



**Red Tractor
Assurance *for Farms***

Pigs Scheme



Pigs Standards

1st October 2017
Version 4.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



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

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

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

GUIDE

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

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

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

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

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

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

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

Upgraded – the standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard

Appendix – this is referenced in the 'How you will be measured' column and indicates that additional information is provided in the Appendices at the back of this manual

R – this icon indicates that a record is required




Where to find help – at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on www.redtractorassurance.org.uk will automatically take you to the right documents and sources of more help).




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STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production			
DP.a.1 Systems must be in place for maintaining the farm in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from pigs/feed storage/public access	
DP.a.2 A farm map must be in place (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Farm map shows where applicable:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– all buildings– the biosecure area(s)– all fields, including area (hectares/acres)– watercourses including ditches and ponds– boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary– any areas of high pollution risk– bait point locations– designated areas for smoking and consumption of food	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Farm map
DP.b A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– feed and/or water equipment failing– fire– extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow)– disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public– reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers)– pollution incident■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, energy, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers■ Key staff have access to plan	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Emergency plan
DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Pigs Standards		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other■ System includes recording the:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– complaint– investigation result– action taken to prevent the issue happening again	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Complaints record
DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, new and existing buildings and land, including those that are used seasonally e.g. B and B accommodation■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and it has been added to your Red Tractor membership■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following, where relevant, for indoor and outdoor production:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– previous use– recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers– physical hazards– injurious weeds– possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock– soil type– shelter/ exposure– any steep slopes– any contamination risk to watercourses	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires - Protecting Farm Animal Welfare'■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby	

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)


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

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability		
Tl.a Key Pigs must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pigs dispatched for slaughter are slapped on both shoulders Metal ear tags may be used by arrangement with the receiving abattoir Movement records are maintained on the eAML2 system or paper copies of movement documents/ haulier summaries are kept If assured pigs are imported from outside the UK the producer must comply with UK legal obligations regarding individual identification of the pigs 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eAML2/ paper copies of movement documents/ haulier summaries



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
TI.a.1 Slapmarkers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ In order to deliver appropriate slapmarks it is important that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– all needles are present and straight– characters are in the correct order and orientation– the correct type of ink is used– the mark is applied to the flat area of the shoulder	
AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery		
TI.b Key Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Food Chain Information (FCI) is sent to the receiving abattoir with each consignment of pigs■ Appropriate documentation (e.g. Animal Transport Certificate, eAML2 print out, haulier summary) is provided to the haulier or you take it with you if hauling your own pigs■ You make your customers aware of the origin of your pigs in order that they can fulfill the obligations of the food labelling regulations	
AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status		
TI.c Key Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Incoming weaners or stores are purchased from approved producers■ No pigs are purchased from live auction markets■ Approved producers are defined as farms which are approved at the time the pigs are moved under either the Scheme, QMS or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time	
TI.c.1 Key In order to retain their assured status, stock must be transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Recognised schemes are the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme or the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage Assurance Scheme	
TI.c.2 Key Under certain conditions farm assured pigs can move to slaughter through a Red Tractor Assurance Livestock Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Pigs move directly from market to slaughter■ They are assured stock which have travelled from the assured premises directly to the market■ Transport from the market is undertaken by a haulier approved under the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme■ Assured and non-assured pigs are kept separate when travelling to, residing at and travelling from the market■ Full traceability is maintained	
TI.d Key There must be no non-assured pigs on the unit		
TI.e Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after the show has finished		
AIM: Breeding stock is assured or from an approved source		
TI.f Key Breeding stock and semen must be sourced either from assured producers or from non-assured farms with the written consent of the Certification Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Assured producers are defined as farms which are assured at the time the pigs or semen are moved under either the Red Tractor Scheme, QMS or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time■ Sourcing from non-assured farms with written consent from your Certification Body is done in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant Appendix	
TI.f.0 Key Imported stock and semen must be tested in line with the NPA Imports Protocol for non-statutory diseases and records kept (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ A signed veterinary statement, from the vet responsible for the unit importing the stock/semen, confirming that the NPA Imports Protocol has been complied with	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Signed veterinary statement
TI.f.1 Key Records must be kept of all breeding stock and semen suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ These records are kept for six years and include name, address, postcode and where available, assurance number	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Breeding stock records

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
TI.f.2 Key Ear tagging, tattooing or a single notch must be used to identify individual animals. Routine multiple ear notching is not permitted (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple ear notching is only carried out as a last resort in pedigree breeding where pig colouring prevents the use of tattooing and where vet advice has been given and documented in the VHP 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written vet recommendation in VHP
Where to find help	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For guidance on the eAML2 system visit www.eaml2.org.uk For more information on Animal Identification and Movement visit https://www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/pig-identity-registration-movements To complete assurance checks on other farms, hauliers and markets visit www.redtractorassurance.org.uk/checkers For more information on the NPA Imports Protocol visit www.npa-uk.org.uk/Live_Pig_Imports 		


VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

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





HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED			
AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all livestock, including youngstock and those close to giving birth					
HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No sharp edges, projections or other hazardsElectrical installations inaccessible to livestockHousing securely contains livestock				
HF.a.1 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Thermally comfortableDry lying area				
HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular checks in place including procedures to follow in event of ventilation failureVentilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature				
HF.b.1 Where there is insufficient self-ventilation and forced or automatic ventilation is used, there must be an alarm system in place to warn of failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alarm system is tested weeklyBack-up provision in place in case of ventilation failure				
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where floors cannot be drained they are well maintained with dry beddingWhere pens are used for natural service, bedding or non-slip flooring is in placeLying areas are well-drained or maintained with dry bedding				
HF.c.1 Where concrete slatted floors are in use current UK legislation on slot and beam widths must be adhered to	Class of pig and weight of pig (kg)	Max. permitted tolerance (mm)	Max. width of slots (mm)	Min. beam width (mm)	
	Piglets	No tolerance	11	50	
	Weaners ≤40	±2	14	50	
	Rearing and finishing pigs 20 – 125	±3	18	80	
	Gilts after service, sows 25 – 250	±3	20	80	
	Boars	±3	20	80	
HF.d Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cleansing plan in place which takes into account type of production				
HF.d.1 Only Defra approved disinfectants can be used					
HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to either natural or artificial lightPeriod of darkness each day, unless heat lamps are in use with suckling sows and piglets				
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements					
HF.f Feeding herd housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tiered cages are not permittedFor feeding herds the minimum permitted space allowances are set out in the table below:				
	Average Liveweight (kg)		Minimum Total Floor Area (m ² /pig)		
	<10		0.15		
	10.1 – 20		0.20		
	20.1 – 30		0.30		
	30.1 – 50		0.40		
	50.1 – 85		0.55		
	85.1 – 110		0.65		
	>110		1.00		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further clarification regarding tiered cages can be found in the relevant Appendix				

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
HF.f.1 Breeding herd housing must be of sufficient size		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pens used to house a group of sows/ gilts have sides longer than 2.8m, except where there are 6 or less sows/ gilts where the sides are longer than 2.4m (see Appendix for further guidance) ■ The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups is at least 1.64m² and 2.25m² respectively ■ For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the total unobstructed floor area required (at least 0.95m² per gilt and at least 1.3m² per sow) is of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings ■ Adult and working boars are provided with a minimum pen area for their own use of 6m² ■ In cases where pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m² is provided and pens designed to allow adequate movement
HF.g Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Grouped by size, age, production status ■ Sows and gilts are kept in groups except during the period between seven days before farrowing and the day on which weaning is completed ■ Pigs kept in stable social groups with as little mixing as possible after weaning
HF.g.1 Dry sows and gilts must not be held in tethers or routinely kept in stalls		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sows or gilts are not kept in stalls, except in the following circumstances and for no longer than 4 hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – when undergoing examinations, tests, treatments or operations for veterinary purposes – during service, artificial insemination, or collection of semen – feeding in stalls – marking, washing or weighing – whilst cleaning accommodation – while waiting to be loaded for transportation
AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities		
HF.h Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress		
HF.i There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facilities provided which prevent the risk of infection to both dam and piglets ■ Clean, dry bedding provided where slurry system allows ■ Lighting allows close inspection of livestock
HF.i.1 Farrowing crates must be of a length to allow the sow to lie down and stand up but not to allow excessive free movement		
HF.i.2 Sows must not enter farrowing crates more than seven days prior to their due farrowing date		
HF.i.3 Sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material for the seven days prior to farrowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable where slurry system does not permit
HF.i.4 Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets		
HF.j Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adequate lighting ■ Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping ■ Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/projections) ■ If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards ■ Loading arrangements control fighting between different groups
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on housing and handling facilities is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs ■ For additional practical guidance on housing, ventilation, bedding, handling etc. visit www.pork.ahdb.org.uk ■ For a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers




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

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable	
FW.d Key Feed must be suitable (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) in fields that outdoor pigs have access to are controlled ■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ■ Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used
FW.d.1 The only animal proteins permitted in feed are: fishmeal*/ fish oils/ non-ruminant gelatine/ di-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein*/ milk and milk products/ egg and egg products	<p>* as defined by and when manufactured in accordance with relevant EU Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If using fishmeal you are registered as authorised by Defra ■ No blood products are used ■ No pig derived nutritional products are used <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> R ■ Defra registration for fishmeal use </div>
FW.d.2 Only former foodstuffs which are not catering waste* and fall into one of the following categories may be fed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals ■ Dairy products ■ Pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs 	<p>* Catering waste is defined by Defra as 'all waste food including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The categories are defined further as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – may contain ingredients such as rennet or melted fat, milk, milkproducts, flavourings, egg, honey, flavouring or gelatine of non-ruminant origin which have been incorporated into those products but which do not constitute the main characteristic ingredient – do not contain, and have not been in contact with raw eggs, meat, fish, and products or preparations derived from or incorporating meat or fish – dairy products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – raw milk which has not been withheld from human consumption due to possible residues of veterinary medicines and has been derived from animals that do not show clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through milk – those including pasteurised milk, cheese, whey, yoghurt, butter, milk based desserts and ice-cream – pasteurised or cooked or processed eggs ■ If you feed milk or milk products you are registered with Defra
FW.d.3 Diets must only contain up to a maximum of 170mg copper/kg feed (= 680mg/kg E4 copper) for pigs up to 12 weeks of age and 25mg copper/kg feed (=100mg/kg E4 copper) for pigs over 12 weeks of age	
FW.e Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent – bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/ licks (with the exception of rock salt), supplements and milk replacers - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent; or a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport – vegetables and fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing - a farm that is a member of a fresh produce farm assurance scheme – processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ The following materials are sourced with a completed Warranty Declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus – hay and/or straw supplied via forage merchants – vegetables and fruit which are not covered by an assurance scheme (e.g. fodder beets) and have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix



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

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

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)


