.e At the latest youngstock are given dry, fresh, clean feed including forage from 14 days of age (calves)/8 days (lambs) ■ CR.2.f Individual buckets provided where bucket fed ■ CR.2.g Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach ■ CR.2.h Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition
N/A CR.3 Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to clean fresh drinking water at all times from birth	

Animal Medicines (AM)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments		
AM.1 Key Only authorised veterinary medicines are used	■ AM.1.a POM-V products are prescribed by a vet	
	■ AM.1.b POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/ Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA)	
AM.2 Key Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately REVISED	■ AM.2.a Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription	
	■ AM.2.b General Sales Medicine (AVM-GSL products) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions	
	■ AM.2.c Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale (in-use shelf life) are not used	
GUIDANCE: A Veterinary Medicinal Product is legally defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in animals– any substance or combination of substances that may be used in, or administered to, animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis. <p>Veterinary medicinal products used to treat and prevent disease in farm animals include, but are not limited to, vaccines, ecto- and endoparasiticides, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories and anesthetics.</p> <p>POM-V stands for 'Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian' and these veterinary products may only be supplied upon prescription by a veterinary surgeon for animals under their care. All antibiotics for food-producing animals are classified as POM-V.</p> <p>POM-VPS standards for 'Prescription-Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP, also known as 'RAMA-Registered Animals Medicines Advisors')' and these products may be prescribed by these registered qualified persons.</p> <p>The use of antibiotics as growth promoters is illegal.</p>		
AM.3 Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	■ AM.3.a Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training	
R	■ Named in HHP or training records	
AM.3.1 At least one person, who is responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since October 2016 UPGRADED	■ AM.3.1.a Training courses cover at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– medicine types– medicine handling– administration– medicine storage– recording requirements– avoiding residues	
R	■ Certificate of competence/ attendance ■ Training records	
GUIDANCE: Courses include, but are not limited to, City & Guilds, NOAH/Lantra Antimicrobial Best Practice and veterinary led training courses, as approved by Red Tractor. A list of approved courses can be found on the Red Tractor Assurance website		

Animal Medicines (AM) (continued)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines	
AM.4 Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.4.a Kept in a locked storage facility/room ■ AM.4.b Stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions ■ AM.4.c Medicated feed is kept in separate clearly labelled bulk storage or bags ■ AM.4.d Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container
AM.5 Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.5.a Records detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity – date of purchase – supplier name and address – expiry date(s) – batch number(s) ■ AM.5.b Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years ■ AM.5.c Medicated feeding stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records ■ MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company)
AM.6 Key Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic) REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.6.a Records detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date of administration – quantity administered – length of withdrawal period for meat – identification of the animal or group of animals administered – batch number – number of animals treated – date treatment finished – date animal becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment <p style="margin-top: 10px;"><i>GUIDANCE:</i> The required information does not need to be in a single location (e.g. a medicine book). It can be stored in a combination of documents. However, a farm must be able to demonstrate how the information can be collated to correlate administration of particular medicines to specific groups cattle and lambs so as to ensure the food chain is protected and any use of medicines is traceable.</p> <p style="margin-top: 5px;"><i>For example, medicines administered routinely to groups of animals, such as vaccines, need not be individually entered in the medicine book – a list in the VHP covering the necessary information will suffice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.6.b Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine administration records

AM.7 Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.7.a Expired and unusable medicines awaiting disposal are stored separately to in-use medicines ■ AM.7.b Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal ■ AM.7.c Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – batch number – quantity – date of disposal – route of disposal ■ AM.7.d Medicines, their containers and administration equipment are disposed of through the supplier, registered waste disposal contractor or local authority, referring to the product literature for further guidance
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine disposal records ■ Waste transfer note/receipt
AM.8 Total antibiotics used must be collated by product name either by vet from prescription data or completed by farmer from medicine records. NEW	
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collation of antibiotic use
AM.8.1 <i>(Recommendation)</i> It is recommended total annual antibiotics used must be collated and uploaded onto AHDB Medicine Hub or equivalent NEW	
N/A AM.9 Key Use of HP-CIA antibiotics (i.e. those belonging to Category B ‘Restrict’, as defined by the European Medicines Agency), must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.9.a Use is supported by a veterinary statement outlining the justification for use, including sensitivity testing and/or diagnostics (this can occur parallel with treatment)
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vet statement
AIM: Prevention of contamination in food	
AM.10 Key System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AM.10.a Treated livestock are identifiable for the entire withdrawal period ■ AM.10.b For farm to farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration ■ AM.10.c Withdrawal period for cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 28 days for meat)
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Withdrawal period declaration
<i>GUIDANCE:</i> Ensuring treated livestock are ‘identifiable’ may be achieved in different ways. It is not a specific requirement that treated animals are physically marked, although this is one way of ensuring animals are identifiable. The key is that it is possible, through systems employed on the farm, to identify treated animals to protect the food supply chain.	


