

Version 5.1
Modified

Red Tractor Standards Manual
February 2025

Pigs

Standards



TRACEABLE, SAFE
— & —
FARMED WITH CARE

How to use this booklet

Our standards are organised in sections. All of the words against each standard, including the column '**How you will be measured**', form part of it.

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

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

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

- **Key** While all standards must be met, particular attention should be paid to these as they can have implications for your certification
- **Recommendation** This is not a standard and a non-conformance raised will not affect your certification. However, these are recommended actions to undertake to help demonstrate working to Red Tractor and industry core principles
- **New** A completely new standard which the member must now adhere to, or a new recommendation
- **Revised** A standard that has changed and requires the member to take some different or additional action to before
- **Upgraded** The standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard
- **Appendix** Indicates that additional information is provided. Appendices can be found by visiting: redtractorassurance.org.uk

 Indicates that a record is required and suggests potential documentary evidence which could be used to show compliance

- Visit our website: redtractorassurance.org.uk for additional help and templates.
- Read the Red Tractor Membership Rules on the Red Tractor Assurance website: redtractorassurance.org.uk/member-rules/

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Documents and Procedures

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>DP.1 (KEY) The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management must not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk</p>	<p>DP.1.a The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris</p> <p>DP.1.b Loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, scrap metal and disused tyres are managed</p>	
<p>DP.1.1 A farm map must be present and areas of specific risk are identified</p>	<p>DP.1.1.a Farm map shows where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all buildings • all fields, including area (hectares/acres) • watercourses including ditches and ponds • boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary • any areas of high pollution risk 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm map
<p><i>GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used, and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic document</i></p>		
<p>DP.1.2 Where a landfill* is known to be located within 2km of the pig unit the member must notify the Food Standards Agency</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of notification of FSA
<p><i>*Notification must be sent to sla.contracts@food.gov.uk</i></p>		
<p>DP.2 A documented plan for the effective management of</p>	<p>DP.2.a You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of:</p>	<p>R</p>

<p>serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to those involved in farm tasks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interruptions to pig movements, e.g. suspension or withdrawal from the scheme • feed and/or water supply or equipment failing • fire • power cuts • disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public • activist activity • pollution incident, e.g. slurry spillages or leaks • other site-specific risks (where applicable) <p>DP.2.b Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water supplier</p> <p>DP.2.c Plan is accessible and known to those involved with tasks on the farm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency/emergency plan
<p>DP.3 Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints and/or sampling results that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards (REVISED)</p>	<p>DP.3.a System includes recording the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complaint • investigation result • action taken to prevent/stop the issue happening again 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint/Sample records

GUIDANCE: Includes complaints made by local authority, general public, customers or other, including but not limited to those related to food safety and environmental protection. Includes results of any relevant analyses carried out on any samples that have importance to human health, e.g. microbiological testing, residues, environmental sampling

<p>DP.5 The farm holds an environmental permit where required by The Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR)</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of environmental permit
<p><i>GUIDANCE: An environmental permit is required where the following pig place numbers are exceeded: 2,000 places for production pigs (above 30 kg) and/or 750 places for sows</i></p>		

Personnel

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>PL.1 (KEY) Systems must be in place to ensure all personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are required to do</p>	<p>PL.1.a Nobody starts work without an induction, covering at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an explanation of the tasks they will undertake Health & Safety information reporting lines <p>PL.1.b All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock have knowledge and skills in animal husbandry</p>	
<p>PL.1.1 All persons involved in the care of pigs on the unit have completed all available mandatory modules on the UK Pig Industry Training platform.</p>	<p>PL.1.1.a Each person has completed the relevant* available modules within 3 months of their launch</p> <p>PL.1.1.b New persons on the unit undertake all available modules within 3 months of starting</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate(s) of completion Training records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: *Most modules are mandatory for all, but where a module is focused on a particular age of pig that is not kept on the unit, the persons on the unit are not expected to undertake that module (although they may choose to voluntarily), e.g. the Handling Sows module is not required on a finishing-only unit.</i></p>		
<p>PL.2 Records of training must be kept</p>	<p>PL.2.a A training record is available for all, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name details of training 	<p>R</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of training • who provided the training (in-house or external) <p>PL.2.b Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, these are listed in their record</p> <p>PL.2.c Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training record (paper-based or online, e.g. PigPro)
<p>PL.3 The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required</p>	<p>PL.3.a Documented annual performance reviews of work undertaken and ability to carry out required roles</p> <p>PL.3.b Gaps in competence are addressed by recorded refresher training, implemented immediately or within defined timeline</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual performance review • Training records
<p>GUIDANCE: <i>This standard applies to employees (not personnel, workers, family members). On a site operated by only one person, there is no requirement for them to undergo an annual performance review (although this could be undertaken by a fieldsperson or other appropriate person if deemed valuable).</i></p>		
<p>PL.4 Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place</p>	<p>PL.4.a All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence</p> <p>PL.4.b A Service Level Agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider</p> <p>PL.4.c The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent</p> <p>PL.4.d The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour provider as an alternative to the businesses' own training systems</p> <p>PL.4.e The agreement confirms that all</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of GLAA licence • Service Level Agreement

	<p>workers are legally permitted to work within the UK</p> <p>PL.4.f The agreement defines allocation of Health & Safety responsibilities between labour provider and labour user</p>	
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GUIDANCE:

The GLAA defines specific circumstances which are excluded from the licensing requirements – refer to GLAA website for further information. This standard does not apply where workers are supplied outside of the scope of licensing requirements.

<p>PL.5 Written Health and Safety Policy in place</p>	<p>PL.5.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers</p> <p>PL.5.c Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety Policy
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GUIDANCE:

Definition of worker (taken from <https://www.gov.uk/employment-status/worker>):

A person is generally classed as a ‘worker’ if:

- *they have a contract or other arrangement to do work or services personally for a reward (your contract doesn’t have to be written)*
- *their reward is for money or a benefit in kind, for example the promise of a contract or future work*
- *they only have a limited right to send someone else to do the work (subcontract)*
- *they have to turn up for work even if they don’t want to*
- *their employer has to have work for them to do as long as the contract or arrangement lasts- they aren’t doing the work as part of their own limited company in an arrangement where the ‘employer’ is actually a customer or client*

HSE - How to write your Health and Safety Policy (including link to example template):
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/policy/how-to-write-your-policy.htm>

Traceability and Assurance

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>I.1 (KEY) Pigs must be identified appropriately</p>	<p>TI.1.a Pigs of any age moving off a holding to a market, a slaughterhouse, a show, for breeding purposes[‡] or for export are identified with at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legible slapmark(s)* • metal and/or plastic heat- and tamper-resistant eartag, printed or stamped with the herdmark and prefixed with the letters 'UK' • tattoo of the herdmark on one ear <p>TI.1.b Means of identification includes a unique identification number for the individual pig if moving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to a show • for breeding purposes[‡] • for export <p>TI.1.c Means of identification includes 'UK-GB' when exporting pigs from a holding in GB; 'UK' for export from a holding in Northern Ireland</p> <p>TI.1.d Pigs imported from outside the EU are identified with the destination farm's herdmark and relevant statutory letters (UK and F), within 30 days of arrival</p>	

GUIDANCE:

[‡] Pigs moving to a semen centre for the purpose of collecting semen, or for breeding purposes with the intention of returning the pig to the holding from which it was moved.

* In England and Wales, the slapmark has to be applied to both shoulders; in Northern Ireland and Scotland the slapmark only has to be applied to one shoulder (although depending on processor requirements producers may apply to both shoulders).

Whilst the letters 'UK' must be used on eartags, these letters are optional for slapmarks and ear tattoos (unless required for export).

In Northern Ireland all pigs over 6 months of age (even if not moving off the holding) must be identified with an eartag detailing a full ID mark (holding code plus individual ID number). In addition, pigs under the age of 6 months must be identified with an eartag, ear tattoo or a slapmark bearing the holding code when moving to another holding for further production. Pigs under 6 months of age moving directly to slaughter may be identified with an eartag, ear tattoo or a slapmark bearing the holding code, or alternatively a slapmark bearing a curer mark registered on APHIS.

<p>TI.1.1 Slapmarkers/tattoo equipment must be kept clean and in serviceable condition</p>	<p>TI.1.1.a Tattoo equipment is clean with all needles present and straight and characters in the correct order and orientation</p>	
<p>TI.2 (KEY) Records of pig movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability</p>	<p>TI.2.a Movements of pigs are notified to the relevant authority, where applicable</p> <p>TI.2.b A record is kept of every movement of pigs to or from the premises, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of the movement • herdmark(s) of the pigs moved (including unique individual identification number if applicable) • number of pigs moved • details of the origin premises • details of the destination premises <p>TI.2.c Movement records are kept for at least 3 years.</p> <p>TI.2.d Controlled housing status for the purposes of Trichinella control is declared accurately on movement documents</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement records (e.g. on eAML2 or ScotEID, copies of movement documents/haulier summary, or other records).

GUIDANCE: In England and Wales movements must be notified electronically via eAML2. In Scotland movements are notified to the ScotEID movement reporting database. In Northern Ireland, movements are reported to DAERA (APHIS). Movements reported to either eAML2 or ScotEID will pre-notify the other respective system, for moves between England/Wales and Scotland.

