

### Enhanced Welfare and Free Range proposed standards

Enterprise	Code
CS	Certified Standards (Core)
CP	Certified Standards Plus
EW	Enhanced Welfare
FR	Free Range (finishing only)

Blue highlight = existing standard from Outdoor Pigs section incorporated into main body of standards

Red text = new standard / audit point / wording

Standard	How You Will Be Measured	Records	Enterprises
<b>TI.5</b> <b>Key</b> <b>Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock and semen being sold as assured</b>	TI.5.a Pigs and semen are only sourced from sites assured under the Red Tractor or QMS Pigs Scheme, or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time	Written derogation(s) from Red Tractor for non-assured stock/semen	CS, EW, FR
	TI.5.b No pigs are purchased from live auction markets		
	TI.5.c A written derogation from Red Tractor must be sought in advance of intake of any consignment of non-assured breeding stock or semen	Semen delivery notes	
	TI.5.d In order to retain their assured status, stock are transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme	Evidence of notification to customers of suspension/withd rawal	
	TI.5.e Pigs can only move through a market or collection centre that is Red Tractor Assured for Pigs and only when moving directly to slaughter after		

	<p>TI.5.f Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after</p>		
	<p>TI.5.g There are no non-assured pigs on the unit</p>		
	<p>TI.5.h Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock include the source site's RT number on delivery information</p>		
	<p>TI.5.i Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock to Red Tractor assured farms notify their customers within two working days in the event of their certificate being suspended or withdrawn</p>		
	<p>TI.5.j Sites participating in Red Tractor's Enhanced Welfare tier may only source pigs for further rearing from other certified Enhanced Welfare units</p>		
	<p>TI.5.k Sites participating in Red Tractor's Free Range tier may only source pigs for finishing from outdoor certified Enhanced Welfare units</p>		EW
			FR
<p><b>GUIDANCE:</b> See Appendix for more information on chain of assurance requirements. Recognised transport assurance schemes are the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme or the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage Assurance Scheme. Livestock can only be transported by a member's own trailer (audited under LT section during Red Tractor Pigs Scheme audit) or an assured haulier. It is not permitted for a member to transport pigs for another member using their own trailer, even if assured.</p>			

<p><b>HF.3.2 Key</b>  All pigs must have access at all times to a solid and bedded lying area</p>	<p>HF.3.2.a  Bedding material is safe, comfortable, absorbent and provides thermal comfort</p>		EW, FR
	<p>HF.3.2.b  Bedding is provided in sufficient quantity for comfort and hygiene</p>		

**GUIDANCE:**

*Suitable bedding material includes straw and coarse sawdust. The following materials are not permitted for use as bedding: shredded paper, waste plasterboard and/or waste gypsum, anaerobic digestate, mushroom compost, peat, recycled manure solids (“green bedding”), rubber.*

*This requirement applies to pigs of all age categories, including breeding females in farrowing accommodation.*

<b>HF.6 Key</b> <b>Growing pigs must be provided with sufficient space</b>	HF.6.a			CS
	The unobstructed floor area available to each growing pig is at least:			
	<b>Average liveweight (kg)</b>	<b>Minimum total floor area per pig (m²)</b>		
	≤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		

	<p>HF.6.b</p> <p>For growing pigs housed indoors, where at least one third of the total area is mucked out at least twice a week, minimum area per pig (m<sup>2</sup>) is:</p> <table><tr><th>Average liveweight (kg)</th><th>Bedded lying area</th><th>Total area</th></tr><tr><td>10.1 - 20</td><td>0.13</td><td>0.20</td></tr><tr><td>20.1 - 30</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.30</td></tr><tr><td>30.1 - 45</td><td>0.26</td><td>0.40</td></tr><tr><td>45.1 - 85</td><td>0.46</td><td>0.70</td></tr><tr><td>85.1 - 110</td><td>0.53</td><td>0.80</td></tr><tr><td>&gt;110</td><td>0.66</td><td>1.00</td></tr></table>	Average liveweight (kg)	Bedded lying area	Total area	10.1 - 20	0.13	0.20	20.1 - 30	0.20	0.30	30.1 - 45	0.26	0.40	45.1 - 85	0.46	0.70	85.1 - 110	0.53	0.80	>110	0.66	1.00		EW
Average liveweight (kg)	Bedded lying area	Total area																						
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>110	0.66	1.00																						