Animal Medicines (AM) (continued)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AM.11 Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock	■ AM.11.a Broken needle policy detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – how the animal should be identified – procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter – records to be kept
	■ AM.11.b Broken needle policy is followed
	■ AM.11.c Livestock containing broken needles may only be sold or slaughter if the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter
R	■ Broken needle policy
	WHERE TO FIND HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit: www.ruma.org.uk ■ For guidance on veterinary medicine use including guidance on how to inject, visit: www.nadis.org.uk and the AHDB Better Returns Manual: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Using-medicines-correctly-for-better-returns-010317.pdf ■ NOAH Compendium of authorised veterinary medicine datasheets: https://www.noahcompendium.co.uk/



Husbandry Procedures (HP)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures	
N/A HP.1 Key Husbandry procedures must be carried out appropriately REVISED	■ HP.1.a Routine husbandry procedures are detailed in the health plan
	■ HP.1.b Carried out in accordance with timescales outlined in the Appendix
	■ HP.1.c Anaesthetic and analgesics are used in accordance with the Appendix
	■ HP.1.d Carried out by appropriately trained and competent persons in accordance with the Appendix
	GUIDANCE: A person is considered 'competent' when they can demonstrate they understand the tasks they are required to do and how to undertake them correctly, e.g. how to use equipment
	■ HP.1.e Dewlap tags are not permitted
R	■ Medicine records for pain relief ■ Training record ■ Health plan
N/A HP.1.1 (Recommendation) Cauterising paste is only used on animals less than 1 week of age and it is recommended the calf receives analgesia NEW	

Fallen Stock (FS)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Fallen stock, including euthanased, still births and afterbirths are managed in such a way to prevent risk of environmental contamination and spread of disease	
FS.1 Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.1.a Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed
FS.2 Key Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and protects them from vermin and other animals REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.2.a Carcasses awaiting collection are stored in a manner that does not threaten the biosecurity of the farm, out of public view, and in containers or covered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.2.b If any containers are used for storage they are vermin proof (including birds)
FS.3 Carcasses must be disposed of correctly either by a licenced collector or by approved on-farm incineration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.3.a Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.3.b Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.3.c No evidence of carcasses being disposed of by burning or burying (other than by incineration)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.3.d On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FS.3.e Records are kept for 2 years
<div>  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/guidance/fallen-stock ■ National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo) collection and disposal service for farmers: http://www.nfsco.co.uk/ ■ Government guidance on incineration of animal by-products: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site </div>	


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.1 Key A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BI.1.a The policy is specific to the farm and updated to reflect any changes in practice in relation to the farm health and performance reviews ■ BI.1.b The policy details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – incoming stock (bought-in and returning livestock) – equipment inc. husbandry contractors equipment and clothing – vehicles – farm visitors that have access to livestock – working dogs and domestic pets on the farm have a worming routine – storage of muck/soil improvement products on grazing land – grazing intervals when manure/slurry/soil improvement products are spread on grazing land ■ BI.1.c The policy is being implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farm biosecurity policy (Can form part of the health plan)
BI.2 Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on the farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BI.2.a DEFRA approved disinfectants and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities
<div>  WHERE TO FIND HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit: www.nadis.org.uk ■ For guidance on checks when purchasing stock visit: beefandlamb.ahdb.org.uk/returns/ ■ For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit: http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI ■ Check local TB outbreaks data online at: www.ibtb.co.uk </div>	

