



Chicken Standards: Free Range

1st October 2014
Version 3.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



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

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

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

GUIDE

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

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

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. CF for Free Range) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

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

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

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

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

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

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

R - this icon indicates that a record is required




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




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STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production			
DP.a Producers must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Free Range Standards available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards 		
DP.b A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of birds, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed and/or water equipment failing – fire – extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow) – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – movement bans – reporting activist activity (police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers) – accident – pollution incident – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public ■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, Environment Agency hotline, energy, feed and water suppliers ■ Key staff have access to plan 		R ■ Emergency plan
DP.b.1 An Avian Influenza contingency plan must be in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is reviewed annually and updated when necessary 		R ■ AI contingency plan
DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Free Range Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other ■ System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again 		R ■ Complaints record
DP.c.1 Producers must notify their Certification Body of any notification of a positive coccidiostat (e.g. nicarbazin) residue found in poultry meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An on-farm investigation is undertaken ■ Corrective action is implemented 		
DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, new and existing buildings and land, including those used seasonally ■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and it has been added to your Red Tractor membership ■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – previous use – recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge, manure from other species) – physical hazards – noxious weeds – location of the nearest other poultry farm and its health status where possible – whether the building complies with legal requirements and has previously been assured 		
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires - Protecting Farm Animal Welfare' ■ For additional guidance on animal welfare in severe weather visit www.gov.uk/animal-welfare-in-severe-weather 		

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)


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

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Clear identification of birds to deliver food chain traceability		
TI.a Key Birds must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme registration number is included on dispatch notes 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability records
AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance		
TI.b Key Eggs and/or chicks must be sourced from farms/ hatcheries certified to the relevant scheme standards		



VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective and responsible control of wild birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk			
VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where birds and feed are kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by external contractor ■ If traps are used locations and dates of checks are recorded 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ External contractor agreement ■ Trap check records 	
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence ■ Plan includes map/ location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bait plan 	
VC.c Pets and other animals must not have access to poultry houses, service buildings or the range			
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code/ ■ Defra have published a Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestation on Poultry Farms 	


HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all birds			
HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards ■ Electrical installations inaccessible to birds ■ Housing securely contains birds 		
HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature ■ Pop-holes are evenly distributed around the house ■ Pop-holes make up a combined length of at least 4m per 100m² of floor space ■ Pop-holes are a minimum height of 400mm ■ Records are kept showing when pop-holes are opened 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pop-hole opening records 	
HF.b.1 Temperature records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept of minimum and maximum daily temperatures at bird level 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Temperature records 	
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Floors in fixed housing are made of concrete or asphalt ■ Floors are well-drained 		
HF.d Conditions within the housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures birds are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A written cleaning and disinfection policy in place, which contains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cleaning and disinfection procedures for house, house furniture, water tanks and bulk feed bins – handling of waste materials; litter, packaging, feed spillages – details of Defra approved disinfectants and detergents used, including safe usage, storage and dilution ■ Whenever bird accommodation is emptied it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the policy ■ Swabs are taken for environmental bacteria and are cultured in a Government approved laboratory – records are kept of these tests 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cleaning and disinfection policy ■ Environmental bacteria test records 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
HF.d.1 Surfaces within housing must be in good condition and must be able to be cleaned and disinfected		
HF.d.2 Flocks are provided with clean, fresh bedding to a minimum depth of 2cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Products which expand to a minimum depth of 2cm can be used 	
HF.d.3 Bedding must remain in a dry, friable condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wet capped litter is managed 	
HF.d.4 Bedding stored in the open is stored on pallets and is covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The cover provides protection from water, birds and vermin ■ Damaged bales are not used 	
HF.d.5 Fixed housing must have a minimum of a 1 metre 'door mat'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 'Door mat' is well drained and easily cleanable 	
HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A minimum of 8 hours of natural or artificial light is provided per day ■ There is a minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness in every 24 hour period, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – when the natural dark period is shorter than 6 hours – during the first 3 days of brooding and the last 3 days prior to slaughter when the minimum continuous darkness is 1 hour in every 24 hour period 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lighting pattern records
HF.e.1 Birds must have access to the range area for a minimum of 8 hours per day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pop-holes are open for 8 hours except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – natural daylight lasts less than 8 hours – inclement weather conditions 	
HF.e.2 Birds have access to the range for at least half their lives		
AIM: Housing should be specific to bird size and requirements		
HF.f Key Housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Birds are not kept in cages ■ Housing stocking density must not exceed 27.5 kg/m² ■ Range stocking density must not exceed 1 bird per m² 	
HF.f.1 Houses must have plates which highlight important information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plates list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – total floor space available to the birds – number of feeders and drinkers – feed bin capacity 	
AIM: Appropriate well-maintained facilities are available for specific activities		
HF.g Housing must provide for the specific needs of young animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On arrival, chicks are placed in pre-heated housing as soon as possible 	
AIM: Systems within housing are fit for purpose		
HF.h Automatic equipment is inspected once a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – checks – malfunctions – rectifications 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equipment inspection records
HF.i An alternative power supply must be available which is capable of supplying all essential electrical systems within the poultry houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Malfunctions are rectified immediately ■ Generators are tested weekly on load 	




STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
HF.j Electrical installations must be tested once every five years by a registered electrician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrician registered with NICEIC, BSI, NAPIT, AESIF, ELECSA, JIB 	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrician's invoice
HF.k An alarm system must be in place which alerts stockmen to ventilation equipment failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alarm system responds to high and low temperatures and to failures in each phase of the mains electricity Alarm systems are checked daily and records kept of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> checks malfunctions rectifications Alarm system works without mains power supply 	R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alarm system checks
AIM: Controls in place to prevent fire			
HF.l Fire prevention measures must be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe use and storage of flammable/ combustible materials Every building exceeding 30m in length has two doors and complies with relevant Building Regulations, particularly with regard to fire escape exits Access to building is restricted Buildings are secure Smoking is restricted to designated areas only Machinery undergoes routine maintenance Escape routes and passages are kept clear at all times Notices are displayed in all main houses of the nearest telephone point 		
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information on heat stress is provided in the Defra guidance document 'Heat Stress in Poultry: Solving the Problem' 	

FEED AND WATER (FW)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: All birds receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health			
FW.a Key Birds must be provided with sufficient feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the bird 		
FW.b Birds must be provided with sufficient access to feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed space allowances are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> broiler pan feeders – 1.25 linear metre per 100 birds broiler chain feeders – 1.00 linear metre per 100 birds In the case of Brood and Move to Free Range the following applies in the brooding farms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> broiler pan feeders – 1.00 linear metre per 150 birds broiler chain feeders – 0.75 linear metre per 150 birds Birds do not have to travel more than 4m to reach feed Feed delivery systems are free of sharp edges, parts capable of causing injury and are adjustable to provide a comfortable feeding level Feed delivery systems are checked daily for correct performance and cleanliness 		

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>FW.c Key Birds must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water space allowances are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bells – 1 bell per 150 birds – nipples and cups – 1 nipple/ cup per 10 to 20 birds depending on manufacturers' recommendations, water pressure and flow rate or 1 large cup per 60 birds ■ In the case of Brood and Move to Free Range the following applies in the brooding farms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bells – 1 bell per 150 birds – nipples and cups – 1 nipple/ cup per 20 to 40 birds depending on manufacturer's recommendations, water pressure and flow rate or 1 large cup per 90 birds ■ Birds do not have to travel more than 3m to reach water ■ Drinker height is checked daily and drinkers are positioned and maintained in a way that spillage is minimised ■ Adequate water supply is available right up to depopulation ■ Each house has a water meter and consumption rate is recorded daily, for mobile systems there is a water meter available per field ■ Non-mains water is tested every 6 months to ensure it is potable and results are recorded ■ Header tanks are covered and hygienically managed; regular cleaning and disinfection of tanks and drinking lines 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water consumption records ■ Non-mains water test results
<p>FW.c.1 A system must be in place to ensure that any water supply problems are identified and rectified within a timescale that does not compromise welfare (New)</p>		
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable		
<p>FW.d Key Feeds must be suitable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ■ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ■ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ■ Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used ■ Feed does not contain meat and bone meal, poultry by-products or tallow 	
<p>FW.d.1 Feed formulae must comply with the poultry meat marketing legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A minimum of 70% cereals during the fattening stage (half of life) ■ For corn fed a minimum of 50% maize during the fattening stage (half of life) 	
<p>FW.e Bought in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent – bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant if compounded by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder – straights - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent; or a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport – processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ■ The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus ■ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix 	
<p>FW.f Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As a minimum your records contain supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number ■ Samples of each delivery of feed are taken and kept for three months 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declaration/ grain passport/ own records kept for two years