	<p>HF.6.c</p> <p>For growing pigs in outdoor systems:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Minimum total floor area per pig (m²)</td></tr><tr><td>Average liveweight (kg)</td><td>Bedded lying area</td><td>Total area</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>35</td><td>0.23</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>0.26</td><td>0.73</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>0.31</td><td>1.3</td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>0.36</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>70</td><td>0.41</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>75</td><td>0.43</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>80</td><td>0.45</td><td>1.67</td></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>0.475</td><td>1.67</td></tr><tr><td>95</td><td>0.49</td><td>1.67</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>0.50</td><td>1.72</td></tr><tr><td>110</td><td>0.53</td><td>1.72</td></tr></table>		Minimum total floor area per pig (m²)		Average liveweight (kg)	Bedded lying area	Total area	10	0.1	0.5	20	0.15	0.5	30	0.2	0.5	35	0.23	0.5	40	0.26	0.73	50	0.31	1.3	60	0.36	1.5	70	0.41	1.5	75	0.43	1.5	80	0.45	1.67	90	0.475	1.67	95	0.49	1.67	100	0.50	1.72	110	0.53	1.72		EW
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	<p>HF.6.d</p> <p>At least 40m²/pig paddock space except where accommodation is moved to new paddocks after each batch when this may be reduced to 12m²/pig*.</p> <p>Minimum lying area in shelters as per HF.6.c</p>		FR																																																
	<p>HF.6.e (was HF.6.b)</p> <p>Pigs have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time</p>		CS, EW, FR																																																

**GUIDANCE**

*\*Total area (but not the lying area) in HF.6.d for free range growing pigs may be reduced for a maximum of three weeks post-weaning to enable pigs to become accustomed to their new paddocks.*

*It is permitted to move finished pigs into accommodation (i.e. no longer free range) for sorting no more than 48 hours prior to collection for transport to the abattoir. In such cases the requirements of HF.6.b and HF.3.2 apply*

<b>HF.6.1 Key</b> <b>Breeding pigs must be provided with sufficient space</b>	<b>HF.6.1.a</b> Pens used to house a group of sows/gilts have sides longer than 2.8m, except where there are 6 or fewer sows/gilts in which case the sides are no less than 2.4m in length (see Appendix for further guidance)		CS
	<b>HF.6.1.b</b> 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 1.64m <sup>2</sup> and 2.25m <sup>2</sup> respectively		
	<b>HF.6.1.c</b> For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the total unobstructed floor area required (at least 0.95 <sup>2</sup> per gilt and at least 1.3m <sup>2</sup> per sow) is of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings		
	<b>HF.6.1.d</b> Adult boars are provided with a minimum unobstructed floor area of 6m <sup>2</sup> for their own use		
	<b>HF.6.1.e</b> Where boar pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m <sup>2</sup> floor area is provided and pen design allows adequate movement		EW
	<b>HF.6.1.f</b> The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service (first and second parity) and to each mature sow is 2.5m <sup>2</sup> and 3.5m <sup>2</sup> respectively		
	<b>HF.6.1.g</b> Adult boars are provided with a minimum unobstructed floor area of 7.5m <sup>2</sup>		
	<b>HF.6.1.h (was OP.3)</b> Stocking density must not exceed 30 adult pigs per hectare		

	HF.6.1.j Bedded lying area is at least 1m <sup>2</sup> for first and second parity animals and 1.5m <sup>2</sup> for mature sows		EW
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<b>HF.7</b> <b>Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups</b>	HF.7.a Grouped appropriately by size, age, production status		CS, EW, FR
	HF.7.b Sows and gilts are kept in groups, except during the period between 7 days before farrowing and the day on which weaning is completed		CS, EW
	HF.7.c Weaners and rearing pigs are kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible		CS, EW, FR
	HF.7.d Action is being taken to ameliorate the negative impacts of rearing entire males and females together. Demonstrated through either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>splitting pigs by sex before 50kg liveweight most of the time</li> <li>sharing with Red Tractor a comprehensive evidence-based dossier of management and welfare outcomes, e.g. lameness, skin lesions</li> </ul>		EW, FR

<b>HF.9</b> <b>There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth</b>	HF.9.a Farrowing environment is designed such that the sow and her piglets stay clean and dry throughout lactation		CS, EW
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	<div>HF.9.b (was HF.9.6.b) Farrowing rails or other means to protect piglets from crushing are in place</div> <div>HF.9.d Non-solid flooring has openings no greater than 11mm</div> <div>HF.9.e The piglet creep area has solid flooring</div> <div>HF.9.f In indoor farrowing accommodation the sow lying/nest area has solid flooring which is either perforated (up to 1%), or sloped (2-3% towards the dunging area)</div> <div>HF.9.g (was OP.6.b) Outdoor farrowing accommodation is sited on level ground (not excessively sloped or very uneven)</div>		EW
<div>GUIDANCE:</div> <div>Producers should avoid routinely placing sows in different types of farrowing accommodation on a litter by litter basis.</div>			
HF.9.1 Indoor farrowing accommodation must be of a sufficient size	<div>HF.9.1.a Where a crate is used the sow can stand up and lie down at full length, but excessive movement is prevented</div>		CS
	<div>HF.9.1.b An unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt is available for farrowing</div>		CS, EW
	<div>HF.9.1.c (was HF.9.6.a) Sows are able to turn around, rise, lie down fully on their side, nest-build and access feeding and dunging areas at all times without hindrance from fixtures and fittings</div>		EW