Livestock Transport (LT)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED						
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation							
N/A LT.1 Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LT.1.a Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position ■ LT.1.b Non-slip flooring ■ LT.1.c Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable) ■ LT.1.d No sharp edges, projections or other hazards which may cause injury ■ LT.1.e Adequate Ventilation ■ LT.1.f Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned ■ LT.1.g For journeys over 8 hours, partitions are provided For journeys less than 8 hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individuals or small groups of animals from injury ■ LT.1.h The vehicle is secure with side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/unloading and whilst on-board ■ LT.1.i Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping ■ LT.1.j The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep or 20° for calves ■ LT.1.k Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather ■ LT.1.m Lighting (fixed or portable i.e. torch) is available for inspection of livestock 						
N/A LT.2 Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LT.2.a Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport 						
N/A LT.3 Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury. Refer to Appendix for required stocking density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LT.3.a Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock ■ LT.3.b Not tightly or loosely stocked ■ LT.3.d Different species not carried in the same compartment 						
LT.4 Key Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LT.4.a Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided ■ LT.4.b The following livestock are not transported; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering – shorn sheep (with less than 7mm of staple growth) during extremely cold weather – heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment – females who have given birth during the last 7 days – newborns with unhealed navels <p><i>GUIDANCE:</i> It is permitted for a farmer or a haulier if appointed to transport heavily pregnant females (past 90% gestation) short distances under 50km e.g. between or within farm premises if the journey is for the purposes of improving conditions of birth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LT.4.c Restrictions on youngstock are adhered to as outlined below; <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Calves less than 10 days</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Calves 11-14 days</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Lambs of less than 7 days</td><td style="padding: 2px;">Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam</td></tr> </table> 	Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam	Calves 11-14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam	Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam
Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam						
Calves 11-14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam						
Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam						
<i>GUIDANCE:</i> Animals that are slightly ill or injured may only be transported under very limited circumstances including transport within keepership, only if it does not cause any unnecessary suffering.							

Livestock Transport (LT) (continued)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Well managed transportation		
<div>N/A</div> <div>LT.5</div> <div>Livestock transported by a trained and competent person</div>	<div>■ LT.5.a Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviours</div> <div>■ LT.5.b Drivers hold the relevant species specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake:<div><div>– for journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours- Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys</div><div>– for journeys over 8 hours Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys</div></div></div>	
<div>R</div>	■ Species Specific Certificate of Competence	
<div>N/A</div> <div>LT.6</div> <div>Emergency plans and facilities must be in place</div>	<div>■ LT.6.a Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers</div> <div>■ LT.6.b In the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan is available</div>	
<div>R</div>	■ Contingency plan	
<div>N/A</div> <div>LT.7</div> <div>A valid transporter authorisation is held for the journeys undertaken<div><div>– a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours</div><div>– a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours</div></div></div>		
<div>R</div>	■ Transporter authorisation	
<div>N/A</div> <div>LT.8</div> <div>Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved by the relevant competent authority</div>		
<div>R</div>	■ Vehicle approval certificate	
AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease		
<div>N/A</div> <div>LT.9 Key</div> <div>Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using DEFRA approved disinfectants</div>	<div>■ LT.9.a Cleaned and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery unless vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day</div>	
<div><div></div><div>WHERE TO FIND HELP</div><div><div>■ Government guidance on animal welfare during transport: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-welfare#animal-welfare-during-transport</div><div>■ DEFRA approved disinfectants: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/defra-approved-disinfectant-when-and-how-to-use-it</div><div>■ DAERA approved disinfectants: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/approved-disinfectants</div></div></div>		

Environmental Protection (EC)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Potential pollutants are correctly handled, applied and stored in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution	
EC.1 Key Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses REVISED	■ EC.1.a Fuel tanks are banded where required by legislation (see Appendix)
	■ EC.1.b Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages
	■ EC.1.c Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard dry surface
	■ EC.1.d Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are stored in accordance with the safety data sheet
<i>GUIDANCE:</i> Potential pollutants include but not limited to, PPPs*, manufactured fertilisers, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants, rodenticides, dairy chemicals, sheep dip <i>*PPPs are defined as any product with a current MAPP number</i>	
EC.1.1 Key Organic manures must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses REVISED	■ EC.1.1.a Organic manures (not including storage within a building) are not stored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters – within 50m of a spring, well or borehole – where there is significant risk of runoff entering watercourses
	■ EC.1.1.b Manure heap (not including field heaps) effluent runoff does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways
	■ EC.1.1.c Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months
	■ EC.1.1.d Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable
	■ EC.1.1.e Above ground slurry stores with a pipe for emptying are fitted with at least two functioning valves (one of which can be the nozzle), locked when not in use
	■ EC.1.1.f Reception pits can hold 48 hours' production including likely rainfall on all surfaces draining into the pit
	■ EC.1.1.g The combined available capacity of slurry tanks, pits, compounds and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least 4 months slurry in non-NVZ areas – at least 5 months slurry in NVZ areas
	■ EC.1.1.h There is a documented up-to-date calculation of slurry storage requirements
R	■ Documented slurry storage requirement calculation
<i>GUIDANCE:</i> Watercourse = includes, water courses (ditches, streams, rivers), ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals, estuaries, coastline Organic manure = livestock manures, sewage sludge/ biosolids, compost, digestates, organic industrial wastes Risk factors which could lead to runoff, which should be taken into account are: slope (especially if greater than 12 degrees), ground cover, proximity to watercourses or wetlands, weather conditions and forecasts, soil type and condition, presence and condition of land drains	
N/A EC.1.2 Key Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution	■ EC.1.2.a Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes
	■ EC.1.2.b Silos have an effluent collection system
	■ EC. 1.2.c Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source
	■ EC. 1.2.d Field silage effluent is contained
N/A EC.1.3 Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal and personnel safety	