Additionally, in Northern Ireland movements between different premises within the same holding do not need to be notified to DAERA and an official movement document does not need to be completed. However, records of these movements need to be kept on farm.

For Trichinella control, fully enclosed indoor units and outdoor breeding units weaning pigs into indoor set-ups before 5 weeks of age may declare the pigs as coming from controlled housing, as long as all units that pigs are sourced from are also deemed as controlled housing. Units where pigs over 5 weeks of age (excluding breeding boars and sows) have outdoor access must indicate

the controlled housing status as determined by the FSA Trichinella risk assessment tool applied annually by the designated vet (see OP. 12)

TI.3 (KEY)
Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information.

TI.3.a
 Pigs in transit are accompanied by a haulier summary/movement document where required

TI.3.b
 Food Chain Information (FCI) is sent to the receiving abattoir with each consignment of pigs to slaughter

GUIDANCE: In England and Wales, the haulier summary must be carried by the person transporting pigs, for all movements. In Northern Ireland the movement document must accompany pigs during transit, except for movements of pigs between different premises within the same holding. In Scotland where a movement has been notified to the Scot EID database the movement does not need to be accompanied by a movement document, except for movements of pigs less than 12 months old (identified with a temporary mark) and movements of pigs to England, Wales or Northern Ireland.

TI.4 (KEY)
Movement restrictions are strictly observed

TI.4.a
 Pigs trigger a 20-day standstill on other pigs 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 standstill requirements are:

- pigs moving directly to an abattoir, or via a market or collection centre for immediate slaughter
- pigs intended for breeding or growing moving among Defra-approved holdings within a supply chain ‘pyramid’
- pigs moving directly to export or, via a quarantine or Assembly Centre prior to export (must comply with residency requirements)
- all pig movements in Northern Ireland



- APHA standstill exemption approval document/licence (for pyramid movements)

TI.5 (KEY)
Controls must be in place to ensure assurance

TI.5.a
 Pigs and semen are only sourced from sites assured



status of livestock and semen being sold as assured

under the Red Tractor or QMS Pigs Scheme, or any other scheme as may be approved from time to time

TI.5.b

No pigs are purchased from live auction markets

TI.5.c

A written derogation from Red Tractor must be sought in advance of intake of any consignment of non-assured breeding stock or semen

TI.5.d

In order to retain their assured status, stock are transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme

TI.5.e

Pigs can only move through a market or collection centre that is Red Tractor Assured for Pigs and only when moving directly to slaughter after.

TI.5.f

Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after

TI.5.g

There are no non-assured pigs on the unit

TI.5.h

Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock include the source site's RT number on delivery information.

TI.5.i

Assured sites supplying semen or breeding stock to Red Tractor assured farms notify their customers within two working days in the event of their certificate being suspended or withdrawn.

- Written derogation(s) from Red Tractor for non-assured stock/semen
- Semen delivery notes
- Evidence of notification to customers of suspension/withdrawal

GUIDANCE:

See [Appendix](#) for more information on chain of assurance requirements.

Recognised transport assurance schemes are the Red Tractor Livestock Transport Scheme or the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage Assurance Scheme. Livestock can only be transported by a member's own trailer (audited under LT section during Red Tractor Pigs Scheme audit) or an assured haulier.

It is not permitted for a member to transport pigs for another member using their own trailer, even if assured.

<p>TI.5.1 (Recommendation) <i>It is recommended that the assurance status of source farms is verified using Red Tractor Checkers and Services no more than 72 hours before intake of any pigs</i></p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of assurance status checks
<p>TI.6 Importation of breeding stock and/or semen from outside the UK must be done in accordance with the NPA Imports Protocol</p>	<p>TI.6.a There is a signed veterinary statement, from the vet responsible for the unit importing the stock/semen, confirming that the NPA Imports Protocol (or other similar protocol deemed equivalent by Red Tractor) has been complied with</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed veterinary statement
<p>TI.7 Records must be kept of all breeding stock and semen suppliers</p>	<p>TI.7.a Records include details of supplying farm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name address postcode assurance number (unless non-assured) <p>TI.7.b Breeding stock records are kept for 6 years</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding stock/semen records

Vermin Control

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>VC.1 (KEY) There must be effective control of vermin</p>	<p>VC.1.a No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin</p> <p>VC.1.b A site survey is completed at least quarterly, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date of inspection • locations inspected • findings • actions required • date actions completed <p>VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site surveys
<p><i>GUIDANCE: A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken to look for signs of rodent activity and/or environmental management requirements.</i></p>		
<p>VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly</p>	<p>VC.2.a Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives (see Appendix – risk hierarchy)</p> <p>VC.2.b An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid</p> <p>VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location of bait points • bait used • bait point inspection • replenishment dates 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Risk Assessment • Bait Plan • COSHH assessment (where applicable)

	<p>VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits</p> <p>VC.2.e Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed</p> <p>VC.2.f Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished</p> <p>VC.2.g Product label directions are followed</p> <p>VC.2.h A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Permanent baiting is the application of a rodenticide product when no active infestation is present. Permanent baiting is strictly limited to sites with a high potential for reinvasion when other methods of control have proven insufficient and can only be carried out by professional users and only with products authorised for this use.</i></p>		

Housing, Shelter, and Handling Facilities

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>HF.1 (KEY) Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock</p>	<p>HF.1.a Housing securely contains livestock</p> <p>HF.1.b There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to pigs</p> <p>HF.1.c Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock</p>	
<p>HF.2 Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated</p>	<p>HF.2.a Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature</p>	
<p>HF.2.1 Contingency measures must be put in place during extreme</p>	<p>HF.2.1.a There is a documented Extreme Weather Contingency Plan in place,</p>	<p>R</p>

<p>weather* to minimise impact on pig welfare <i>*unusually hot or cold weather, wide fluctuations in external temperature, snow, severe wet weather, ventilation failure</i></p>	<p>outlining measures to be taken in relevant situations</p> <p>HF.2.1.b The plan is implemented when necessary to minimise heat and cold stress as far as reasonably possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Weather Contingency plan
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GUIDANCE: Extreme Weather Contingency Plan is required on all units, including indoor and outdoor set-ups. It can be a standalone document or part of the Veterinary Health Plan.

<p>HF.2.3 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</p>	<p>HF.2.3.a Alarm system is tested weekly</p> <p>HF.2.3.b A record is kept of alarm system checks</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarm check record
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<p>HF.2.4 Back-up provision must be available in case of ventilation failure</p>		
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<p>HF.3 Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises risk of injury to pigs</p>	<p>HF.3.a Flooring is designed and maintained in such a way that pigs do not slip</p> <p>HF.3.b There is evidence of ongoing maintenance of flooring and repairs where needed</p>
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<p>HF.3.1 (KEY) Where concrete slatted floors are in use, current UK legislation on slot and beam widths must be adhered to</p>	<p>HF.3.1.a</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="517 1615 1465 1966"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class of pig</th> <th>Max. permitted tolerance (mm)</th> <th>Max. width of slots (mm)</th> <th>Min. beam width (mm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Piglets</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weaners</td> <td>±2</td> <td>14</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rearing & finishing pigs</td> <td>±3</td> <td>18</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gilts after service, sows</td> <td>±3</td> <td>20</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boars</td> <td>±3</td> <td>20</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class of pig	Max. permitted tolerance (mm)	Max. width of slots (mm)	Min. beam width (mm)	Piglets	0	11	50	Weaners	±2	14	50	Rearing & finishing pigs	±3	18	80	Gilts after service, sows	±3	20	80	Boars	±3	20	80
Class of pig	Max. permitted tolerance (mm)	Max. width of slots (mm)	Min. beam width (mm)																						
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Boars	±3	20	80																						

<p>HF.4 (KEY) Conditions in housing</p>	<p>HF.4.a Floors are well-drained or maintained with dry bedding</p>
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<p>must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean</p>	<p>HF.4.b Pigs have access to a dry lying area</p> <p>HF.4.c Where there is evidence pigs are persistently lying dirty, corrective and preventative measures are being implemented</p> <p>HF.4.d Surfaces within housing are maintained in a good condition and can be cleaned and disinfected</p>
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GUIDANCE: In exceptional circumstances, it may be acceptable for there to be no dry lying area temporarily, in order to mitigate heat stress, e.g. when misters/sprinklers are used as part of the Extreme Weather Contingency Plan

<p>HF.5 Lighting in housing must allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock</p>	<p>HF.5.a Adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) is available to enable inspection of stock at any time</p> <p>HF.5.b During light periods, pigs have access to an area that is lit to an intensity of at least 40 lux at pig head height</p> <p>HF.5.c There is a period of at least 8 hours of continuous light per 24-hour period, except where natural daylight period is shorter and where creep lights are used in farrowing pens</p> <p>HF.5.d There is a period of at least 6 hours of continuous darkness per 24-hour period (except where natural daylight period is longer resulting in a shorter natural period of darkness)</p> <p>HF.5.e Lighting, lighting fixtures and windows are kept clean and well-maintained</p>
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<p>HF.6 (KEY) Feeding herd housing must be of sufficient size</p>	<p>HF.6.a The unobstructed floor area available to each growing pig is at least:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="517 1599 1027 1993"> <thead> <tr> <th>Average liveweight (kg)</th> <th>Minimum total floor area per pig (m²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><10</td> <td>0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.1 – 20</td> <td>0.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.1 – 30</td> <td>0.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30.1 – 50</td> <td>0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50.1 – 85</td> <td>0.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85.1 – 110</td> <td>0.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>110</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Average liveweight (kg)	Minimum total floor area per pig (m ²)	<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
Average liveweight (kg)	Minimum total floor area per pig (m ²)																
<10	0.15																
10.1 – 20	0.20																
20.1 – 30	0.30																
30.1 – 50	0.40																
50.1 – 85	0.55																
85.1 – 110	0.65																
>110	1.00																