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



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

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




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

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

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




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
Bl.a.1 The biosecure areas on each farm must be defined (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosecure areas include, but are not limited to, each pig area, feed stores For outdoor units, the biosecure area can be defined as the farm's perimeter boundary 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm map showing all biosecure areas
Bl.a.2 On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must be wearing clean footwear and clean clothing (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footwear is capable of being dipped in foot dips Staff clothing and/or overalls are regularly washed Staff clothing is not excessively soiled 	
Bl.a.3 Foot dips/ boot cleaners with disinfectant must be provided at all visitor entry points and must be used by all visitors who enter them (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra approved disinfectants are used Disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions Disinfectant solutions used in foot dips/ boot cleaners are replaced on a prescribed basis 	
Bl.a.4 Recommendation <i>It is recommended toilets and hand washing facilities are available (New)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The hand washing facilities consist of clean water, bactericidal soap and disposable towels or hand dryers</i> <i>Hands are washed prior to starting work, after handling dead pigs, after meals and after visits to the toilet</i> 	
Bl.a.5 Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy (New)			
Bl.a.6 Smoking and the consumption of food must be restricted to designated areas (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pork products consumed within the biosecure areas Designated areas are not within pig areas 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm map includes designated areas
Bl.b Producers must comply with any current national zoonosis control programme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review and validation by vet in VHP 	
Bl.c Stock must be sent to slaughter in a sufficiently clean condition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any complaints received from the abattoir regarding unclean stock are recorded in the complaints record 	
Bl.d Key Movement restrictions are strictly observed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pigs trigger a 20 day standstill on other pigs and a 6 day standstill on cattle, sheep and goats when they move onto a premises Cattle, sheep and goats trigger a 6 day standstill on pigs when they move onto a premises The exceptions to the standstill requirements are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pigs moving directly to an abattoir or market intended for immediate slaughter pigs moving within a Defra approved pig 'pyramid' for pigs intended for breeding or growing pigs moving between premises under the same management and control in accordance with a 'Sole Occupancy Authority' or equivalent issued by the relevant competent authority. This applies only to pig-only or pig and cattle holdings pigs moving directly to export or to a quarantine centre prior to export 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For help in identifying biosecurity risks visit www.pork.ahdb.org.uk/pig-production/biosecurity and www.nadis.org.uk For legal guidance and a list of Defra approved disinfectants visit www.gov.uk/topic/keeping-farmed-animals/preventing-disease and www.gov.uk/guidance/disease-prevention-for-livestock-farmers 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments	
AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth promoting hormonal products or similar substances ■ Prescription Only Medicines are used in accordance with the prescription ■ POM-V are prescribed by a vet ■ POM-VPS are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) ■ General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions
AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaken task has relevant experience or training
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines	
AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container
AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal ■ Unused AI packs, which contain antibiotics, are disposed of as pharmacy waste and not in general waste <div data-bbox="1337 792 1458 949"> R ■ Medicine disposal records </div>
AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) <div data-bbox="1337 1308 1458 1464"> R ■ Medicine purchase records </div>
AM.e.1 If livestock are given medicated feed Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP) must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For integrated/ corporate operations the MFSPs may be held centrally by the parent organisation <div data-bbox="1337 1554 1458 1655"> R ■ MFSPs </div>

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



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


FALLEN STOCK (FS)

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





LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)

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




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pigs provided with bedding during transport 	
LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock Not tightly or loosely stocked – sufficient space for all pigs to be able to lie down and stand up Maximum legal stocking density (235kg/m² for pigs weighing around 100kg liveweight) adhered to 	
LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed), unless being transported for veterinary treatment females who have given birth during the last 7 days newborn or very young animals, e.g. pigs less than three weeks of age The following livestock are not transported on journeys outside of the time distances outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pigs less than 10kg - not transported more than eight hours 	
AIM: Well managed transportation			
LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviour For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys For journeys over eight hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species Specific Certificate of Competence
LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mobile phone and emergency contact numbers in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan
LT.g A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to eight hours a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over eight hours 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transporter authorisation
LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to journeys less than eight hours 	<div>R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle approval certificate
AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease			
LT.i Key Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more information on animal transport regulations visit https://www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation 		

RESPONSIBLE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS (AG)

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




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AG.f Key Wastes are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Transfer Notes/ Receipts
Where to find help	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air & soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011 Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk 		


NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (NM)

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



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

OUTDOOR PIGS (OP)

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



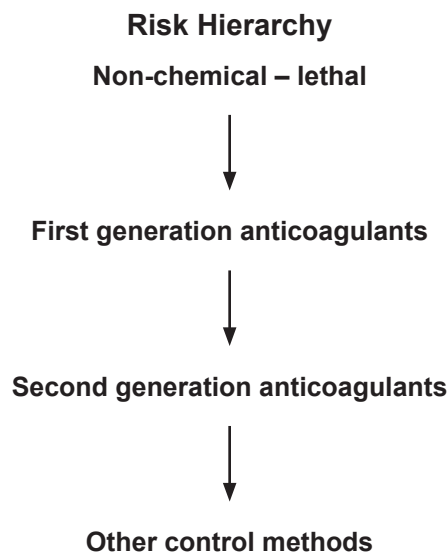
VERMIN CONTROL

Site Survey

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

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

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



Environmental Risk Assessment

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

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

VERMIN CONTROL

Bait Plan

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

The bait plan must cover the following:

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

COSHH Assessment

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

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

E-MB DEADLINES

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

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

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

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

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

CLARIFICATION REGARDING TIERED CAGES

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

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

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

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

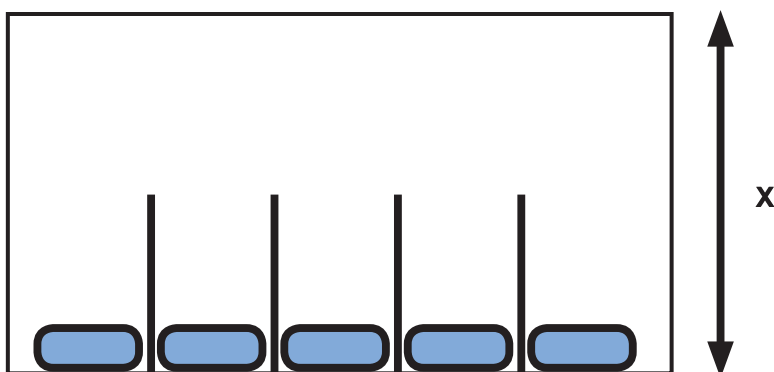
GUIDANCE ON MEASURING PEN LENGTH SIDES FOR GROUP HOUSED SOWS & GILTS

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

Further guidance from Defra is provided below:

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

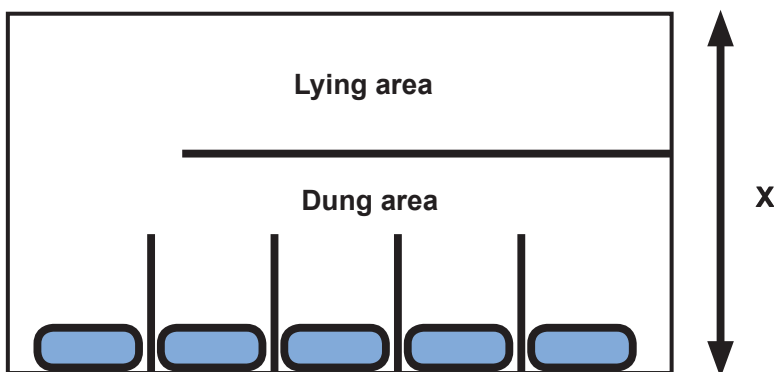
The pen where the group is kept must be greater than 2.8m in length, except when there are six or fewer individuals in the group, when the pen must be no less than 2.4m in length. Measurements must be taken along the internal length of the pen side without subtracting any furniture such as stalls or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



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

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

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



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

PIG CONDITION SCORES

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

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

Score:

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

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

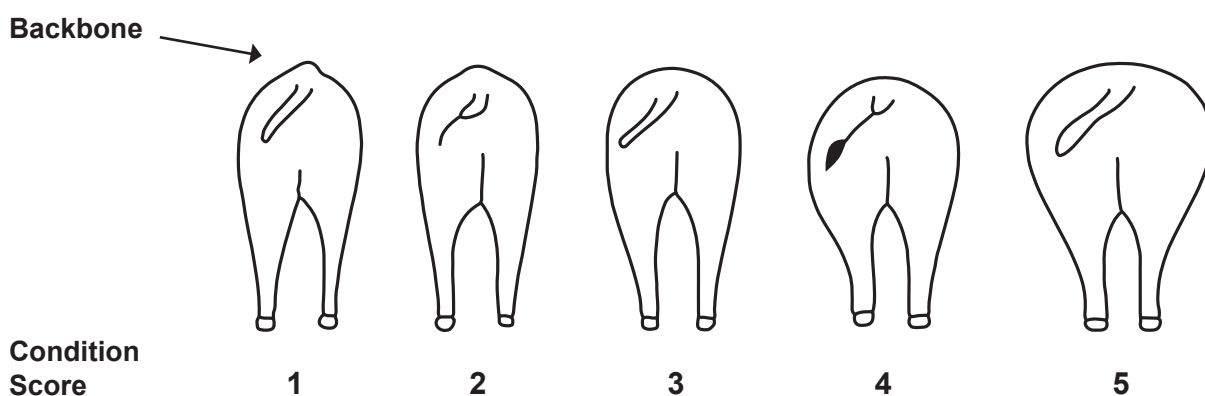


Diagram courtesy of 'Managing Pig Health and the Treatment of Disease' M Muirhead

ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:

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

Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:

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



TRAINING AND COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EMERGENCY KILLING OF PIGS

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

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

The training and competency requirements and criteria are outlined below.

Veterinary Surgeon Training and Competency Requirements

Veterinary surgeons who euthanase pigs and/ or who train persons to euthanase pigs must:

- Be suitably experienced
- Be registered with the Scheme

Stockman Training and Competency Requirements

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

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

Stockman Training and Competency Criteria:

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

TRAINING AND COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EMERGENCY KILLING OF PIGS

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

Slaughterman Competency Requirements

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

STORAGE OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

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

Applicable to all agrochemical storage

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

Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil (SSAFO) Storage

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

Table A

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

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

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

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

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

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

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

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

Cropping Categories*

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

*not an exhaustive list

HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

HOW THE RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE SCHEME WORKS

The Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ("Scheme") includes a series of integrated standards for different farming enterprises and different steps in the food supply chain ("Standards"). As a business operating in the farming or food supply industry you can apply to join our Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises or activities fits your business needs.

To become and remain a member you must conform to the Standards and the membership rules at all times.

To join the Scheme you should contact any one of the Certification Bodies who are licensed by us to manage membership. You will find all the enterprises and activities that our Scheme covers and the Certification Bodies listed on the back page. You can apply to join at any time throughout the year and your membership must be renewed annually. Your chosen Certification Body will manage your initial application, assessment and certification against the Standards and your annual renewal. The same Certification Body will also be your routine point of contact.

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

You may change your chosen Certification Body at any time and still maintain your 'Assured' status as long as you have no outstanding non-conformances or obligations. If you are not satisfied with the way your application, assessment or certification decision has been conducted you may lodge an appeal in writing with your Certification Body within 14 days. All complaints will be properly investigated and dealt with fairly in accordance with the Certification Body's appeals procedure.