Environmental Protection (EC) (continued)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
EC.2 In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.2.a Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie ■ EC.2.b The original label information is displayed
AIM: Agrochemicals are correctly handled and applied to prevent contamination and minimise impact on the wider environment	
N/A EC.3 Nitrogen based fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft NEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.3.a Is stored where there is no public access ■ EC.3.b Product is either not stored close to, or is not visible from a public highway (covering or sheeting is an acceptable way of ensuring the product is not visible) ■ EC.3.c Checks are made to ensure manufactured fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ■ EC.3.d Any theft or losses are reported to the police immediately (Tel: 101) as detailed in Appendix
N/A EC.4 Key PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.4.a Manufacturer's instructions are followed ■ EC.4.b PPPs are approved for use ■ EC.4.c Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity; clearly marked with signs/ labels stating that it must not be used
N/A EC.5 Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.5.a PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on a farm map ■ EC.5.b PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are unsuitable e.g. waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours ■ EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with
N/A EC.6 PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.6.a NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification are held
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC/Lantra certificates
N/A EC.7 All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EC.7.a Frequency of testing is carried out as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – all new trailed/ mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested before they are 5 years old – subsequently trailed/ mounted/ self-propelled sprayers with a boom width over 3m are NSTS tested once every 3 years – subsequently trailed/mounted/self propelled sprayers with a boom width of 3m or under and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro-granular applicators, weed wipers) are NSTS tested once every 6 years – knapsack, handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually ■ EC.7.b Equipment calibration occurs at least annually
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS Certificates Calibration records

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<p>N/A</p> <p>EC.8</p> <p>Records must be kept of all PPP applications REVISED</p>	<p>■ EC.8.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – field identifier – crop/variety – date and time applied – justification/target for application – product name and active ingredient – rate of application – water volume – name of sprayer operator – grazing/harvest interval – total area – wind direction and speed – first permissible harvest date <p>■ EC.8.c Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>
<p>R</p>	<p>■ PPP application records</p>
<p>N/A</p> <p>EC.8.1 (<i>Recommendation</i>)</p> <p><i>It is recommended where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i></p>	
<p>R</p>	<p>■ IPM plan</p>
<p>AIM: Fertilisers and other soil amendments are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents pollution and contamination</p>	
<p>N/A</p> <p>EC.9 Key</p> <p>Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution REVISED</p>	<p>■ EC.9.a Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit</p> <p>■ EC.9.b Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held</p> <p>■ EC.9.c A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land</p> <p>■ EC.9.d MMP includes, at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map) – Calculations of total area required to apply organic manure – Details of total spreadable area available and outlets for any excess organic manure <p>■ EC.9.e Before application the following factors are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NVZ restrictions – soil type – soil condition – crop requirements – slope – weather conditions – location of watercourses – water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) <p>■ EC.9.f Applications are not carried out during high risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p> <p>■ EC.9.g Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme</p> <p>■ EC.9.h Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied</p> <p>■ EC.9.i Applications are made in accordance with the Appendix</p>
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)</p> <p>■ Exemptions/ permits</p>