	<p>HF.6.b Pigs have enough space to allow all the animals to lie down at the same time</p>
<p>HF.6.1 (KEY) Breeding herd housing must be of sufficient size</p>	<p>HF.6.1.a Pens used to house a group of sows/gilts have sides longer than 2.8m, except where there are 6 or fewer sows/gilts in which case the sides are no less than 2.4m in length (see Appendix for further guidance)</p> <p>HF.6.1.b The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service, and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups, is at least 1.64m² and 2.25m² respectively</p> <p>HF.6.1.c For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the total unobstructed floor area required (at least 0.952m² 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</p> <p>HF.6.1.d Adult and working boars are provided with a minimum unobstructed floor area of 6m² for their own use</p> <p>HF.6.1.e Where boar pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m² floor area is provided and pen design allows adequate movement</p>
<p>HF.6.2 Tiered cages are not permitted</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: For the purposes of the scheme, a cage is defined as an enclosure of bars and/or wires for keeping animals in. A tiered system, in which pigs are kept in 2 or more levels within the same airspace, is permitted provided the design meets the balcony system specification outlined in HF.6.5 and associated Appendix.</i></p>	
<p>HF.6.3 Where self-locking individual feeding stalls are used, certain conditions must be met</p>	<p>HF.6.3.a They can only be included in usable floor area if they are freely accessible (other than in circumstances outlined in HF.7.1)</p> <p>HF.6.3.b There is a separate place where the pigs can lie together as a group</p>
<p>HF.6.4 Pigs must always be able to see other pigs, except where the pig is isolated for veterinary</p>	

<p>reasons, or whilst sows/gilts are in farrowing pens</p>	
<p>HF.6.5 Where a balcony system is installed, it must meet scheme requirements</p>	<p>HF.6.5.a The specification in the relevant Appendix is adhered to</p>
<p>HF.7 Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups</p>	<p>HF.7.a Grouped appropriately by size, age, production status</p> <p>HF.7.b Sows and gilts are kept in groups, except during the period between 7 days before farrowing and the day on which weaning is completed</p> <p>HF.7.c Weaners and rearing pigs are kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible</p>
<p>HF.7.1 (KEY) Dry sows and gilts must not be held in tethers or routinely kept in stalls</p>	<p>HF.7.1.a Sows and gilts are not kept in stalls, except in the following circumstances and for no longer than 4 hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when undergoing examinations, tests, treatments or operations for veterinary purposes • during service or artificial insemination • while being fed • for the purpose of marking, weighing or washing • whilst cleaning accommodation • while waiting to be loaded for transportation
<p>HF.9 There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth.</p>	<p>HF.9.a Farrowing environment is designed such that the sow and her piglets stay clean and dry throughout lactation.</p>
<p>HF.9.1 Farrowing pens and crates must be of a sufficient length</p>	<p>HF.9.1.a Where a crate is used the sow can stand up and lie down at full length, but excessive movement is prevented</p> <p>HF.9.1.b An unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt is available for farrowing</p>
<p>HF.9.2 Sows must not enter farrowing crates more</p>	

<p>than 7 days prior to their expected farrowing date</p>		
<p>HF.9.3 (Recommendation) <i>It is recommended that where a temporary crating system is used the farrowing crate is opened-up to allow the sow to turn freely as soon as practicable after farrowing</i></p>		
<p><i>GUIDANCE: The Defra Code of Practice states that temporary crating systems should usually be opened within four days of farrowing, unless there is an overriding health or welfare reason to alter this. However, further research and commercial experience is needed to identify the optimum time at which to remove confinement and to develop best practice around these systems.</i></p>		
<p>HF.9.4 Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets</p>	<p>HF.9.4.a Sows may only remain confined in a farrowing crate for a maximum of 5 weeks post-farrowing, except where individual nurse sows are required to suckle additional piglets</p> <p>HF.9.4.b Nurse sows may only be kept in a farrowing crate for a maximum of 8 weeks post-farrowing and only where she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is in suitable body condition • has no shoulder sores • is showing no evidence of lameness 	
<p>HF.9.5 Sows and gilts must be given suitable material to satisfy nest-building behaviour in at least the 24-hour period before expected farrowing</p>	<p>HF.9.5.a Nesting material is provided regardless of the slurry system</p> <p>HF.9.5.b Nesting material is placed where the sow can easily access it</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Acceptable nesting material includes, but is not limited to, wood shavings, shredded newspaper, straw, hessian sack/pieces, natural rope (ideally extending to the floor so the sow can push it along the floor).</i></p>		

<p>HF.9.6 Indoor loose farrowing pens must be designed appropriately</p>	<p>HF.9.6.a There is sufficient space for the sow to turn around, rise, lie down, nest-build and access feeding and dunging areas without difficulty</p> <p>HF.9.6.b Farrowing rails or other means to protect piglets from crushing are in place</p>
<p>HF.10 Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock</p>	<p>HF.10.a Adequate lighting to inspect stock at point of loading</p> <p>HF.10.b Structurally sound and stable gates/barriers to prevent livestock escaping</p> <p>HF.10.c Facilities are free from sharp edges or other projections which may cause injury to livestock</p> <p>HF.10.d If loading ramps are used the angle is not steeper than 20 degrees and risk of slipping is minimised</p>

Feed and Water

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>FW.1 (KEY) Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed</p>	<p>FW.1.a The diet is adequate and suitable for the production status and body condition of the animal, especially pregnant animals which need a high fibre diet to satisfy their appetite</p> <p>FW.1.b Any sows of very poor body condition (e.g. BCS of 2 or less, see Appendix) have been identified and are receiving additional attention</p>	
<p>FW.2 Feed must be presented in a way that minimises stress and aggression</p>	<p>FW.2.a Where pigs are not fed ad-lib (food delivery is intermittent or rationed) and they are fed as a group, at least 30cm trough space is provided per pig for pigs over 40kg liveweight so that all pigs can feed at the same time without interference from others</p> <p>FW.2.b Where pigs are fed ad-lib sufficient feeder space is provided such that there is no evidence of competition at the feeder, e.g. injurious behaviour</p>	

<p>FW.2.1 Feeders and drinkers must be checked daily to ensure they are working and clean</p>		
<p>FW.3 (KEY) All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water</p>	<p>FW.3.a The following access to drinkers is provided:</p> <p>For dry feeding systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nipples/mini bowls: 1 per 15 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 10 pigs (restrict fed) bowls*: 1 per 30 pigs (ad lib) or 1 per 20 pigs (restrict fed) <p>For wet and dry feeding systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a total of at least 1 drinker point per 15 pigs of which at least 1 drinker point per 30 pigs is provided as a separate water source from the wet and dry feeder <p>For wet feeding systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in addition to the water provided in the wet feed, at least 1 drinker point per 30 pigs is provided as a separate water source from the wet feeder <p>For water troughs, the length of the trough exceeds the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pigs <15kg: 0.8cm per pig pigs 15-35kg: 1cm per pig pigs >35kg: 1.2cm per pig <p>FW.3.b Flow rate is adequate, and water pressure is appropriate for the class of pig</p> <p>FW.3.c Troughs/drinkers are suitably located and at an appropriate height for the class of pig</p> <p>FW.3.d Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: *A bowl is defined as a self-filling bowl having a design capacity of at least 2 litres with a permanently available reservoir of water (the filling must not be pig-operated).</i></p>		
<p>FW.3.1 All pigs over 2 weeks of age must have permanent access to water</p>	<p>FW.3.1.a On outdoor units where water is not provided in the farrowing arc, a documented plan is in place detailing how water will be provided on occasions when the sow’s milk may not satisfy unweaned piglets’ water</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented Water Provision Plan for outdoor piglets

	requirements, e.g. hot weather or sow/piglet illness	
FW.3.2 Water quality must be appropriate	<p>FW.3.2.a If using non-mains water, the water is independently tested annually as close to the source as possible for total viable count (TVC) and coliform levels</p> <p>FW.3.2.b Where a water test indicates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> coliform levels are >100 colony-forming units (CFU) per 100ml TVC levels are >1000 CFU per ml <p>there is evidence of action taken to investigate and address bacterial contamination</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-mains water test results
FW.4 (KEY) Feed must be suitable	<p>FW.4.a Feed is not stale or contaminated</p> <p>FW.4.b Only feed materials and additives permitted by the Scheme and UK law are used</p> <p>FW.4.c The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known</p> <p>FW.4.d Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used</p>	
FW.4.1 Only animal products permitted by the scheme are fed to pigs	<p>FW.4.1.b Blood products and pig-derived nutritional products are not used</p> <p>FW.4.1a If feeding fishmeal on a farm where ruminants are also present, or you are making feed with fishmeal, you are authorised/registered with Defra/DAERA</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra/DAERA registration for fishmeal
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Permitted animal products are fishmeal*, fish oils, non-ruminant gelatine, di- or tri-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein*, milk and milk products, egg and egg products</i></p> <p><i>*as defined by and when manufactured in accordance with relevant UK regulations.</i></p>		
FW.4.2 Only permitted former foodstuffs may be fed to pigs. Catering waste	FW.4.2.a Farms feeding unprocessed milk or milk products (unless produced from animals on the same farm) are	<p>R</p>

