Standards assessed and certified by:
Lloyd’s Register (formerly Acoura), 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ
Tel: 0131 335 6602
Email: agriculture-ca@lr.org    Website: www.lr.org/en-gb/qms-assurance-schemes
Updated November 2019 (effective date 1/3/20)

2020 Cattle & Sheep Standards
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Standard Setting Committee
These Standards do not seek to duplicate existing published documents on husbandry and welfare. Reference should be made to these documents as appropriate.

You can read the relevant rules and guidance on our website. Where possible, this guide also provides details of where you can find more information, guidance and the checklist:

⚠️ Assessment Checklist

⚠️ When you see this sign, please refer to the Assessment Checklist on page 6 to mark your progress.

💡 Recommendation

💡 Recommendations, suffixed with R alongside the relevant standard to which they relate, are advisory clauses only and do not require any corrective action.

🔍 More information

🔍 More information is available to view.

🗂️ Paperwork

🗂️ This symbol indicates that a template or document is available for view.

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At a glance

THE CATTLE & Sheep Assurance Scheme is an essential element in the Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) ‘whole chain’ consumer assurance programme. The longest established scheme of its kind in the world, will celebrate its 30th anniversary in 2020 and has over 9,500 scheme members.

Since 1996 the Scotch Beef and Scotch Lamb brands have held the coveted European Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) status which legally protects the brand names from imitation by meat from outwith Scotland or from products claiming ‘Scotch’ status.

To be eligible for the Scottish Red Meat Industry’s premium brands and carry the Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI logos, cattle and sheep must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland and spent their entire life on QMS Scotch Assured holdings. This whole of life brand eligibility is delivered by a suite of assurance schemes, which cover the full supply chain: Cattle & Sheep, Feeds, Haulage, Auction Market and Processor. Whole chain assurance underpins the integrity of the Scotch PGI brands and provides reassurance to consumers of provenance, highest standards of production, animal welfare and wellbeing, to deliver a quality eating experience.

Manufactured feeds must be sourced from QMS-approved feeds suppliers, animals must be transported by QMS-approved livestock hauliers, sold through QMS approved auction markets and slaughtered by QMS approved processors. Whole chain assurance ensures that animals have the best possible quality of life on farm and throughout the live supply chain, resulting in the highest quality product reaching the consumer’s plate.

In addition to the born, reared, slaughtered and Scotch assured from birth criteria, for meat from the animal to be eligible to carry the Scotch Beef PGI branding, the animal must be:

• Over 12 months of age
• Under 48 months if a steer or a heifer
• Under 16 months if a young, beef-bred suckler bull
• Under 16 months if a young dairy-bred bull (meat for mincing, reforming and dicing only).

And for heifers must:

• Not have had a calf or be in calf (i.e. no cow beef permitted).

Where carcases have been classified in accordance with the EU Beef Carcase Classification Scheme, sides must have been classified 2, 3, 4L, 4H or 5L for fatness and E, U, R or O+ for conformation. For further information on Scotch PGI product specifications, please refer to the QMS Processor Scheme standards, which are available to download or view on the QMS website www.qmscotland.co.uk/processor-standards.

The Scottish SPCA also carry out joint visits to QMS approved livestock farms along with Lloyd’s Register farm assessors.
The Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme can also assure stock as eligible for other brands which only require assurance residency for the last 90 days of life for cattle and 60 days of life for sheep. These animals cannot be labelled as Scotch, as they have not spent the entirety of their life on a Scotch assured farm e.g. they may have been born in England or born in Scotland but slaughtered in England.

The overall strategy of QMS is to support the development of a sustainable, professional, resilient and profitable Scottish Red Meat Industry which makes an important contribution to Scotland Food and Drink’s target of £30bn by 2030. A commitment to animal welfare and wellbeing is a key factor in this strategy and of paramount importance in ensuring the highest product quality. The QMS Animal Welfare and Wellbeing Charter recognises the five freedoms of animal welfare and wellbeing and is a guiding principle for all QMS assurance schemes, which are supported and approved by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA), Scotland’s independent animal welfare charity. The Scottish SPCA also carry out joint visits to QMS approved livestock farms along with Lloyd’s Register farm assessors.

A high percentage of the livestock produced in Scotland originate from herds and flocks which are uniquely acclimatised to the farms of production. Young stock routinely suckle their mother for five or more months, forming a strong bond with each other. Calves and lambs often remain on the farm of birth until either they are themselves used for breeding or go to the abattoir to be processed for meat.

Grass and forage makes up the majority of the diet of cattle and sheep in Scotland. It can also be necessary to provide livestock with supplementary feed, to maintain their condition and welfare during the winter months.

The Scottish Red Meat Industry has very strong animal welfare and sustainability credentials to convey. It produces top quality beef and lamb from the grass and rough grazing which make up over 80% of Scotland’s agricultural land, which is not suitable for growing cereals and vegetables. Scotland’s production systems also differ to other parts of the world and as part of a natural cycle, Scotland’s grassland absorbs carbon from the atmosphere and captures it in the soil, contributing to an important carbon sink.