	<p>HF.9.1.d Total pen size, including lying area/nest area but excluding feeding stall area if provided, is at least 6.5m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum turning circle of 1.8m diameter is available for the sow</p>		
	<p>HF.9.1.e A separate creep area of at least 1.2m<sup>2</sup> is provided for piglets</p>		
<p><b>HF.9.2</b> <b>Sows must be moved in to farrowing facilities at an appropriate time</b></p>	<p>HF.9.2.a (was HF.9.2) Sows do not enter farrowing crates more than 7 days prior to their expected farrowing date</p>		CS
	<p>HF.9.2.b Sows enter farrowing facilities at least 3 days prior to their expected farrowing date</p>		EW

<p><b>HF.9.5</b> <b>Sows must be given sufficient suitable material* to satisfy nest-building behaviour</b></p>	<p>HF.9.5.a Nesting material is provided regardless of the slurry system</p>		CS, EW
	<p>HF.9.5.b Nesting material is placed where the sow can easily access it</p>		CS, EW
	<p>HF.9.5.c (was part of HF.9.5) Available during at least the 24 hour period prior to expected farrowing</p>		CS

	HF.9.5.d Available during at least the 48 hour period prior to expected farrowing		EW
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**GUIDANCE:**

*\*Acceptable nesting material for Certified Standards (CS) includes, but is not limited to, wood shavings, shredded paper, straw, hessian sack/pieces, natural rope (ideally extending to the floor so the sow can push it along the floor).*

*Acceptable nesting material for Enhanced Welfare (EW) is at least 2kg of long-stemmed or long-cut straw, hay or haylage only.*

<b>FW.1.1</b> <b>All pigs (after weaning) have access to clean substrate to enable expression of foraging behaviour</b>	FW.1.1.a Provided on a daily basis (unless available already as bedding)		EW, FR
	FW.1.1.b Presented in a way that enables easy access for all pigs and does not encourage competition		

**GUIDANCE:**

*Suitable foraging substrate includes straw (including long-cut or chopped straw provided as bedding, straw provided in a rack and straw pressed into a block provided from a dispenser that requires manipulation), green forages and silage. Foraging behaviour includes exploration, rooting and chewing.*

<b>FW.2</b> <b>Feed must be presented in a way that minimises stress and aggression</b>	FW.2.a Where pigs are not fed ad-lib (food delivery is intermittent or rationed) and they are fed as a group, at least 30 cm trough space is provided per pig for pigs over 40kg liveweight so that all pigs can feed at the same time without interference from others		CS, EW, FR
	FW.2.b Where pigs are fed ad-lib sufficient feeder space is provided such that there is no evidence of competition at the feeder, e.g. injurious behaviour		

	<p>FW.2.d</p> <p>Where pigs are fed ad-lib the maximum number of pigs per individual feed place is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For dry feeders with no full head barriers between each feeding place – 6 pigs/place</li> <li>• Where there are full head barriers – 10 pigs/place</li> <li>• For wet and dry feeders - 14 pigs/place</li> </ul>		EW, FR
	<p>FW.2.f</p> <p>If wet feeding sows indoors, head and shoulder barriers are erected between each feeding place</p>		EW

<p><b>FW.3 Key</b></p> <p><b>All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh clean drinking water</b></p>	<p>FW.3.a</p> <p>The following access to drinkers is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For dry feeding systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– nipples/mini bowls: 1 per 15 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 10 pigs (restrict fed)</li> <li>– bowls*: 1 per 30 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 20 pigs (restrict fed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For wet and dry feeding systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a total of at least 1 drinker point per 15 pigs</li> <li>– of which at least 1 drinker point per 30 pigs is provided as a separate water source from the wet and dry feeder</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For wet feeding systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For water troughs, the length of the trough exceeds the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– pigs &lt;15kg: 0.8cm per pig</li> <li>– pigs 15-35kg: 1.0cm per pig</li> <li>– pigs &gt;35kg: 1.2cm per pig</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		CS
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	FW.3.b Flow rate is adequate and water pressure is appropriate for the class of pig <sup>†</sup>		CS, EW, FR
	FW.3.c Troughs/drinkers are suitably located and at an appropriate height for the class of pig		
	FW.3.d Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail		
	FW.3.e The following access to drinkers is provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For dry feeding systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– nipples/mini bowls: 1 per 10 pigs</li> <li>– bowls*: 1 per 20 pigs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For wet and dry feeding systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 1 drinker point per 10 pigs</li> <li>– and an additional 1 drinker point per 10 pigs provided as a separate water source from the wet and dry feeder</li> </ul> </li> <li>• For water troughs, the length of the trough exceeds the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– pigs &lt;35kg: 1cm per pig</li> <li>– pigs &gt;35kg: 1.5cm per pig</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		EW,FR