<p>must not be used for pig feed</p>	<p>registered on the national milk register (England and Wales only)</p> <p>Farms feeding unprocessed milk sourced from another farm have authorisation from DAERA (Northern Ireland only)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milk registration
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Catering waste is defined as any waste originating from any domestic or commercial catering facilities and kitchens, including used cooking oil.</i></p> <p><i>Permitted former foodstuffs include (See Appendix for further information):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products • dairy products • pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs 		
<p>FW.4.3 Diets must not exceed maximum permitted levels of copper</p>	<p>FW.4.3.a Maximum permitted levels of total copper per kg feed is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for piglets up to 4 weeks post-weaning: 150 mg • for pigs between 5- and 8-weeks post-weaning: 100 mg • for all other pigs: 25 mg 	
<p>FW.5 Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration</p>	<p>FW.5.a Compounds and blended feed are UFAS assured, or equivalent</p> <p>FW.5.b Bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/licks (except for rock salt), supplements and milk replacers are sourced from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder</p> <p>FW.5.c Straights are assured under UFAS, FEMAS or equivalent; or sourced from a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport</p> <p>FW.5.d Vegetables and fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing are sourced from a farm that is a member of a fresh produce assurance scheme (including when sourced via a third party)</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warranty declaration

	<p>FW.5.e Processed food by-products are assured under UFAS, FEMAS or equivalent</p> <p>FW.5.f The following feed materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus • hay and/or straw supplied by forage merchants • vegetables and fruit not covered by an assurance scheme (e.g. fodder beets) and have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing 	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: See Appendix for equivalent schemes. Red Tractor warranty declaration template provides details of what information should be included.</i></p>		
<p>FW.6 Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<p>FW.6.a Feed records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplier name • feed type including ingredient composition • date of delivery • quantity • load or batch number <p>FW.6.b Records are kept for 2 years</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records
<p>FW.7 When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</p>	<p>FW.7.a 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</p> <p>FW.7.b For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records of every batch mixed are kept detailing ingredients, quantities, mixing dates</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home-mixing records

GUIDANCE: Forage only (forage top-dressed with concentrates), or single feeds mixed with water do not require records

<p>FW.8 When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept</p>	<p>FW.8.a For dry-feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) or samples of finished feed mix are kept</p> <p>FW.8.b For wet feed mixes, samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept</p> <p>FW.8.c Samples are kept for a minimum of 6 months after last use</p> <p>FW.8.d Samples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • representative (small samples from several different points) • of adequate quantity (approx. 0.5 kg) • free from contamination • identifiable (labelled with feed details and date) <p>stored in a cool, dry area</p>	
<p>FW.9 If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations</p>	<p>FW.9.a The site has Local Authority approval</p> <p>FW.9.b There is a HACCP system in place</p> <p>FW.9.c There is a Quality Control Plan in place</p> <p>FW.9.d Additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is in place if medicated feeds are being incorporated</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority approval • HACCP • Quality Control Plan • VMD approval
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs. Feed additives are substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper and zinc) and preservatives. Pre-mixtures are mixtures of additives at high concentrations.</i></p>		
<p>FW.10 Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified</p>	<p>FW.10.a Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor's NAAC registration number

<p>FW.11 Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment</p>	<p>FW.11.a All feeding and mixing equipment and lorries/trailers/feed boxes/buckets used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose</p>
<p>FW.12 (KEY) Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination</p>	<p>FW.12.a Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin</p> <p>FW.12.b If feed hoppers are accessible to birds (indoor and outdoor) measures are in place to minimise contamination of feed stored in the hopper (not the trough/pan itself), e.g. hopper covers</p> <p>FW.12.c Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof</p> <p>FW.12.d In loose feed storage areas lighting is covered, unless shatterproof bulbs are used</p> <p>FW.12.e Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate</p>

Animal Health and Welfare

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>AH.1 (KEY) A Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented</p>	<p>AH.1.a The plan is unit specific</p> <p>AH.1.b Plan is easily accessible to all persons involved in the care and management of the pigs</p> <p>AH.1.c Reviewed at least quarterly by the designated vet (or another vet from the same practice) to ensure it is up to date</p> <p>AH.1.d Contains a Salmonella control plan</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary Health Plan (review date signed by vet)

	<p>AH.1.e Details the husbandry procedures performed on the unit</p> <p>AH.1.f Contains an action plan for dealing with vice (tail biting, ear biting, flank biting), which details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treatment and management of injured pigs • short-term measures to be taken to limit further injurious behaviour <p>AH.1.g Contains a policy for treating and managing shoulder sores (indoor breeding units only)</p> <p>AH.1.i The VHP is being followed</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Vets may choose to create a new Veterinary Health Plan each quarter or retain the same VHP whilst indicating the dates on which they have reviewed it. New units should have a Veterinary Health Plan in place from the first arrival of pigs, rather than wait until the first quarterly vet visit. The required elements of the VHP may be contained in one document or in multiple documents.</i></p> <p><i>A vice action plan and shoulder sore action plan is required on relevant farms regardless of whether there is a history of vice or shoulder sores on the unit.</i></p>		
<p>AH.2 Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained</p>	<p>AH.2.a Records of breeding and/or rearing herd performance are kept</p> <p>AH.2.b Incidents of tail biting and possible causes are recorded</p> <p>AH.2.c Incidents of facial scarring/udder damage are recorded</p> <p>AH.2.d Mortality records for breeding and post-weaning growing stock are kept, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date • pig type • identity/location (e.g. sow number; e.g. house A pen 5) • dead or euthanised 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance records • Tail bite records • Facial scarring/udder damage records • Mortality records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspected reason <p>AH.2.e Mortality records for suckling pigs include summary of daily deaths only</p> <p>AH.2.f Overall mortality figures are recorded including (where relevant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-weaning mortality • sow and gilt mortality • rearing/finishing mortality <p>AH.2.g Records include slaughterhouse data regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dead-on-arrivals • condemnations • tail damage (where reported) <p>AH.2.h Health and performance records are kept for at least 2 years</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: A tail biting ‘incident’ is defined as a minimum of one pig with a tail wound, or two pigs with bite marks in a pen</i></p>		
<p>AH.3 Health and performance records must be regularly reviewed</p>	<p>AH.3.a Records are reviewed by the producer at least quarterly</p>	
<p>AH.3.1 <i>(Recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended to participate in a scheme that monitors and reports carcase conditions</i></p>		
<p>AH.5 The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly</p>	<p>AH.5.a All stock is inspected at least once a day</p>	
<p>AH.5.1 Actions must be taken to</p>	<p>AH.5.1.a Evidence that action has been</p>	

<p>rectify all issues raised by vets in Quarterly Veterinary Reports (QVR)</p>	<p>taken to address any issues identified or recommendations made</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QVRs for previous 4 quarters
<p>AH.6 (KEY) Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress</p>	<p>AH.6.a Pigs are handled and moved calmly without excessive force</p> <p>AH.6.b No goads in use or present on farm</p> <p>AH.6.c Movement boards are only used to encourage pigs in the right direction and for blocking gaps</p> <p>AH.6.d Attempts to move pigs should only be made when there is a clear area for them to move into</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: See Appendix for more guidance on appropriate handling and moving of pigs</i></p>		
<p>AH.7 There must be a designated person who has oversight of animal welfare on the unit</p>	<p>AH.7.a Person is named in the VHP</p> <p>AH.7.b Person oversees compliance with scheme requirements and best practice in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • husbandry procedures • handling and moving of pigs • identification and management of sick and injured pigs • euthanasia 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VHP
<p>AH.7.1 A copy of the relevant government Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs must be available to all persons involved in the care and management of the pigs</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard or electronic copy of relevant Code of Practice
<p>AH.8 (KEY) Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged</p>	<p>AH.8.a There is evidence of systems in place to ensure sick and injured livestock are identified and managed appropriately. Where required they are promptly treated and/or moved to segregation facilities or humanely euthanased</p>	

<p>AH.8.1 Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock</p>	<p>AH.8.1.a Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with the Scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water</p> <p>AH.8.1.b Unless passageways are adapted to become a non-thoroughfare and to meet Scheme standards, they may only ever be used as a short-term isolation facility for up to 1 hour</p> <p>AH.8.1.c Lame pigs that have been segregated from the main pen and pigs with a traumatic injury have bedding or some other form of cushioning to prevent slipping and pressure sores</p>	
<p>AH.8.2 Pigs with shoulder sores must be identified and managed</p>	<p>AH.8.2.a Managed in accordance with the shoulder sore policy in the VHP</p>	
<p>AH.8.3 Issues with vice (tail biting, ear biting, flank biting) must be identified and managed</p>	<p>AH.8.3.a Managed in accordance with the vice action plan in the VHP</p>	
<p>AH.9 Persons conducting euthanasia of livestock must be trained and deemed competent</p>	<p>AH.9.a Training covers the following learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the recommendations of the latest version of the PVS Casualty Pig the handling and restraint of pigs before they are euthanised • the acceptable methods of emergency euthanasia of pigs of different sizes • the parameters for the different methods (e.g. position of shot) • the signs of an effective stun/kill and what to do if the method is ineffective • maintenance of equipment • emergency procedures <p>AH.9.b Training in euthanasia includes theory and practical elements and can be delivered by:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of training documented in training records • List of those deemed competent in VHP/Euthanasia Policy • Record of reassessment of competency in training records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • experienced vet registered with the RT scheme • Humane Slaughter Association On-Farm Killing or Slaughter of Red Meat Animals – Theory course (supplemented with supervised practical training) <p>AH.9.c Whilst persons are being trained, they are always under direct supervision when undertaking euthanasia, of either a vet or a suitable trained and competent person as signed off by a vet</p> <p>AH.9.d Competence is assessed and signed off by an experienced vet registered with the RT scheme</p> <p>AH.9.e Competence of all persons that carry out euthanasia is reassessed by the vet at least every 2 years and documented in training records</p>	
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GUIDANCE: Initial sign-off of a person’s competency by a vet must include practical demonstration of euthanasia. However, the method of subsequent reassessment of competency should be as determined by the designated vet and may or may not include practical demonstration of euthanasia, depending on the person’s knowledge and skills.