Environmental Protection (EC) (continued)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<p>N/A</p> <p>EC.10</p> <p>All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually REVISED</p>	
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Calibration records</p>
<p>GUIDANCE: Annual field calibration and records are acceptable</p>	
<p>AIM: No chemical or physical contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes</p>	
<p>EC.11 Key</p> <p>All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution REVISED</p>	<p>■ EC.11.a Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier</p> <p>■ EC.11.b Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood</p> <p>■ EC.11.c Empty PPP containers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and the rinsate returned to the spray tank – stored securely – not reused – returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier <p>■ EC.11.d Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier</p>
<p>R</p>	<p>■ Waste transfer notes</p> <p>■ Waste carrier name and registration number</p>
<p>GUIDANCE: In order to transport your own waste you must be registered (free of charge) as a low tier waste carrier: https://www.gov.uk/register-renew-waste-carrier-broker-dealer-england</p> <p>Opportunities are considered for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – reducing the production of waste – reusing waste (where appropriate) – recycling waste, plastics in particular 	
<p>N/A</p> <p>EC.12</p> <p>Waste sheep dip must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution REVISED</p>	
<p> WHERE TO FIND HELP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HSE guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais16.pdf ■ AHDB guidance on slurry storage: https://ahdb.org.uk/knowledge-library/slurry-and-manure ■ GB authorised biocidal products (including rodenticides): https://www.hse.gov.uk/biocides/uk-authorized-biocidal-products.htm ■ Environment Agency resource efficiency and waste - key actions for farmers: https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Pork/Documents/Key%20Actions%20for%20Farmers_Resource%20Efficiency%20and%20Waste.pdf ■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security, visit: www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk ■ For a list of approved pesticides, visit: www.pesticides.gov.uk ■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at: www.cityandguilds.com ■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at: www.nsts.org.uk ■ Nutrient Management Guide (RB209): https://ahdb.org.uk/nutrient-management-guide-rb209 ■ Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (England): https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers ■ Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Northern Ireland): https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/registered-waste-carriers-transporters ■ Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Scotland): https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers ■ Public register of waste carriers, brokers and dealers (Wales): https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-carriers-brokers-and-dealers-public-register/?lang=en ■ Protecting our water, soil and air - GOV.UK: (www.gov.uk) 	

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.1 Key There must be effective control of vermin REVISED	■ VC.1.a No build up of vegetation close to farm structures that may harbour vermin	
	■ VC.1.b A site survey is completed at least annually while stock are housed and/or the feed storage areas are in use, detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– date of inspection– locations inspected– findings– action required– date actions completed	
	GUIDANCE: A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken to look for signs of rodent activity and/or environmental management requirements.	
	■ VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched and disposed of when bait points are checked	
R	■ Site survey	
N/A VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly REVISED	■ VC.2.a Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives (see Appendix – Risk hierarchy)	
	■ VC.2.b An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid	
	■ VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– location of bait points– bait used– bait point inspection– replenishment dates	
	■ VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits	
	■ VC.2.e Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed	
	■ VC.2.f Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished	
	■ VC.2.g Product label directions are followed	
	■ VC.2.h A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees	
R	■ Environmental risk assessment ■ Bait plan ■ COSHH assessment (where applicable)	
GUIDANCE: Permanent baiting is the application of a rodenticide product when no active infestation is present. Permanent baiting is strictly limited to sites with a high potential for reinvasion when other methods of control have proven insufficient and can only be carried out by professional users and only with products authorised for this use.		
WHERE TO FIND HELP		
■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on: www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code		
■ HSE step-by-step guide to COSHH assessment: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg97.htm		

Personnel (PL)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: All personnel (including but not limited to employees, self-employed and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the required activities on farm/sites relating to primary production on site.		
PL.1 Key Systems must be in place to ensure all personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are required to do REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PL.1.a From November 2021, all new starters have a documented induction covering at least the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– an explanation of the tasks they will undertake– Health and Safety information– reporting lines	
R	■ Induction record	
GUIDANCE: Records of induction and training may be recorded on either separate or consolidated records, provided that compliance with all relevant requirements can be demonstrated		
PL.2 Records of training must be kept REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PL.2.a A training record is available for all, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– name– start date (where applicable)– induction date (where applicable)– details of training/ events attended– date of training– who provided the training (in-house or external provider)■ PL.2.b Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, these are listed in their record■ PL.2.c Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business■ PL.2.d Those using sheep dip hold an NPTC Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dips or are working under the supervision and in the presence of a person who holds the certificate	
R	■ Training record	
N/A PL.3 The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PL.3.a Employees are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed■ PL.3.b Gaps in competence are addressed by recorded, refresher training, implemented immediately or within a defined timescale	
R	■ Training record	
GUIDANCE: This standard applies to employees (not personnel, workers, family members). On a site operated by only one person, there is no requirement for them to undergo a performance review (although this could be undertaken by a fieldsperson or other appropriate person if deemed valuable).		
AIM: Any labour providers used are managed with agreements in place to ensure that workers provided are competent, and labour providers are licensed		
N/A PL.4 Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place REVISED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PL.4.a All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence■ PL.4.b A service level agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider■ PL.4.c The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent■ PL.4.d The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour provider as an alternative to the business's own training systems■ PL.4.e The agreement confirms that all workers are legally permitted to work within the UK■ PL.4.f The agreement defines allocation of Health and Safety responsibilities between labour provider and labour user	