RTA may change the Standards from time to time but we will always tell you what the changes are and when you have to implement them.

For dairy farms your milk first purchaser will choose a Certification Body and arrange your application or transfers as appropriate.

With the exception of:

- a) Dairy, where your business has to be assessed and certified for beef too
- b) Beef and lamb, where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed

Withdrawal: If within 3 months of the suspension date you do not demonstrate that you have corrected the non-conformances then the Certification Body will withdraw the certification and you will no longer be a member of the Scheme. You can only regain certification by following the procedure for a new applicant and as long as no other sanctions or non-conformances remain.

1. Application

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

2. Initial Assessment

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

3. Non-conformances

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

4. Issue Certificate of Conformity

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

5. Renewal

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

6. Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

An assessor will make regular visits similar to your initial assessment to check you are continuing to conform to the Standards at all times. These assessments will be once per membership year with the exception of the RTA dairy and beef and lamb farm schemes which will be once every 18 months. You may also be subject to random spot check visits. If you do not conform to any Standards you must provide evidence, normally within 28 days, that you have rectified them as outlined at Steps 2 & 3 above. If you have a serious non-conformance against what we consider to be a 'Key' standard (marked K in the manual) your certificate can be suspended until you have shown you have put this right. (Assessment arrangements for meat processing, transport and markets are outlined in the online standards manual.)

Suspension: Your membership and certification can also be suspended if you have not put non-conformances right within the time stipulated. Suspension is only lifted once you have proved that you have corrected the non-conformances. In some cases a re-visit may be required. You must not sell products as 'Assured' whilst your certification is suspended.



RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE MEMBERSHIP RULES

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

- These rules and the accompanying explanation of how the Scheme works (together, 'these Rules') govern the terms and conditions for membership of the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme') owned by RTA. All applicants for membership of the Scheme are referred to in these Rules as the 'Applicant Business', all members of the Scheme are referred to as 'Members' and 'you' means such Applicant Business or Member as the context permits.
- These Rules must be complied with at all times.
- Failure to comply with these Rules will mean that your certification can be suspended and withdrawn and your membership of the Scheme can be terminated.
- You can only gain certification and obtain 'Assured' status for the purposes of the Scheme if you conform to the Standards and you must continue to meet the Standards at all times.
- The Scheme will update the Standards periodically. You will be given notice of the changes and when they come into effect and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to retain 'Assured' status.
- These Rules are additional to any statutory requirements. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to provide exemption from current legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Scheme at all times.

Claiming Products / Services are 'Assured'

- You must not describe products you sell and/or services you provide as 'Assured' for the purposes of the Scheme until you have been through the application and assessment process and a certificate of conformity has been issued and thereafter:
 - if and to the extent that such products or services relate to businesses, locations or activities which are not included in the scope of your certification
 - if your certification has been suspended or withdrawn for any reason and remains suspended or withdrawn
 - if you do not renew your membership on time in accordance with these Rules or your membership is terminated for any reason; or
 - if you have voluntarily left the Scheme.

Application

- Any business farming any one of the enterprises or carrying out activities covered by the Scheme can apply to be a member. Similar schemes operate in the devolved regions of the UK covering some enterprises or activities and where this applies (see: add URL) you should join the local scheme.
- You can apply to join the Scheme for a single farming enterprise or food supply chain activity or whatever combination of enterprises and/or activities fits your business needs. The exception to this is beef and lamb where both have to be assessed and certified if cattle and sheep are farmed and dairy where beef assurance is required for the cattle (see Rule 19).
- You can only apply through a Certification Body licensed by RTA to certify the Scheme.
- To be registered as a Member you must be a sole trader, partnership, limited or unlimited company or limited liability partnership or other form of business approved by RTA or the Certification Body) and each Member must have at all times a named nominated person who has functional responsibility for the management decisions and operating systems being assessed in the Scheme.
- The named nominated person of the Applicant Business must sign the Certification Body's application and subsequent renewal forms. In submitting an applicant renewal fee and / or such forms, the Applicant Business is agreeing with RTA and the relevant Certification Body ('your Certification Body') to be bound by these Rules at all times.
- Any false or misleading statement made on the application or renewal forms, during assessments, or in any other communication may lead to suspension or withdrawal of your certification and even exclusion from future membership of the Scheme. You must provide, on request by RTA or the Certification Body, any information relevant to conformance with RTA standards or these rules.
- Any act or omission to act (whether by you, your officers, employees or agents or a third party and whether taken or omitted to be taken on the premises, site or holding of the Applicant Business or elsewhere) which impacts on your conformance to the Standards, these Rules or any relevant legislation, will be deemed to be your responsibility for the purpose of assessing your compliance with the Standards and these Rules. Any rights and remedies available to and sanctions imposed by RTA or your Certification Body in respect of your non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules may, at the discretion of RTA, the Scheme or the Certification Body, be deemed to apply also to any other business which operates or proposes to operate from the same premises, site or holding as you and which is or wishes to become a member of the Scheme.