<p>AH.9.1 A documented Euthanasia Policy must be in place</p>	<p>AH.9.1.a Policy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methods used for all classes of pigs • names of persons signed off as competent in each method (may be listed separately in VHP) • details of checks for effectiveness of euthanasia • actions to be taken in the event of an ineffective kill • contingency procedures in the event of equipment failure or unavailability of a trained and competent person 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euthanasia Policy • Euthanasia equipment maintenance records
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment maintenance requirements, including frequency, and record of checks <p>AH.9.1.b Only legally permitted methods are used</p> <p>AH.9.1.c Policy is signed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the designated person responsible for animal welfare to confirm understanding the farm's designated vet to confirm it is appropriate <p>AH.9.1.d Policy is followed</p>	
<p>AH.9.2 All persons that euthanase pigs must be familiar with the content of the latest version of the Pig Veterinary Society Casualty Pig document</p>	<p>AH.9.2.a Document is signed by all to confirm understanding</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PVS Casualty Pig
<p>AH.9.3 Where a mechanical device is used for piglet euthanasia it must be appropriate and used humanely</p>	<p>AH.9.3.a Only devices delivering a minimum of 27.7 joules (J) energy (as described in manufacturer's specification) are used</p> <p>AH.9.3.b Piglets are restrained appropriately, as described by the manufacturer, to ensure maximum energy transfer</p>	
<p>AH.9.4 Steps must be taken to carry out euthanasia of pigs in a location that avoids unnecessary suffering of the animal and distress to potential onlookers</p>		
<p>AH.9.5 Checks must be made to ensure method of euthanasia is effective</p>	<p>AH.9.5.a Checks are carried out immediately after euthanasia to ensure no signs of life</p>	

<p>AH.9.6 A person with training and competence in relevant methods of euthanasia must be present on the unit or able to attend within 60 minutes</p>		
<p>AH.9.7 A Welfare at the Time of Killing (WATOK) licence must be held where required</p>	<p>AH.9.7.a Outside contractors who carry out euthanasia on the unit (excluding vets) hold a WATOK licence</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WATOK licence or written confirmation that a licence is held
<p>AH.10 The unit must retain the services of a designated veterinary surgeon that has overall responsibility for the veterinary care of the pigs</p>	<p>AH.10.a Only vets registered with Red Tractor Assurance and with current Pig Veterinary Society membership can assess farms against relevant aspects of these Standards</p>	
<p>AH.10.1 (KEY) The designated vet (or nominated vet from the same practice) undertakes quarterly visits to the unit</p>	<p>AH.10.1.a A Quarterly Veterinary Report (QVR) is completed by the vet for each visit and submitted to the farm's Certification Body</p> <p>AH.10.1.b Quarterly vet visits are never more than 20 weeks apart</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QVRs for previous four quarters available at audit
<p><i>GUIDANCE: For new batch production rearing sites, a vet should carry out at least one visit to the site and complete a Quarterly Veterinary Report, even if the pigs will not spend one whole quarter on the unit</i></p>		
<p>AH.12 (KEY) Pigs must have permanent access to environmental enrichment in order to satisfy their investigation and manipulation</p>	<p>AH.12.a All pigs, including sows and piglets in farrowing pens, dry sows and boars, have access to enrichment</p> <p>AH.12.b Enrichment is permanently available</p> <p>AH.12.c</p>	

<p>behavioural requirements</p>	<p>Enrichment classed as ‘optimal’ may be used alone, while ‘suboptimal’ enrichment is used in combination with additional different enrichment from any category</p> <p>AH.12.d The following ‘marginal interest’ objects are only permissible when ‘optimal’ or ‘suboptimal’ enrichment objects/materials are also provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chains • ball/footballs • hard plastic • soft plastic piping • rubber <p>AH.12.e Pig interaction with environmental enrichment is not compromised by the amount provided, positioning, or size</p> <p>AH.12.f Enrichment is not hazardous to pigs, and root vegetables and other feed materials provided as enrichment are sourced in accordance with Scheme feed standards. Mushroom compost, peat and recycled manure solids ('green bedding') are not permitted</p> <p>AH.12.g Enrichment is not heavily soiled</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Classifications of enrichment (optimal, suboptimal and of marginal interest) can be found in the latest Defra Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Pigs and RT Appendix.</i></p>		
<p>AH.13 Piglets may only be weaned from the sow at an age less than 28 days under certain circumstances</p>	<p>AH.13.a Piglets may be weaned up to 7 days earlier if moved into specialised housing which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has been emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected • is separate from housing where sows are kept <p>AH.13.b Removal of piglets from a sow at an age earlier than 21 days is only permitted if the health and welfare of the piglets or dam would otherwise be adversely affected</p>	
<p>AH.14 Supplementary rearing accommodation ('rescue decks') must be managed appropriately</p>	<p>AH.14.a Declaration to this effect signed by the vet on the QVRs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QVRs for previous four quarters

Husbandry Procedures

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>HP.1 Husbandry procedures must be carried out appropriately</p>	<p>HP.1.a Ear tagging/notching, slapmarking, tattooing and tusk trimming are only performed by demonstrably competent persons</p> <p>HP.1.b Records are kept of the persons who perform specific husbandry procedures</p> <p>HP.1.c Only husbandry procedures detailed in the VHP are carried out</p> <p>HP.1.d Procedures other than those specifically listed in the Red Tractor Pigs Scheme* are only carried out under veterinary direction, details of which are outlined in the VHP</p> <p>HP.1.e Multiple notching is only carried out as a last resort in pedigree breeding where pig colouring prevents the use of tattooing. Otherwise, only a single ear notch is permitted (1 notch in 1 ear)</p> <p>HP.1.f Ear notching is only carried out on pigs up to 7 days of age</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record(s) of persons that perform husbandry procedures VHP
<p><i>GUIDANCE: *Husbandry procedures referenced in the Red Tractor Pigs Scheme are as follows: ear tagging/notching, slapmarking, tattooing, tusk trimming, tail docking, teeth reduction and nose-ringing.</i></p> <p><i>‘Under veterinary direction’ means that the veterinary surgeon instructs the farmer/stockperson as to the task(s) to be performed but is not necessarily present when it is carried out.</i></p> <p><i>A person is considered “competent” when they can demonstrate they understand the tasks they are required to do and how to undertake them correctly, e.g. how to use equipment.</i></p>		
<p>HP.2 (KEY) Surgical castration is not permitted.</p>	<p>HP.2.a Use of immunological products that temporarily suppress testicular function is permitted, but only upon</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processor permission

	receipt of permission in writing from the member's processor customers.	
HP.3 Where tail docking is carried out, there must be documented evidence in place to justify the need.	<p>HP.3.a Tail docking is only carried out as a last resort under written veterinary approval, given on at least a quarterly basis via the QVR</p> <p>HP.3.b Veterinary approval for tail docking is supported by a written review, conducted on a quarterly basis, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm-specific risks • measures undertaken to minimise risk of biting (other than docking) • records of tail biting (may be documented separately) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QVRs • Documented veterinary review of risk of tail biting and need for docking
HP.3.1 (KEY) Measures must be in place on all units to minimise risk of tail biting and avoid the need for tail docking	<p>HP.3.1.a A risk assessment is carried out to identify farm-specific risk factors for tail biting on the unit</p> <p>HP.3.1.b Risk assessment is carried out at least annually</p> <p>HP.3.1.c Where tail-docked pigs are being reared an action plan outlining measures to be implemented to minimise risk of tail biting and need for docking is in place, including timescales for implementation</p> <p>HP.3.1.d The action plan is being implemented</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented risk assessment • Documented action plan
HP.3.2 Tail docking is carried out appropriately	<p>HP.3.2.a Only persons deemed competent to by a vet perform tail docking, unless supervised by a trained and competent person</p> <p>HP.3.2.b Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of those deemed competent in VHP