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<div>R</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Evidence of GLAA licence■ Service Level agreement	
GUIDANCE: <i>The GLAA defines specific circumstances which are excluded from the licensing requirements – refer to GLAA website for further information. This standard does not apply where workers are supplied outside of the scope of licensing requirements.</i>		
AIM: A safe working environment for workers and visitors		
<div>PL.5</div> <div>Health and Safety Policy in place and effectively communicated to workers NEW</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PL.5.a Health and Safety Policy in place■ PL.5.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers■ PL.5.c Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information	
<div>R</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Health and Safety policy	
GUIDANCE: Definition of worker (taken from: https://www.gov.uk/employment-status/worker): <i>A person is generally classed as a 'worker' if:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– they have a contract or other arrangement to do work or services personally for a reward (your contract doesn't have to be written)– their reward is for money or a benefit in kind, for example the promise of a contract or future work– they only have a limited right to send someone else to do the work (subcontract)– they have to turn up for work even if they don't want to– their employer has to have work for them to do as long as the contract or arrangement lasts– they aren't doing the work as part of their own limited company in an arrangement where the 'employer' is actually a customer or client How to write your Health and Safety Policy (including link to example template): https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/policy/how-to-write-your-policy.htm		
<div></div> <div>WHERE TO FIND HELP</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Guidance on legal requirements for management of Health & Safety is available through the HSE website: https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/index.htm■ Farmwise – Your essential guide to health and safety in agriculture: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg270.pdf■ Gangmaster & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA): www.glaa.gov.uk	

Documents and Procedures (DP)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
DP.1 Key The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management does not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk UPGRADED	■ DP.1.a The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris	
	■ DP.1.b Loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, scrap metal and disused tyres are managed	
GUIDANCE: Any waste awaiting collection or disposal is stored appropriately i.e. in a dedicated area away from livestock. Old machinery, tyres, wire and silage wrap are stored neatly. External areas around buildings should be kept clear to discourage vermin.		
DP.1.1 A farm map must be present and areas of specific risk are identified	■ DP.1.1.a Farm map shows where applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – all buildings – all fields, including area (hectares/acres) – watercourses including ditches and ponds – boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary – any areas of high pollution risk 	
R	■ Farm map	
GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic documents		

Documents and Procedures (DP)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<p>DP.2 A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place REVISED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DP.2.a You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of (where appropriate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed and/ or water equipment failing – fire – power cuts – extreme weather- drought, flooding, snow – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – activist activity – pollution incident e.g. slurry spillages or leaks – other site-specific risks ■ DP.2.b Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency (or equivalent), feed and water supplier ■ DP.2.c Details must be noted on how situations would be dealt with if the person with primary responsibility for stock is unavailable for any period ■ DP.2.d Plan is accessible and known to those involved with tasks on the farm
<div> <div>R</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency plan
<p>DP.3 Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DP.3.a System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again
<div> <div>R</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints records
<p>GUIDANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other ■ Complaints including, but not limited to, medicine residue levels, dirty stock, welfare and environmental issues 	
<div> <div>  </div> <div> <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' https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farm-fires-protecting-farm-animal-welfare ■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/keeping-farm-animals-and-horses-in-extreme-weather ■ For additional practical guidance on dealing with livestock in droughts and flooding visit: https://projectblue.blob.core.windows.net/media/Default/Imported%20Publication%20Docs/BRP-Managing-cattle-and-sheep-during-extreme-weather-events-1.pdf </div> </div>	



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	Dairy Goats	Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Fresh Produce	Pigs	Poultry		
							Chickens	Turkey	Duck
NSF	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
SAI Global	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NIFCC (Northern Ireland)		✓				✓	✓		
QWFC (Wales)		✓							

- Read the Red Tractor Membership Rules on the Red Tractor Assurance website:
<https://redtractorassurance.org.uk/member-rules/>
- Appendices are available on the Red Tractor Assurance website:
www.redtractorassurance.co.uk



■ **NSF Certification**
Hanborough Business Park,
Long Hanborough, Oxford OX29 8SJ
T. 01993 885610
E. agriculture@nsf.org
www.nsf-foodeurope.com



■ **SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd**
Heron House, 2 Garforth Place,
Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8P
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■ **NIFCC [Northern Ireland]**
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■ **QWFC [Wales]**
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