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed		
FW.g When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For total mixed rations (TMR) that incorporate forages or moist feeds produced on a daily basis, produce a record of the ingredients and quantities and update it when the mix changes ■ For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records including ingredients, quantities and mixing dates are kept for every batch mixed ■ Forage only or single feeds mixed with water do not require records 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Home mixing feed records kept for two years
FW.h When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept ■ For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept ■ Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use ■ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – representative; you have taken small samples from several different points – of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb – free from contamination – identifiable; labelled with feed details and date – stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration 	
FW.i If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs ■ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper, zinc) and preservatives – pre-mixtures (labelled as such) are mixtures of additives at high concentration ■ If you are incorporated medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Authority approval ■ HACCP ■ Quality Control Plan ■ VMD approval
FW.j Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor 	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contractors’ NAAC registration number
FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All feeding equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose ■ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication 	
AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination		
FW.l Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination ■ Storage facilities protect, as far as possible, against the harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin ■ In feed storage areas lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used ■ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate ■ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled, bulk storage or bags 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For advice on maintaining feed safety and quality see the Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding ■ To check if your supplier is UFAS or FEMAS assured visit www.aictradeassurance.org.uk ■ For further guidance on the Feed Hygiene Regulation visit www.food.gov.uk ■ To check if your mobile feed mixer contractor is assured visit www.naac.co.uk ■ The FSA have produced guidance on how to reduce nicarbazine residues in chicken 	