	<p>HP.3.2.c Tails are docked to a uniform length</p> <p>HP.3.2.d Equipment is cleaned and disinfected between each litter of pigs</p> <p>HP.3.2.e Equipment is different to that used to carry out teeth reduction</p>	
<p>HP.4 Routine teeth reduction is not permitted</p>	<p>HP.4.a Tooth reduction is only carried out as a last resort under written veterinary approval, given on at least a quarterly basis via the QVR</p> <p>HP.4.b Veterinary approval for tooth reduction is supported by a written review, conducted on a quarterly basis, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> records of facial scarring and udder damage (may be documented separately) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QVRs Documented veterinary review justifying need for tooth reduction
<p>HP.4.1 Teeth reduction is carried out appropriately</p>	<p>HP.4.1.a Only persons deemed competent to by a vet perform teeth reduction, unless supervised by a trained and competent person</p> <p>HP.4.1.b Only carried out on pigs up to 72 hours old</p> <p>HP.4.1.c A smooth intact surface is left and the pulp cavity is not exposed</p> <p>HP.4.1.d Equipment is cleaned and disinfected between each litter of pigs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of those deemed competent in VHP
<p>HP.5 Nose ringing must only be carried out by demonstrably competent persons</p>	<p>HP.5.a Only persons deemed competent to by a vet carry out nose-ringing, unless supervised by a trained and competent person</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of those deemed competent in VHP

<p>HP.5.1 Nose-ringing may only be carried out in accordance with the Scheme requirements</p>	<p>HP.5.1.a Only sows with access to paddocks (for all or some of the production cycle) may be ringed</p> <p>HP.5.1.b Only a single septum ring is permitted. Disc rings (also known as “clip” or “boss” rings) are not permitted</p> <p>HP.5.1.c Nose ringing is only carried out to prevent damage to paddocks and/or protect pig welfare</p>
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Biosecurity and Disease Control

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>BI.1 (KEY) A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place</p>	<p>BI.1.a Policy is specific to the farm</p> <p>BI.1.b Policy details control measures to minimise the spread of disease on farm and between farms, including risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incoming stock • equipment • vehicles • visitors <p>BI.1.c The policy is being implemented</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Policy
<p>BI.2 Access to pig areas must be controlled as much as reasonably possible and visitor records must be kept</p>	<p>BI.2.a A record is kept of all visitors (including vets and fieldstaff), detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date • name • organisation • purpose of visit • date of last contact with pigs • confirmation of no vomiting, diarrhoea or flu-like symptoms in the last 24 hours <p>BI.2.b Any person that poses a significant risk to the health and welfare of the pigs is refused entry</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor record

<p>BI.3 The biosecure areas on the farm must be defined</p>	<p>BI.3.a Biosecure areas indicated on farm map(s)</p> <p>BI.3.b There is an overall site biosecure area and within that there are specific biosecure areas including, but not limited to, each pig area, feed stores</p> <p>BI.3.c There are visible markers at vehicle entry points into biosecure areas</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm map(s) indicating biosecure areas
<p><i>GUIDANCE: The overall site biosecure area should encompass wider areas of the unit, such as the yard, which are accessed by persons involved in the care of the pigs and which pigs may be moved to or through. The overall site biosecure area may or may not be defined by the farm’s perimeter boundary. Visible markers at entry points into overall site and other biosecure areas may take the form of a line on the ground, a sign, and/or other similar physical indicators to alert the driver they are entering a biosecure area.</i></p>		
<p>BI.4 (Recommendation) It is recommended that vehicles collecting and delivering livestock do not enter the site biosecure area</p>	<p>BI.4.a <i>It is recommended that livestock collection/delivery is done at the perimeter of the site biosecure area, on sites where breeding stock are present and/or finishers are not collected on an All-In-All-Out basis</i></p>	
<p>BI.4.1 Fallen stock collection vehicles must not enter the site biosecure area</p>		
<p>BI.5 On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must be wearing clean footwear and clean clothing</p>	<p>BI.5.a Staff clothing and/or overalls are not excessively soiled</p> <p>BI.5.b Visitors are provided with farm-dedicated clothing/overalls, or new disposable overalls, and footwear or new robust overshoes</p>	
<p>BI.7 Hand cleanliness is maintained</p>	<p>BI.7.a Means to clean and disinfect hands are available</p> <p>BI.7.b Hands are washed or sanitised prior to starting work, after handling deadstock, before and after meals and after visits to the toilet</p>	

<p>BI.9 General site biosecurity measures are in place</p>	<p>BI.9.a Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms are kept clean and tidy</p> <p>BI.9.b There is no smoking or consumption of food within pig areas</p> <p>BI.9.c Pigmeat products are not brought into the overall site biosecure area</p>	
<p>BI.11 All units must be a member of the AHDB Significant Diseases Charter or Scottish Pig Health Charter and report in line with the Terms and Conditions</p>	<p>BI.11.a Evidence that the site is signed up to the Charter</p> <p>BI.11.b Vet declaration on QVRs confirms diseases have been reported in line with the T&Cs of the Charter</p>	<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site status on PigHub • QVRs for previous four quarters

Animal Medicines

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>AM.1 (KEY) Only authorised veterinary medicines are used (REVISED)</p>	<p>AM.1.a POM-V products are prescribed by a vet</p> <p>AM.1.b POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA)</p> <p>AM.1.d Prescriptions for medicated feed detail all legally required information, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the species of animal, the number of animals and their ID • the diagnosed disease to be treated or prevented • name, active substance and amount of product prescribed and inclusion rates (medicinal premix and active ingredient) • overall amount of feed to be supplied under the prescription 	
<p>AM.2 (KEY) Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately</p>	<p>AM.2.a Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription</p> <p>AM.2.b General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions</p>	

AM.2.c

Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale (in-use shelf-life) are not used

GUIDANCE: A Veterinary Medicinal Product is legally defined as

- any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in animals
- any substance or combination of substances that may be used in, or administered to, animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis.

Veterinary medicinal products used to treat and prevent disease in farm animals include, but are not limited to, vaccines, ecto- and endoparasiticides, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories and anesthetics.

POM-V stands for ‘Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian’ and these veterinary products may only be supplied upon prescription by a veterinary surgeon for animals under their care. All antibiotics for food-producing animals are classified as POM-V. POM-VPS stands for ‘Prescription-Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP, also known as RAMA – Registered Animal Medicines Advisor)’ and these products may be prescribed by these registered qualified persons.

The use of antibiotics as growth promoters is illegal. ‘Medicines’ includes medicinal premix (a veterinary medicinal product authorised for incorporation into feedingstuffs) and medicated feed.

Subject to their professional obligations to ensure the health and welfare of animals under their care, vets are not permitted to prescribe antibiotics for routine use, or to compensate for poor hygiene, inadequate animal husbandry or poor farm management practices.

**AM.2.2
Prophylactic administration of antibiotics is only permitted in exceptional circumstances (NEW)**

AM.2.2.a

The rationale for prescribing a product for prophylaxis is clearly recorded by the vet

AM.2.2.b

When an antibiotic is prescribed for administration to a group of animals for prophylaxis a management review is carried out by the vet to identify factors and implement measures for the purpose of eliminating the need for any future such administration



- Rationale for prophylaxis (per prescription)
- Management review (group prophylaxis)

GUIDANCE: Prophylactic administration or prophylaxis means the administration of a veterinary medicinal product to an animal or group of animals before clinical signs of disease in order to prevent the occurrence of disease or infection.

Clinical signs of disease include visible outward signs of disease as well as sub-clinical disease detected through laboratory testing. Exceptional circumstances include where the risk of an infection or of an infectious disease is very high and where the consequences of not prescribing the product are likely to be severe.

Group prophylaxis is when antibiotics are administered prophylactically via a group administration route such as in-feed, in-water, in milk/milk replacer or in liquid feed, to more than one animal at the same time.

<p>AM.3 Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</p>	<p>AM.3.a Persons that inject pigs are deemed competent by a vet</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of those deemed competent in VHP
<p>AM.3.1 At least one person who is responsible for overseeing use of medicines on the unit has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since January 2018</p>	<p>AM.3.1.a Training course covers at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> medicine types antibiotic classes medicine handling, administration & storage recording requirements avoiding residues antimicrobial resistance responsible use of antibiotics 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate of competence/attendance Training records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Courses include, but are not limited to, City & Guilds, NOAH/Lantra Antimicrobial Best Practice (Pig modules) and veterinary led training courses, as approved by Red Tractor. A list of approved courses can be found on the Red Tractor Assurance website.</i></p> <p><i>Certificates obtained from courses undertaken between 1st January 2018 and 31st October 2021 are acceptable as evidence of compliance, regardless of whether approved or not.</i></p> <p><i>Fieldspeople attending contract sites may be considered as a person responsible for overseeing use of medicines on the unit, however if there is someone on the unit that is responsible for management of medicines that person must also have undertaken training.</i></p>		
<p>AM.4 Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately</p>	<p>AM.4.a Kept in a locked storage facility/room</p> <p>AM.4.b Stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions</p> <p>AM.4.c Medicated feed is kept in separate clearly labelled bulk storage or bags</p> <p>AM.4.d Medicines are not stored in the same refrigerator as food/drink</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator temperature records

	<p>AM.4.e Refrigerators are temperature checked at least weekly, whenever medicines are stored in them</p> <p>AM.4.f Refrigerator temperature is within appropriate range for the products stored within</p>	
<p>AM.5 Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept</p>	<p>AM.5.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • quantity • date of purchase • supplier name & address • batch number(s) and assigned bottle number if using for administration records • expiry date(s) <p>AM.5.b Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years</p> <p>AM.5.c Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine purchase records • MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company)
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Assigned bottle number allows members to assign a bottle number in the purchase records and note the assigned number in the administration records and for those bulk buying medication so individual bottles can be accounted for in records.</i></p>		
<p>AM.6 (KEY) Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic)</p>	<p>AM.6.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • date of administration • quantity administered • length of withdrawal period for meat • identification of the animal or group of animals administered • batch number or assigned bottle number linked back to purchase records • number of animals treated • date treatment finished 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine administration records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date animal becomes fit for human consumption • name of person administering medicine • reason for treatment <p>AM.6.b Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years</p>	
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GUIDANCE: The required information does not need to be in a single location (e.g. a medicine book); it can be stored in a combination of documents. However, a farm must be able to demonstrate how the information can be collated to correlate administration of particular medicines to specific groups of pigs so as to ensure the food chain is protected and any use of medicines is traceable.