Sites/Holdings/Vehicles

- You must disclose all holdings, sites, stores, vehicles (as relevant) and additional locations/vehicles on the application form (having regard to paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 below).
- Where an application form lists more than one holding, site, store, or vehicle, they must all be under the same management control as the Applicant Business. A separate Scheme registration application must be made in respect of each holding, site, store or vehicle which is not under the same management control. For this purpose, assets and/or businesses shall be deemed to be under the "same management control" if and for so long as the same individual or individuals together hold the power to deal with the respective assets and/or businesses in accordance with his or their wishes by virtue of the holding of shares, or voting power, or powers conferred by any constitutional or corporate documents.
- Unless RTA or your Certification Body otherwise permit in their absolute discretion, a separate registration will be required in accordance with the following principles:

Enterprise / Activity	Separate Registration per:
Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming enterprise Holding / site within the enterprise : subject to the provisions of paragraph 18 below.
Livestock Transport	Commercial Livestock Vehicle / Trailer
Livestock Market	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Collection Centre	Site with separate Animal Gatherings Order Approval Number
Meat Processing	Site with separate FSA Approval Number

- Additional farm holdings may be allowed within a Business's Scheme registration provided the holdings fall within the relevant description(s) set out below (and subject always to their being under the same management control as set out in paragraph 16).

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

- Dairy farm assurance is normally organised by the first purchaser of your milk. Separate Member Rules apply to Dairy Purchasers. Individual Dairy Farms may be accepted into membership at the discretion of RTA in which case these Member Rules apply. Cattle on dairy farms must also be beef assured (i.e. certification to the RTA beef Standards or the beef assurance scheme in any relevant devolved region of the UK – see paragraph 8). If you do not want your beef assurance to be assessed by the Certification Body which assesses your certification to the RTA dairy Standards, you must be able to demonstrate that your beef assurance is in place at the time of your dairy assessment and commit to it being maintained.

Initial Assessment and Certification

- A complete full assessment must be carried out and you must conform to all the Standards (not including 'recommendations') before certification can be progressed.
- To allow a complete full assessment you must
 - give the assessor access to relevant parts of the holding, key members of staff and relevant records/documents
 - allow access to livestock as required, including in some cases allowing assessors to carry out welfare outcome scoring.
- Without prejudice to paragraph 52c, assessors may refuse to carry out or finish an assessment
 - in the presence of a third party who they believe may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner
 - if they feel threatened or that they have been subjected to abusive behaviour at any time during the visit
 - if the site is empty or non-operational.
- If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.



24. Once issued, certificates and, where applicable, stickers are not transferable to other holdings or businesses and remain the property of your Certification Body. Whilst certificates and stickers may be useful in confirming the assured chain of custody, the definitive indication of certification 'Assured' status will always be the Scheme Member Checker database.

Membership Renewal

25. Your membership must be renewed annually. Failure to renew within one month after the renewal date will result in your membership being terminated and no further certification being provided. If you subsequently apply to re-join you will be treated as a new applicant and will not be certified until you have had a satisfactory initial assessment. In this instance your membership and certification will not be backdated.

Material Changes

26. You must keep your Certification Body informed of any material changes to your operation that might affect your certification. Examples of material changes include but are not limited to:
- additional holdings or sites (e.g. crop storage facilities, livestock grazing) not mentioned in the original application
 - a change in management control of the Member (to be construed in accordance with paragraph 16)
 - additional commercial livestock vehicles
 - if at any time the site is empty of livestock
 - if the site becomes restocked
 - changes to the activity being carried out on the site (e.g. a farm or haulier also operating as a collection centre, or a meat processor beginning to process new species such as pork or poultry).
27. If any individual owner of the Applicant Business (or of any other business under common management control as the Applicant Business) is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, is declared bankrupt or has a receiver appointed over any of his assets, or if the Applicant Business is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or becomes insolvent, goes into administration, appoints an administrative receiver or enters a compromise with its creditors or if any resolution is passed or action is taken relating to any of the above matters, you must inform your Certification Body immediately giving details of any person appointed or proposed to be appointed as administrator, administrative receiver, trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator (as the case may be).
28. When certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask your Certification Body for a voluntary suspension of one, some, or all of the crop types covered by the certificate.
29. Also, when certified against the Red Tractor Fresh Produce standard only, you may ask for your contract to be terminated at any time unless your membership is suspended or there are non-conformances outstanding.

Changing Certification Body

30. You can change your Certification Body at any time, in accordance with paragraphs 31 to 34.
31. You do not need to inform your previous Certification Body that you have transferred.
32. You must declare on your application to your new Certification Body if you have previously applied, or have been in the past, or are currently, a certified member of the Scheme. If so you must identify the Certification Body to whom you applied, previous Scheme membership number and details of any of the sites you operate which have previously been inspected under the Scheme (CPH number and PRIMO/Herd mark where applicable).
33. Your new Certification Body will request and be given access to your historical data and records from your previous Certification Body before confirming continued certification.
34. The Certification Body has the right to reject the application to transfer if you have outstanding non-conformances still to be rectified or any other certification or membership conditions which have been imposed which prevent the application from being accepted. In this case you must clear non-conformances to the satisfaction of the previous Certification Body before you can transfer, or, if conditions have been imposed (e.g. more frequent inspections), you must agree that these can be followed through by the new Certification Body.

Routine Assessments and Spot Checks

35. You must allow assessors to carry out routine assessments, revisits and spot checks as required.
36. RTA, your Certification Body or any third party duly authorised to act on their behalf has the right to carry out an assessment or spot check at short notice or without prior notice.
37. The assessor may be accompanied by an observer to witness the quality of the assessment.

38. If any Standards are not met then a non-conformance will be raised. Continued certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a time period they will specify.