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all birds through planning and reviewing	
<p>AH.a Key A Flock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of birds must be established and implemented (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is specific to a farm or group of farms under same company's control ■ Is prepared and reviewed by a vet ■ Is reviewed annually or more often in the event of substantial changes to husbandry practices or poor performance ■ Contains a strategy for the prevention and control of common diseases ■ Sets out health and husbandry procedures covering the whole of the production cycle/ year ■ Sets out a vaccination programme, which is tailored to the needs of the farm ■ Is available to all members of staff who have responsibility for birds <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Health Plan </div>
<p>AH.b Records of the health and performance of all birds must be maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records are present for current and previous flocks ■ Records are up-to-date ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – number of day-old chicks delivered – date chicks delivered – origin of flock (hatchery, breeder flock) – breed – daily mortality rate and cumulative daily mortality rate, including culls – date of sale, number sold and average weight – litter used – any problems or extraordinary events – incidence of disease – post-mortem records – levels of P.M.I rejections – veterinary advice <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Health and performance records </div>
<p>AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular review of records to identify key issues ■ Tolerance limits are in place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mortality should not exceed 5% ■ If tolerance limits are exceeded veterinary advice is sought
<p>AH.c.1 Flocks must be tested a minimum of 7 days prior to slaughter for Salmonella under the National Control Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory ■ Confirmed infected flocks are sent for slaughter at the end of the processing plant's daily programme ■ Where a flock has been confirmed as infected a written cleaning and disinfection procedure is implemented <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Salmonella test results ■ Cleaning and disinfection procedure </div>
<p>AH.c.2 Birds must not be slaughtered before 56 days</p>	
AIM: The health and welfare of all birds is being checked and managed	
<p>AH.d Key The health and welfare of birds must be met at all times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AH.d.1 Environmental enrichment must be provided		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indoors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – litter bales are provided at a minimum of 1 bale/ 1000 birds placed at a day old – perching space is provided at 2 linear metres/ 1000 birds placed – litter bales are disposed of at the end of the flock cycle and perches are capable of being cleaned and disinfected ■ Outdoors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – natural shelter should be encouraged; hedges/ trees/ semi-permanent vegetation ■ Mobile sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – artificial shelter is provided which moves with the mobile arks; camouflage netting/ big bales/ A frames 	
AH.e The health and welfare of birds must be checked regularly		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress ■ Flock inspection is carried out at least twice daily, both inside and on the range ■ Chicks are closely monitored on arrival ■ Stockmen walk within 3m of every bird and encourage them to move ■ Records of inspections are made and include observations, problems identified and any remedial action taken 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Flock inspection records
AH.e.1 Signs of hock marking and pododermatitis must be monitored and recorded		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Levels of hock marking should not normally exceed 15% 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hock marking and pododermatitis records
AH.f Key Birds must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress			
AIM: The health and welfare of all birds is being managed by competent people			
AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of birds must be demonstrably competent		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff have skills and knowledge in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – normal and abnormal bird behaviour – fear reactions – signs of good health and poor health and disease – correct handling of birds – litter management – signs of thermal stress in birds and procedures to be followed in event of a problem ■ You are satisfied that any contractors used are competent 	
AH.h Key All poultry farms must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice			
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured birds			
AH.i Key Sick or injured birds must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If mortality exceeds 0.3% in a 24 hour period the cause is investigated 	
AH.j Key Birds that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a trained and competent person (Upgraded)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person ■ Euthanasia is carried out by dislocation of the neck, a percussion killer recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA) or another method permitted by legislation and recommended by the HSA ■ Staff that euthanase birds are trained 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on animal health and welfare is given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Meat Chickens and Breeding Chickens and at www.gov.uk/animal-welfare ■ For the FAWC Report on the welfare of broiler chickens visit www.fawc.org.uk ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk ■ The Humane Slaughter Association provide information on euthanasia on their website www.hsa.org.uk 		



BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and bird health		
BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms		
BI.b Access to the farm must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records should include date, time of arrival, name, organisation, contact number ■ Visitors certify that they are not suffering any enteric illness and declare recent visits to poultry farms ■ Entry is refused if the health and welfare of birds could be compromised 	R ■ Visitor records
BI.c Key There must be a defined biosecure area on each farm (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biosecure area has a clearly defined perimeter fence 	R ■ Farm map defining the biosecure area
BI.d Key Foot dips must be provided at the entrance to the biosecure area and must be used by all who enter them (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Defra approved disinfectants are used ■ Disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions ■ Disinfectant solutions used in foot dips are replaced on a prescribed basis and this is recorded 	R ■ Foot dip records
BI.e Key On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must change into clean boots or use new disposable overshoes (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Boots are capable of being dipped in foot dips 	
BI.f Key A physical barrier footwear system, with dedicated footwear, must be provided at the entrance to the biosecure area (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The physical barrier is no less than 30cm high ■ The barrier is removable for washing or a fixed barrier may be used if appropriate drainage allows effective cleansing of the barrier area at the end of the crop ■ A line on the ground is not acceptable ■ The area inside the barrier is considered the 'biosecure area' ■ Staff remove outdoor footwear on the external side of the barrier ■ Staff then put dedicated biosecure footwear on in the internal area of the barrier ■ Provision to be seated whilst changing boots 	
BI.g Key Hand sanitisers or hand wash facilities must be present within reach of the physical barrier and must be used before entrance and after exit of the biosecure area		
BI.h Key Farm dedicated protective clothing must be supplied to and worn by all when on-farm. Clothing must be washed or discarded between flocks		
BI.i Key Toilets and hand washing facilities must be available and must consist of a basin with hot water, bactericidal soap and disposable towels or hand driers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hands are washed prior to starting work, after dead bird/ chick handling, after meals and after visits to the toilet 	
BI.j Key The farm must operate a period free of all birds between flock cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Each biosecure area has a full clean-down 4 times per year 	
BI.k Key All vehicles, including wheels, and equipment must be cleansed and disinfected on entering the farm (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Effective pressure wash facilities and drains 	