For example, medicines administered routinely to groups of animals, such as vaccines, need not be individually entered in the medicine book – a list in the VHP, medicine book or other document covering the necessary information will suffice as long as it can be correlated against other farm records such as farrowing/service records and associated medicine purchase records.

<p>AM.7 Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly</p>	<p>AM.7.a Expired and unusable medicines awaiting disposal are stored separately to in-use medicines</p> <p>AM.7.b Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal</p> <p>AM.7.c Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine • batch/bottle number • quantity • date of disposal • route of disposal <p>AM.7.d Medicines, their containers and administration equipment are disposed of through the supplier, a registered waste disposal contractor or local authority, referring to the product literature for further guidance</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine disposal records • Waste transfer note/receipt
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	<p>AM.7.e Unused AI packs, which contain antibiotics, are disposed of as pharmacy waste and not in the general waste</p>	
<p>AM.8 (KEY) Total antibiotics* used must be collated and uploaded onto AHDB Pork’s electronic medicine book (eMB)</p>	<p>AM.8.a Data is uploaded on a quarterly basis, within 6 weeks from the last day of each quarter</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous four eMB reports
<p><i>GUIDANCE: *NB this is only required for antibiotics, not other medicines or feed additives. It is not a requirement to use eMB as a daily record of medicines administered, although producers are free to do this if they wish.</i></p>		
<p>AM.8.1 Collated antibiotic data must be reviewed at least annually with the designated vet</p>	<p>AM.8.1.a As part of the review the vet makes recommendations for alternative disease prevention and control measures to minimise prophylactic use of antibiotics, where possible</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of review
<p>AM.8.2 Persistent high users of antibiotics* must develop and implement an Antibiotic Reduction Plan, in conjunction with their designated vet</p> <p><i>*as defined, and kept under review, by the Pig Health and Welfare Council; indicated on the most recent eMB report</i></p>	<p>AM.8.2.a The Pig Health and Welfare Council’s template Antibiotic Reduction Plan is used to outline actions and monitor progress</p> <p>AM.8.2.b Antibiotic Reduction Plan outlines actions to be taken to reduce antibiotic use, with clear timescales for delivery</p> <p>AM.8.2.c Antibiotic Reduction Plan is being implemented, as indicated by vet on the QVR</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antibiotic Reduction Plan • Previous four QVRs
<p>AM.9 (KEY) Use of HP-CIA antibiotics (i.e. those belonging to Category B “Restrict”, as defined by the European Medicines Agency), must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction</p>	<p>AM.9.a Use is supported by a veterinary statement outlining the justification for use, including sensitivity testing and/or diagnostics (this can occur parallel with treatment)</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vet statement

<p>AM.9.1 The vet must at all times prescribe antibiotics in accordance with the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS) Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials, which reflect RUMA guidelines</p>	<p>AM.9.1.a Declaration to this effect signed by the vet on the previous four QVRs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QVRs
<p>AM.9.2 The producer must take ultimate responsibility for correct antibiotic use on the unit</p>	<p>AM.9.2.a Declaration to this effect signed by the producer on the previous four QVRs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QVRs
<p>AM.10 (KEY) Prescribed withdrawal periods must be correct and complied with</p>	<p>AM.10.a Treated livestock are identifiable for the entire withdrawal period</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Ensuring treated livestock are “identifiable” may be achieved in different ways. It is not a specific requirement that treated animals are physically marked, although this is one way of ensuring animals are identifiable. The key is that it is possible, through systems employed on the farm, to identify treated animals to protect the food supply chain.</i></p>		
<p>AM.11 Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock</p>	<p>AM.11.a Broken needle policy detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the animal should be identified • procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter • records to be kept <p>AM.11.b Broken needle policy is followed</p> <p>AM.11.c Livestock containing broken needles may only be sold for slaughter if the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken needle policy

Fallen Stock

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>FS.1 Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields</p>	<p>FS.1.a Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed</p>	
<p>FS.2 (KEY) Fallen stock must be stored securely and in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination</p>	<p>FS.2.a Fallen stock is stored in a manner that prevents access by vermin and other animals and ensures any effluent is contained</p> <p>FS.2.b Containers are used to store fallen stock and containers are locked unless empty</p> <p>FS.2.c Where it is not possible to store fallen adult breeding stock in a container a dedicated area within a building, locked when unattended, may be used</p> <p>FS.2.d Where an incinerator is used as storage, additional storage facilities are available for when the incinerator is running and/or malfunctional</p>	
<p><i>FS.2.1 (Recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that fallen stock are marked with indelible dye when placed into fallen stock storage</i></p>		
<p>FS.3 Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration</p>	<p>FS.3.a Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk</p> <p>FS.3.b Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector</p> <p>FS.3.c No evidence of carcasses being disposed of by burning or burying (other than by incineration)</p> <p>FS.3.d On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APHA/DAERA Incinerator Approval • Incinerator service report • Collection records

	<p>FS.3.e Incinerator is serviced annually by manufacturer or competent person and written confirmation is provided to show incinerator continues to operate in accordance with manufacturer's standards</p> <p>FS.3.f Ash from incinerator is disposed of by mixing with manure and spreading on agricultural land and is covered by an exemption from the Environment Agency</p> <p>FS.3.g Collection records are kept for 2 years</p>	
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Livestock Transport

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>LT.1 (KEY) Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported</p>	<p>LT.1.a Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position</p> <p>LT.1.b Non-slip flooring</p> <p>LT.1.c Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable)</p> <p>LT.1.d No sharp edges, projections or other hazards which may cause injury</p> <p>LT.1.e Adequate ventilation</p> <p>LT.1.f Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned</p> <p>LT.1.g For journeys over 8 hours, partitions are provided. For journeys less than 8 hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individuals or small groups of animals from injury</p> <p>LT.1.h The vehicle is secure with side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/unloading and whilst on-board</p>	

	<p>LT.1.i Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping</p> <p>LT.1.j The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 20°</p> <p>LT.1.k Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather</p> <p>LT.1.m Lighting (either fixed or portable) is available for inspection of livestock</p>
<p>LT.2 Pigs are provided with bedding during transport</p>	
<p>LT.3 Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury</p>	<p>LT.3.a Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock</p> <p>LT.3.b There is sufficient space for pigs to be able to lie down and stand up</p> <p>LT.3.c Loading density for pigs of approximately 100 kg in weight does not exceed 235 kg/m²</p>
<p>LT.4 (KEY) Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey</p>	<p>LT.4.a Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided</p> <p>LT.4.b The following livestock are not transported:</p> <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 • piglets less than 3 weeks old
<p>LT.4.1 Journey times (from time of first pig being loaded, to last pig being unloaded) must be kept to a minimum</p>	<p>LT.4.1.a Piglets less than 10 kg are not transported for more than 8 hours</p>

<p>LT.5 Livestock transported by a trained and competent person</p>	<p>LT.5.a Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviours</p> <p>LT.5.b Drivers hold the relevant Species-Specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours- Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys • for journeys over 8 hours Species Specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species Specific Certificate of Competence
<p>LT.6 Emergency plans and facilities must be in place</p>	<p>LT.6.a Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers</p> <p>LT.6.b In the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan is available</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plan
<p>LT.7 A valid transporter authorisation is held for the journeys undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours • a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours 		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transporter authorisation
<p>LT.8 Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved by the relevant competent authority</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle approval certificate
<p>LT.9 (KEY) Vehicles used to</p>	<p>LT.9.a Vehicles are cleansed and disinfected before leaving the site, after</p>	

<p>transport pigs must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with Defra-approved disinfectants</p>	<p>each delivery, where pigs are delivered to an assured market, collection centre or abattoir</p> <p>LT.9.b Vehicles are cleansed and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery, where pigs are delivered to farms, shows or other non-assured sites with no effective wash facilities. Where repeat journeys are made between the same two points in a single day, cleansing and disinfection is carried out before the first journey and within 24 hours of the last delivery</p> <p>LT.9.c Only disinfectants approved by Defra/DAERA are used, applied at the approved dilution rates for General Orders</p>
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Environment