Suspension and Withdrawing Certification and Special Conditions of Certification

39. Your Certification Body has the right to suspend your certification in any of the following circumstances:
- if you unreasonably delay or refuse routine assessments, revisits or spot checks
 - if circumstances on the holding or site prevent the assessor from completing the assessment in full
 - if major non-conformances are identified against 'Key' Standards
 - if an excessive number of non-conformances are found during an assessment
 - in the event of the same non-conformance being found on successive assessment visits
 - if you fail to rectify the non-conformances within the specified timescales; or
 - on receipt of reliable evidence from a third party, demonstrating that you are not maintaining the Standards to a material extent
40. If your certification is suspended and you do not take the necessary action to rectify notified non-conformances within the specified timescales your certification may be withdrawn with immediate effect by written notice served by RTA or your Certification Body.
41. RTA and your Certification Body shall be entitled to specify 'Special Conditions of Certification' for your membership and/or continued certification of the Scheme. This may include, without limitation:
- additional assessments by the Certification Body over and above the normal routine frequency at your cost; and
 - evidence from a third party expert (nominated by RTA or the Certification Body and appointed at your cost) that Standards are being met.
42. In the event of very serious non-conformance to the Standards or these Rules, RTA and your Certification Body shall each be entitled (a) to withdraw certification in respect of the relevant holding, site or vehicle and/or the Applicant Business in default (and if considered appropriate its owners and/or any persons connected with such persons) and (b) to refuse to accept a new application from such persons or in respect of any such sites/assets for such period as RTA or your Certification Body may consider appropriate and even if the non-conformance in question has been rectified.
43. Each of RTA and your Certification Body has the right to inform your customers and suppliers of any change in your certification status.

Fees

44. You must pay an annual membership fee to your Certification Body at the point of application and annually thereafter.
45. You must pay any additional charges your Certification Body may impose for:
- visits to additional holdings/sites not close to the main holding or site
 - visits to additional holdings/sites/vehicles notified to the Certification Body after the initial assessment
 - the assessor to return to either complete the assessment report where initially it could not be completed in full or to check the non-conformances have been rectified
 - any additional assessments if required under any special conditions of certification agreed between you and your Certification Body from time to time, as contemplated in paragraph 41 above ('Special Conditions of Certification').
46. For dairy farms some of these fees may be met by the milk purchaser and you should contact them to discuss this.
47. You are responsible for any external third party fees to meet the requirements of the Standards (e.g. Quarterly Veterinary Reports on farms certified to the RTA pig Standards) and any 'Special Conditions of Certification' as per paragraph 41.
48. You are responsible for any costs you incur in meeting the Standards or rectifying your non-conformances.
49. If you fail to pay any fees required to be paid by you under these Rules, RTA or your Certification Body shall be entitled to reject your application/renewal application and/or to suspend or withdraw your relevant certification.

Termination of Membership and Withdrawing Certification

50. RTA and the Certification Bodies may refuse future applications or impose particular conditions for re-entry into the Scheme where an application relates to businesses/premises which have had their certification withdrawn in accordance with these Rules.
51. RTA and the Certification Bodies will not accept a renewal or registration application (including from a new applicant) if the application relates to a site or holding or vehicle in respect of which sanctions are in force under



these Rules unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of RTA and the Certification Body that the 'new' applicant is not connected to the Applicant Business which is subject to sanctions other by virtue of the fact that it is operating from the same premises or holding (and there are no other reasons for refusing such an application).

52. Each of the Certification Bodies and RTA may, in its absolute discretion, refuse/terminate membership and/or withdraw certification if:
 - a. it considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent the Scheme from being brought into disrepute. Or,
 - b. if actions of the member have in its reasonable opinion brought the scheme into disrepute. Or
 - c. If employers or officers of the Certification Body or of RTA feel threatened or have been subject to abusive behaviour by a member and notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 22 b
 - d. (without prejudice to Rules 52 a, b and c above) a material breach of these Rules where such breach is not capable of being remedied or, in the event that such breach is capable of being remedied, a failure to remedy a material breach of these Rules within 30 days after receiving written notice to remedy it from RTA.
 - e. the voluntary or compulsory bankruptcy or liquidation of the Member or the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, administrative receiver, administrator or other such officer over any of the assets of the Member, or the entering into by the Member of any composition or arrangements with its creditors.
 - f. a change of control of the Member (control being defined as in the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988), which in RTA's reasonable opinion will or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the integrity or reputation of or goodwill in the Scheme Member logos set out in the RTA website at www.redtractor.org.uk (the 'Scheme Member Logos'), the Standards and/or RTA.
 - g. gross negligence or fraud on the part of the Member.

Prosecutions, Regulatory Sanctions and Third Party Evidence

53. You must notify your Certification Body of any prosecutions brought or likely to be brought against you, or in relation to any business, site, holding or vehicle owned or occupied by you or referred to in a Scheme registration or renewal application, which relates to any issues covered in the Standards, including without limitation food safety, product traceability, animal health, animal welfare, animal identification and movements, veterinary medicine records, trade description, animal transport, environmental legislation or relevant consumer protection legislation.
54. For the purpose of paragraph 53, "prosecutions" shall include, in respect of farms, any penalties relating to Cross-Compliance requirements that directly relate to issues covered in the Standards.
55. You will be asked to sign a declaration relating to prosecutions and penalties in the initial application form, registration renewal forms and other Scheme documents. Any information received by RTA or your Certification Body will be investigated on a case-by-case basis and appropriate action taken.