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
BI.l The farm must have an area of clean concrete, metalled surface or rolled stone which is large enough for a collection vehicle or feed lorry to stand	
BI.m This standard is not applicable to this sector	
BI.n Staff must not keep or have contact with other poultry or any avian species	
BI.o Auxiliary buildings, toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy	
BI.p Smoking and the consumption of food and drink must be restricted to designated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Designated areas are not within bird areas
BI.q Farms must be capable of implementing a housing order issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer on the day of issue	
BI.q.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that there is a plan in place that enables the housing of the birds for the duration of the crop cycle without compromising the welfare standards expected for housed birds</i>	
BI.r Recommendation <i>It is recommended that new free range farms are not located adjacent to a watercourse</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New farms are located away from rivers, reservoirs, lakes, broads or other open water likely to attract waterfowl ■ Documented advice has been sought from ornithological experts to avoid siting a new free range farm near high risk areas, e.g. a wild bird reserve <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Ornithological advice </div>
BI.s Recommendation <i>It is recommended that new free range farms are not located within 3km of a commercial hatchery or poultry slaughterhouse, or immediately adjacent to an existing free range farm</i>	
BI.t Recommendation <i>It is recommended that each free range farm should only rear a single species at any given time</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If other domestic poultry are present there is spatial separation, e.g. a double fence

ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments	
AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products or similar substances, which are illegal ■ Prescription Only Medicines (POM) are prescribed by a vet, labelled by a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person and used in accordance with the prescription ■ An approved medicines list has been compiled by the producer, in agreement with a vet – list specifies storage, administration, active ingredient and withdrawal periods and should make reference to the correct dosage, duration and circumstances for use ■ General Sales Medicines (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Approved medicines list </div>

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training 	
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines		
AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container 	
AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine disposal records
AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records
AM.e.1 If birds are given medicated feed(s) Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP) must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For integrated/ corporate operations the MFSPs may be held centrally by the parent organisation 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MFSPs
AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control are recorded ■ Vaccinations are recorded either as a separate section within the medicine records or in the Health Plan ■ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the bird or group of birds to which administered – number of birds treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – date when bird becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine administration records
AM.f.1 Medicine records must provide the total antibiotic (mg active/kg LWt) used for each crop (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nil returns are also recorded ■ If new EU or UK legislation requires this total to be presented in a different format this is also acceptable 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine records



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED		
AM.f.2 The routine use of fluoroquinolones is not permitted in broiler chicks. The use of 3rd or 4th generation cephalosporins is not permitted in broiler chicks at any time and there must be no routine use of antibiotics in day-old chicks (New)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Routine use relates to the use of antibiotics at day-old without a risk based assessment having taken place ■ If fluoroquinolones are used a written recommendation from the vet is in place which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – states there was no suitable alternative antibiotic – confirms that their decision was supported by post-mortem examination and antimicrobial sensitivity testing which were carried out before administration 		R ■ Written vet recommendation
AIM: Prevention of contamination in food				
AM.g Key Birds being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System in place that ensure no birds are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired 		
AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures				
AM.h Key Mutilations are not permitted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This includes beak trimming, castration etc. 		
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit www.ruma.org.uk 			

FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED		
AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease				
FS.a Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed 		
FS.b Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcasses are stored in locked containers 		
FS.c Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk ■ Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration) ■ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the AHVLA 		R ■ Collection records kept for two years ■ AHVLA Incinerator Approval
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit www.gov.uk 			

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)



AIM: A well maintained farm	
EC.a The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from birds/ feed storage/ public access ■ No unintended build-up of weeds