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>EC.1 (KEY) Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses</p>	<p>EC.1.a Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation (see Appendix)</p> <p>EC.1.b Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages</p> <p>EC.1.c Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface</p> <p>EC.1.d Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are stored in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet</p> <p>EC.1.e Liquid feed is contained. Storage tanks, drums and containers are bunded or sited in such a way that any spillage cannot enter any clean drainage system</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, PPPs*, manufactured fertilisers, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants and rodenticides.</i></p> <p><i>*PPP's are defined as any product with a current MAPP number.</i></p>		
<p>EC.1.1 (KEY) Organic manures must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals,</p>	<p>EC.1.1.a Organic manures (not including storage within a building) are not stored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters • within 50m of a spring, well or borehole 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented slurry storage requirement calculation

<p>soils, groundwater and watercourses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where there is significant risk of runoff entering watercourses <p>EC.1.1.b Manure heap (not including field heaps) effluent runoff does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways</p> <p>EC.1.1.c Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months</p> <p>EC.1.1.d Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable</p> <p>EC.1.1.e Above ground slurry stores with a pipe for emptying are fitted with at least two functioning valves (one of which can be the nozzle), locked when not in use</p> <p>EC.1.1.f Reception pits can hold 48 hours' production including likely rainfall on all surfaces draining into the pit</p> <p>EC.1.1.g The combined available capacity of slurry tanks, pits, compounds and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 4 months in non-NVZ areas (England) • at least 6 months in NVZ areas (England) • at least 26 weeks in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland <p>EC.1.1.h There is a documented up-to-date calculation of slurry storage requirements</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Watercourse = includes, water courses (ditches, streams, rivers), ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals, estuaries, coastline.</i></p> <p><i>Organic manure = livestock manures, sewage sludge/biosolids, compost, digestates, organic industrial wastes.</i></p>		

Risk factors which could lead to runoff, which should be taken into account are: slope (especially if greater than 12 degrees), ground cover, proximity to watercourses or wetlands, weather conditions and forecasts, soil type and condition, presence and condition of land drains. Useful slurry storage calculation tools include AHDB Slurry Wizard and CAFRE Nutrients Calculator.

<p>EC.1.2 (KEY) Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.1.2.a Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes</p> <p>EC.1.2.b Silos have an effluent collection system</p> <p>EC.1.2.c Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source</p> <p>EC.1.2.d Field silage effluent is contained</p>
<p>EC.1.3 Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal and personnel safety</p>	
<p>EC.2 In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container</p>	<p>EC.2.a Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie</p> <p>EC.2.b The original label information is displayed</p>
<p>EC.4 (KEY) PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use</p>	<p>EC.4.a Manufacturer's instructions are followed</p> <p>EC.4.b PPPs are approved for use</p> <p>EC.4.c Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store, pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity; clearly marked with signs/labels stating that it must not be used</p>
<p>EC.5 (KEY) PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.5.a PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on farm map</p> <p>EC.5.b PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are unsuitable e.g.</p>

	<p>waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p> <p>EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with</p>	
<p>EC.6 PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p>	<p>EC.6.a NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPTC/Lantra certificates
<p>EC.7 All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested</p>	<p>EC.7.a Frequency of testing is carried out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all new trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested before they are 5 years old subsequently trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width over 3m are NSTS tested once every 3 years subsequently trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width of 3m or under and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro-granular applicators, weed wipers) are NSTS tested once every 6 years knapsack, handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually <p>EC.7.b Equipment calibration occurs at least annually</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSTS Certificates Calibration records
<p>EC.8 Records must be kept of all PPP applications</p>	<p>EC.8.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> field/area identifier crop/variety total area, where applicable sowing or planting date, where applicable date and time applied 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP application records

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • justification/target for application • product name and active ingredient • rate of application • water volume • wind direction and speed • grazing/harvest interval, where applicable • first permissible harvest date, where applicable • name of sprayer operator <p>EC.8.c Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>	
<p>EC.8.1 Where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM plan
<p>EC.9 (KEY) Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>EC.9.a Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land should have agricultural benefit</p> <p>EC.9.b Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held</p> <p>EC.9.c A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land</p> <p>EC.9.d MMP includes, at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map) • calculations of total area required to apply volume of organic manure produced by stock at legal application rate • details of Total Spreadable Area available and outlets for any excess organic manure 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemptions/permits • Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)

	<p>EC.9.e Before application the following factors are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NVZ restrictions • soil type • soil condition • crop requirements • slope • weather conditions • the location of watercourses • water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) <p>EC.9.f Applications are not carried out during high-risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours</p> <p>EC.9.g Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme</p> <p>EC.9.h Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied</p> <p>EC.9.i Applications are made in accordance with Appendix</p>	
<p>EC.10 All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Annual field calibration and records are acceptable</i></p>		
<p>EC.11 (KEY) All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that</p>	<p>EC.11.a Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier</p> <p>EC.11.b</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer notes

<p>minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood</p> <p>EC.11.c Empty PPP containers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and the rinsate returned to the spray tank stored securely not reused returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier <p>EC.11.d Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste carrier name and registration number
<p><i>GUIDANCE: In order to transport your own waste you must be registered (free of charge) as a low tier waste carrier: https://www.gov.uk/register-renew-waste-carrier-broker-dealer-england</i></p>		
<p>EC.12 Systems are in place to manage waste responsibly</p>	<p>EC.12.a Opportunities are considered for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing the production of waste re-using waste recycling waste, plastics in particular 	

Outdoor Pigs

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>OP.1 Appropriate accommodation must be available to pigs</p>	<p>OP.1.a Pigs have access to a warm, dry, draught-free lying area</p> <p>OP.1.b Covered shelter is available to pigs to protect from weather</p>	
<p>OP.2 Bedding material must be provided within accommodation to provide thermal comfort</p>		

<p>OP.3 Stocking density for breeding animals must not exceed 30 adult pigs per hectare</p>	<p>OP.3.a Available paddock space is sufficient</p>
<p>OP.4 A training area must be used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences</p>	
<p>OP.5 Facilities must be provided during warm weather to allow pigs to keep cool and minimise risk of sunburn</p>	
<p>OP.6 Sows must be farrowed in appropriate farrowing accommodation.</p>	<p>OP.6.a Accommodation has features that enable a comfortable temperature to be maintained</p> <p>OP.6.b Sited on level ground (not excessively sloped or very uneven)</p>
<p>OP.7 Fenders or similar are used to prevent very young piglets from straying</p>	
<p>OP.8 Measures must be in place to minimise disease transmission between batches.</p>	<p>OP.8.a Farrowing arcs, tents, kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved* to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch</p> <p>*unless sited on a concrete base</p> <p>OP.8.b After weaning, used bedding from farrowing accommodation is removed/destroyed</p>
<p>OP.9 Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) which pigs may access must be controlled</p>	

<p>OP.10 A documented Wild Animal* Control Plan is implemented to minimise wild animal access to pigs</p>	<p>OP.10.a A plan is in place outlining the measures to be taken</p> <p>OP.10.b The plan is being implemented</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild Animal Control Plan
<p><i>GUIDANCE: *Wild animals include, but are not limited to, badgers, deer, feral pigs, foxes. The plan need only consider access by wild animals that are likely to be present in the area.</i></p>		
<p>OP.11 Where pigs are held in a collection area prior to transport it is managed appropriately</p>	<p>OP.11.a Pigs have access to water</p> <p>OP.11.b Operated on an 'All In All Out' basis, cleaned and rested between batches</p>	
<p>OP.12 The Food Standards Agency risk assessment tool for Trichinella is applied annually to relevant units to determine controlled housing status</p>	<p>OP.12.a The designated vet completes the FSA Trichinella risk assessment tool at least annually and after any significant change to the unit</p> <p>OP.12.b The designated vet indicates the unit's controlled housing status, informed by the results of the FSA risk assessment tool, via the relevant declaration on every QVR</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QVRs for previous four quarters
<p><i>The FSA risk assessment tool must be applied to pig units that wish to be recognised as applying controlled housing conditions where pigs over five weeks of age (excluding breeding boars and sows which must be tested at slaughter for Trichinella) have outdoor access, i.e. where pigs over five weeks are not reared in fully enclosed indoor systems. Indoor units with natural ventilation are considered fully enclosed indoor units and therefore do not need to undergo the risk assessment. Units with outdoor access in Northern Ireland that have undergone, and have evidence of, a risk assessment by DAERA do not need to undergo the FSA risk assessment by their vet</i></p>		

Urea

Standard	How you will be measured	Records
<p>UR. 1 Fertiliser containing urea must only be applied where the following</p>	<p>UR.1.a Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing solid urea can be applied within any product use by/best before dates</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application records

<p>requirements are met (NEW)</p>	<p>UR.1.b Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing liquid urea can be applied with the prescribed rate of protector/inhibitor for the application, and within any product use by/best before date</p> <p>UR.1.c In England, unprotected/uninhibited solid fertiliser containing urea can only be applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>UR.1.d In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>UR.1.e In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 1st April and last application in autumn* only if agronomic justification is provided by FACTS-qualified farm personnel** or advice specific for the crop has been provided by a FACTS-Qualified Adviser and been followed (see EC 9.1)</p> <p>UR.1.f In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales fertiliser containing urea (solid and liquid) can be applied as per relevant legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and FACTS professional register number • Recommendation sheet for applications
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GUIDANCE:

* All applications should be made before the end of October in accordance with RB209.

** A member of the FACTS Professional Register

Protected/inhibited means urease inhibitors or treatments to mitigate ammonia emissions.

This standard includes: All mineral fertilisers for agricultural use, containing 1% ureic nitrogen or more, except urea solution for late foliar application for protein.