Confidentiality

56. Your details will be treated in confidence, but in applying to join the Scheme you agree that RTA may confirm, to any third parties who have a legitimate interest in knowing the same, your certification status (being full, suspended, withdrawn or a non-member), the date of your last assessment visit, and your certification expiry date and renewal date. You also agree that this information can be made available through the on-line RTA Scheme Member Checker.
57. A list of certified members and/or suspended members of the Scheme may be published by RTA from time to time.
58. RTA and your Certification Body may release information from its database about your certification to a person/business/body with a legitimate interest in knowing that information, if provision of the data is reasonably considered by RTA or your Certification Body (as the case may be) to be in your best interests.
59. The Scheme may produce and publish statistical reports drawing upon aggregated Scheme data in such a way that individual performance data cannot be traced back to you.
60. Membership data may be retained on the databases and will be treated as specified above for a reasonable time after you have ceased to be a member of the Scheme.
61. The Scheme reserves the right to receive copies of assessment reports from the Certification Body.
62. In exceptional circumstances, where a Scheme assessor comes across evidence of an immediate and significant risk of unacceptable animal welfare, food contamination or environmental pollution RTA or your Certification Body may immediately notify any competent authorities notwithstanding any other provision of their Rules.

Trade Marks, Certification Marks and Logos

63. Using the RTA Scheme member logo: For so long as you are a certified member of the Scheme you are entitled to indicate that you hold a certificate and, for that purpose only, you may use the Scheme member logos, trademarks, and certification marks set out in the Red Tractor website at www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules on stationery and publicity materials provided that you follow all directions on the use of the logos which may from given time to time be given by RTA or set out in that. You agree to observe all such directions.
64. Farm Shops: Members who sell their own meat, fruit or vegetable products through their farm shop are, for so long as they are a certified Member of the Scheme allowed to use the appropriate Scheme Member logo(s) in the shop, provided that they follow all directions on the use of the Scheme Member logos which may from time to time be given by RTA or set out in the website www.redtractor.org.uk/RTScheme-logo-rules
65. Using the Red Tractor logo on food: You cannot use any version of the Red Tractor logo on food packs or at the point of sale of food products unless you have a packer licence issued by RTA. To apply for a licence go to www.licensing.redtractor.org.uk
66. The above right to use Scheme Member logos is limited to using the entire designation and the right to use the Red Tractor logo is limited to using the Red Tractor logo in an identical form or forms to that or those used by RTA. The rights are personal to you as a certified member and may not be assigned, transferred or sub-licensed to any other person.
67. As a certified member of the Scheme you shall not use (or authorise or license others to use) the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo in any way other than as expressly permitted in these Rules (or in a packers licence) and you shall not use or authorise or license others to use any name, mark, sign or device confusingly similar to the Scheme Member logos and/or the Red Tractor logo nor file or cause to be filed any trade mark or company name registration application containing or confusingly similar to the Scheme logos and/or the Red Tractor logo. You will not oppose or cause any oppositions to be filed to any trade mark applications filed by RTA, register the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo anywhere in the world nor otherwise cause any question to be raised concerning RTA's ownership of the Scheme logos or the Red Tractor logo.
68. RTA may terminate your right to use any Scheme logo and/or the Red Tractor logo in accordance with these Rules (a) by giving you one month's [written] notice or (b) immediately on [written] notice if (i) you have failed to observe the directions of RTA with regards to the use of the such logos or (ii) your membership of the Scheme has been suspended, withdrawn or terminated for any reason.

Disclaimer

69. Nothing in these Rules shall limit or exclude the liability of RTA or any Certification Body or any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors for (a) death or personal injury caused by the negligence of any such person; or (b) fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.
70. Subject to paragraph 68:
 - a. neither RTA nor any Certification Body, nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or subcontractors, shall under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any loss of profit, loss caused by business interruption, or any indirect or consequential loss arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of (or application for membership of) or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme; and
 - b. RTA's liability and that of its officers, employees or agents in respect of all other losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature, arising under or in connection with the Scheme, its administration and/or your membership of or the suspension or termination of your membership of the Scheme, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, shall in no circumstances exceed the total fees paid or payable by you to your Certification Body under these Rules in the 12 months prior to the event giving rise to such losses, damages, charges, costs or expenses.
71. RTA is not a party to the contract you must enter with your Certification Body to govern the assessment of your conformance (or non-conformance) to the Standards. Subject to paragraph 68, RTA shall not under any circumstances be liable, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), breach of statutory duty, or otherwise, for any acts or omissions of your Certification Body in connection with that contract.
72. RTA shall be entitled at any time to alter the Standards and RTA and each Certification Body shall be entitled at any time to alter their operating procedures where, in their absolute discretion, they consider it necessary to do so.
73. These Rules and the Standards represent the entire understanding between you and RTA in relation to your membership of the Scheme and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any statement (written or oral) which is not contained in such documents in applying to be certified to the Standards.







**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Standing together for British agriculture

Our standards start with the consumer.

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

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

Certification Bodies



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

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

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

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



NSF Certification

Hanborough Business Park, Long Hanborough, Oxford OX29 8SJ

Tel: 01993 885739 Email: agriculture@nsf.org Web: www.nsf-food europe.com



SAI Global Assurance Services Ltd

P0 Box 6236, Milton Keynes MK1 9ES

Tel: 01908 249973 Email: agrifood@saiglobal.com Web: www.saiglobal.com/assurance



Acoura

Acoura Certification Ltd, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 9DQ

Tel: 0131 335 6643 Email: redtractor@acoura.com Web: www.acoura.com



NIFCC [Northern Ireland]

1A Lissue Walk, Lissue Industrial Estate (East), Lisburn, Northern Ireland BT28 2LU

Tel: 028 9263 3017 Email: info@nifcc.co.uk Web: www.nifcc.co.uk



QWFC [Wales]

P0 Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth SY23 2WB

Tel: 01970 636688 Email: info@wlbp.co.uk Web: www.wlbp.co.uk

T: 0203 617 3670

E: memberhelp@redtractor.org.uk

www.redtractorassurance.org.uk



**Red Tractor
Assurance for Farms**

Pigs Scheme