**GUIDANCE:**

\*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)

*†The following is a guide to minimum flow rates through nipple drinkers:*

<i>Class of pig</i>	<i>Flow rate (ml/min)</i>
<i>Newly weaned</i>	<i>300</i>
<i>Wean to 20kg</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>21-100kg</i>	<i>1000</i>
<i>Gilts, sows &amp; boars</i>	<i>2000</i>

<b>HP.1</b> <b>Husbandry procedures must be carried out appropriately</b>	HP.1.a Ear tagging/notching, slapmarking, tattooing and tusk trimming are only performed by demonstrably competent persons	Record(s) of persons that perform husbandry procedures  VHP	CS, EW, FR
	HP.1.b Records are kept of the persons who perform specific husbandry procedures		
	HP.1.c Only husbandry procedures detailed in the VHP are carried out		
	HP.1.d Procedures other than those specifically listed in the Red Tractor Pigs Scheme* are only carried out under veterinary direction, details of which are outlined in the VHP		
	HP.1.e Multiple notching is only carried out as a last resort in pedigree breeding where pig colouring prevents the use of tattooing. Otherwise, only a single ear notch is permitted (1 notch in 1 ear)		

	HP.1.f Ear notching is only carried out on pigs up to 7 days of age		
	HP.1.g Tail docking is prohibited for free-range pigs, including outdoor sows/gilts <sup>†</sup>		EW, FR
<p><b><i>GUIDANCE:</i></b></p> <p><i>*Husbandry procedures referenced in the Red Tractor Pigs Scheme are as follows: ear tagging/notching, slapmarking, tattooing, tusk trimming, tail docking, teeth reduction and nose-ringing.</i></p> <p><i>‘Under veterinary direction’ means that the veterinary surgeon instructs the farmer/stockperson as to the task(s) to be performed, but is not necessarily present when it is carried out</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p><i><sup>†</sup>It is accepted that replacement gilts brought onto an outdoor breeding unit may already be tail docked. This should be avoided where possible.</i></p>			

<b>HP.3.2</b> <b>Tail docking is carried out appropriately</b>	HP.3.2.a Only persons deemed competent to by a vet, <b>within the last three years</b> , perform tail docking, unless supervised by a trained and competent person	List of those deemed competent in VHP	CS, EW
	HP.3.2.b Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old		
	HP.3.2.c Tails are docked to a uniform length		
	HP.3.2.d Equipment is cleaned and disinfected between each litter of pigs		
	HP.3.2.e Equipment is different to that used to carry out teeth reduction		

	<b>HP.3.2.f</b> Only the minimum amount of tail is removed (i.e. only tip removed or approximately 6cm tail remains)		EW
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<b>BI.12 (was OP.8)</b> <b>Measures must be in place to minimise disease transmission between batches</b>	<b>BI.12.a</b> Indoor farrowing accommodation is cleaned and disinfected between occupancies		CS, EW
	<b>BI.12.b (was OP.8.a)</b> Outdoor farrowing arcs, tents, kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved* to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch  *unless sited on a concrete base		EW
	<b>BI.12.b (was OP.8.b)</b> After weaning, used bedding from farrowing accommodation is removed/destroyed		
	<b>BI.12.c</b> Sites are only used for farrowing paddocks for a maximum of 2 years, or 2.5 years for single parity herds		
	<b>BI.12.d</b> Farrowing sows are not placed on land previously used for farrowing paddocks for at least 6 months		
<b>LT.4.2 (was LT.4.1)</b> <b>Journey times (from time of first pig being loaded, to last pig being unloaded) must be kept to a minimum</b>	<b>LT.4.2.a (was LT.4.1.a)</b> Piglets less than 10 kg are not transported for more than 8 hours		CS, EW, FR
	<b>LT.4.2.b</b> Pigs are unloaded without delay on arrival at farm		
	<b>LT.4.2.c</b> Maximum transport time is 8 hours for all pigs		EW, FR

<b>EC.1.4</b> <b>Assessment of site and soil suitability is undertaken before placing pigs on land for outdoor pig production</b>			EW, FR
<i><b>GUIDANCE:</b> This could involve consulting soil scientists, agronomists, ecologists, environmental consultants and/or soil and geological data.</i>			