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes		
<p>EC.b Key Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential contaminants include, but are not limited to, poultry litter, anaerobic digestate, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products ■ Poultry litter kept in a separate biosecure area and is removed promptly ■ Fuel tanks bunded where required by legislation 	
<p>EC.c Key All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers ■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers ■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ receipts
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution		
<p>EC.d Key PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pesticides – insecticides – fungicides – herbicides – molluscicides e.g. slug pellets ■ Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed 	
<p>EC.e Key PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs ■ PPP store is fit for purpose (i.e. maintained and kept locked) ■ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging broken they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with PPP spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding 	
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment		
<p>EC.f Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable ■ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds 	
<p>EC.f.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that you consider alternative ways of controlling weeds, crop pests and crop diseases (New)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Consideration is given, demonstrated by a completed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan ■ Relates to areas between housing and buildings on-farm, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPM plan
<p>EC.g PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatments ■ Competence is demonstrated by holding NPTC certificates or by having Grandfather Rights ■ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates
<p>EC.g.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that those who have Grandfather Rights hold relevant certificates of competence (New)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One of the following NPTC certificates are held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticides replacing Grandfather Rights – relevant Pesticide Application (PA) certificate <p>Note: From the 26th Nov 2015, those with Grandfather Rights will no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. From this date it will be a legal requirement to hold certificates of competence</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>EC.h Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records
<p>EC.i All PPP application equipment must be maintained and from 26th Nov 2016 tested (Upgraded)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers ■ From 26th Nov 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boom sprayers have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 5 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) – foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 6 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) ■ Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates
<p>EC.i.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that PPP application equipment is checked to ensure accurate application</i></p>		
<p>AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.j Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway ■ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ■ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police immediately 	
<p>EC.k Key Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses ■ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole 	
<p>AIM: Fertilisers/soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.l Key Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge ■ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use ■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept ■ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are spread to land 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices
<p>EC.m Key Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with Appendices (Safe Applications to Land & Manure Management Plan) ■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered ■ Grazing and planting intervals in the Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) are adhered to ■ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manure Management Plan



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
EC.m.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that all equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers is checked to ensure accurate application</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm 	
AIM: An active approach towards combining farming activities with care for the environment is demonstrated			
EC.n The farm has a Farm Biodiversity Action Plan or agreed national equivalent			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Biosecurity Action Plan
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air & soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011 Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection products For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk For guidance on fertiliser use see Defra Fertiliser Manual RB209 To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool which can be found on the Environment Agency website 	

DEPOPULATION (DE)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: The health and welfare of birds is maintained during depopulation			
DE.a All catching companies are registered with the Red Tractor Poultry Scheme			
DE.b The catching team must be trained to minimise bird stress at depopulation and to understand biosecurity issues (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training includes induction and annual refresher courses 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training records
DE.c Light levels must be kept low during depopulation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catching curtains are present on main access doors Catching curtains are power washed and disinfected prior to installation 	
DE.d Transport crates must be clean, disinfected and not pose a risk of injury to birds			
DE.e The person responsible for birds must be present at depopulation			
DE.f A loading area must be available for the loading of birds for transport and must be clean, tidy and hygienically managed			
DE.g Birds must not be carried by the wings or by the neck			



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
DE.h Injured or sick birds must not be transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Injured or sick birds are humanely culled immediately 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mortality records
DE.i Key Maximum crate stocking densities must meet legislative requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stocking densities are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – poultry weighing less than 1.6kg – 180 to 200cm²/kg – poultry weighing 1.6kg and over but less than 3kg - 160cm²/kg – poultry weighing 3kg and over but less than 5kg - 115cm²/kg – poultry weighing 5kg and over - 105cm²/kg ■ Stocking densities also take into account the physical condition of the birds, weather conditions and journey times 	
DE.j Feed must not be withdrawn for more than nine hours prior to catching		
DE.k Water must be available up to catching		
DE.l Birds must be transported in modular systems which must be placed as close as possible to the group being caught		
AIM: The health and welfare of birds is maintained during depopulation using a mechanical harvester		
DE.m If mechanical harvesting, houses must be entered with minimum disturbance to birds (New)		
DE.n If mechanical harvesting, the machine operator must be able to provide evidence that he has undertaken training for the machine that he is operating and has knowledge of action to be taken in the event of machine failure (New)		
DE.o If mechanical harvesting, the house operators must clear a space in a calm and controlled manner before the machinery enters (New)		
DE.p If mechanical harvesting, birds must be cleared in such a way that they are collected as the machine moves forward and they are not allowed to move behind the vehicle (New)		
DE.q Speed of mechanical harvesting equipment must be set low enough not to cause damage to birds (New)		
DE.r Any damage to birds during mechanical harvesting must be monitored and issues rectified (New)		
DE.s If mechanical harvesting equipment is used it must be serviced and maintained regularly (New)		
DE.t Recommendation <i>If mechanical harvesting equipment is used it is recommended that the machinery used is capable of clearing around posts (New)</i>		




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Systems are in place to ensure the health and welfare of birds is maintained during population	
DE.u A Standard Operating Procedure is in place for catching which takes into account biosecurity, health and safety, hygiene and bird welfare requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biosecurity portion of the Standard Operating Procedure includes particular reference to Campylobacter
DE.v A nominated member of the catching team is responsible for the catching operation	
DE.w Recommendation <i>It is recommended that there is a scheduled catching plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The plan takes bird weight into consideration and allows sufficient breaks between loads</i>
AIM: The biosecure area is maintained during depopulation	
DE.x Key Catchers must adhere to the farm's biosecurity policy (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catchers adhere to the biosecurity section of the Chicken Standards, apart from the use of the physical barrier New or clean protective clothing is worn on entry to each farm
DE.x.1 There must be a system in place for a designated person to inspect forklifts and other catching equipment, including catchers' transport, for cleanliness and disinfection with a Defra approved disinfectant prior to entry to the biosecure area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes mechanical harvesting equipment
DE.x.2 Forklifts and other catching equipment, including catchers' transport and mechanical harvesting equipment, must be cleaned and disinfected prior to leaving the farm unless it is taken directly to an off-site location to be cleaned and disinfected	
DE.y Clean and tidy facilities must be made available for catchers to use during breaks	

POULTRY TRANSPORT (PT)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: The health and welfare of birds is managed during transportation	
PT.a All birds must be transported by transporters registered with the Red Tractor Poultry Scheme	
PT.b The haulier must adhere to all current legislation that applies to the transport of birds	
PT.c Each vehicle must carry a written statement of maximum stocking density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statement details the maximum number of birds by weight band to be transported
PT.d Mortality during transport must be recorded and investigated	<div style="text-align: right;"> R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality during transport records </div>



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
PT.e The driver must be competent and trained in the handling and welfare of poultry		
PT.f All vehicles have a written Emergency Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan details what procedures should be followed in the case of fire, accident or traffic congestion, contact numbers for breakdown services and processing plants 	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; line-height: 30px;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency Action Plan
PT.g Drivers have the means of mobile communication with the farm and/or processing plant		
PT.h The time between start of loading and unloading at the processing plant must not exceed twelve hours		
PT.i Journeys must be planned in advance to minimise waiting times		
PT.j Noise during loading and unloading must be kept to a minimum		
PT.k If birds have to be retained on a stationary vehicle, action must be taken to prevent heat or cold stress from occurring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protection is available for use in the winter months ■ Measures are in place to protect birds from heat stress in periods of high temperature and humidity ■ The adoption of power-ventilated vehicles or a reduction in crate/ module stocking density has been considered 	
PT.l The vehicle must be clean, disinfected and not pose a risk of injury to birds		
PT.m The haulier must retain records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – date of movement – farm of origin and its scheme registration number – destination – mortalities – start of loading and end of loading time – start of journey and end of journey time – vehicle identification – register of complaints and any action taken 	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; line-height: 30px;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Haulage records
PT.n Recommendation <i>It is recommended that vehicles are fitted with curtains and a roof unless modules have a solid top or roof</i>		
PT.o Drivers must adhere to the farm's biosecurity policy (New)		
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For more information on animal transport regulations visit www.gov.uk 	

ACCEPTED FEED ASSURANCE SCHEMES

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes:

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

Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes:

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

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

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

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

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

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

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

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

Cropping Categories*

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

*not an exhaustive list



MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

Table A

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

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

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

NOTES

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**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Certification Bodies

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

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

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



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Chicken Standards: Free Range