By grazing animals and planting hedges and trees on farmland, natural habitats are provided for wildlife and the countryside landscape is maintained. From 1990-2017, Scottish agriculture decreased its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 29% and is continuing to work hard to pioneer new technologies which will potentially decrease methane emissions and increase carbon capture in the extensive grass areas of Scotland.

Traceability of product is key and checker systems are available to farmers, auction markets and abattoirs for determining the brand eligibility of Scotch assured livestock. The Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECCh) allows users to check whether individual animals are potentially eligible for the Scotch Beef PGI brand. The QMS website also provides a Status Checker which allows users to check which holdings are currently approved assured members of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme.

The Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards must be reviewed annually to maintain ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation, the recognised international standard for product conformity certification. This annual review takes into account changing circumstances in the industry and the wider operating environment. The review is conducted by a committee which is drawn from a wide group of stakeholders representing the farming, processing, auction market and other stakeholder interests. This broad range of knowledge and expertise ensures the views of all affected stakeholders are taken into account.

Assessment and certification of all farms is currently carried out by Lloyd’s Register which can refer operational scheme issues to their Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for technical review.
### Assessment Checklist

This checklist will help to prepare for the assessment visit. It is not an exclusive list, but it includes the most common non-compliances and should be used in conjunction with the Standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>The assurance status of all cattle must be known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>All CPH numbers notified to Lloyd’s Register all within business holding moves (for cattle) notified to ScotMoves system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Herd and movement records up to date and passports BCMS stickered and signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Flock records up to date including any replacement tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Scheme Standards and Codes of Practice available to stockpersons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8, 2.9</td>
<td>Anaesthetics/analgesia used and noted in medicine records (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Record of farm dogs worming (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Contingency plan in place and emergency contacts known to all staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Health and welfare records for all livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Up to date Animal Health Plan (include BVD status if applicable), antibiotic use collated annually, AHP reviewed, signed and dated by vet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Complete record of all medicines purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Up to date medicine administration and disposal records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Locked medicine store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Out of date, empty medicine bottles and sharps disposed of safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5</td>
<td>Check ‘Rearing of Calves and Lambs’ section (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Check livestock housing is sound and safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Check light bulbs and glass windows above feeding areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Feed plan up to date and accessible to all staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Confirmation of feed and food business registration with local authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Warranty declaration for by-products used. Delivery and declaration tickets for purchased feeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>Inter farm trading – purchase records and farm assurance number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>Feed stored, labelled and protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>Contingency plan known to all if feed systems fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>Relevant certificates for applications of PPPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>Spraying equipment tested in line with legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>Up to date PPP application records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Completed biosecurity plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Waste transfer notes and waste management plan available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>SEPA sheep dip disposal authorisation (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>Fallen stock disposal records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>Completed vermin control requirements (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>Acceptable appearance of farmyard, buildings and livestock areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Haulier invoice/receipt with QMS Haulage Scheme membership no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>ATC, transporter authorisation, certificate of competence and Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Supply and application records for approved organic derived fertilisers, CCS/BCS membership numbers for compost and digestate suppliers and SEPA (if applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Complaints register maintained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Common non-compliance
**1. Assurance Status and Traceability**

To qualify for Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI status an animal must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland and spent the entirety of its life on QMS Scotch Assured holdings. See additional brand eligibility criteria in the final paragraph on page 4. Livestock not meeting these requirements cannot be sold as Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI. Scottish animals assured under the Red Tractor Assurance Dairy Farm Scheme are eligible to be sold as Scotch Beef PGI if they are sold onto a QMS assured farm at under 100 days of age.

### 1.1 Assurance Status

There must be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all cattle is known [Scotch Potential Eligible (SPE), Farm Assured (FA) or Not Scotch Eligible (NSE)] and they must be **batched and documented separately at point of sale**. There is no requirement to manage cattle separately on farm.

#### RECOMMENDATION

1.1R It is recommended that producers use the Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) to check the status of animals as soon as possible after buying and well before selling, to ensure documentation is accurate.

### 1.2 Traceability

There should be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all sheep is known [Scotch Assured (SA), Farm Assured (FA) and Non-Assured (NA)] and they should be **batched and documented separately at point of sale**. There is no requirement to manage sheep separately on farm.

### 1.3 Identification and Traceability

Members must ensure that all CPH numbers on which cattle and sheep are likely to be located are timeously notified to Lloyd’s Register (on 0131 335 6602 or to agriculture-ca@lr.org or the QMS Member Portal, at **https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org**). Since 1 January 2017, the new ScotMoves system must be used to notify all within business holding moves for cattle. This ensures that the traceability systems for checking Scotch PGI Status are up to date and accurate. The previous CTS linked holdings system ceased to operate on 31 December 2016.

### 1.4 Food Chain Information

All livestock sold for slaughter must be accompanied by a Food Chain Information (FCI) declaration, which must include any additional information that may be required about animals showing signs of disease or conditions that might affect the safety of meat derived from them.

### 1.5 To ensure the buyer and/or processor are prior notified at point of sale, records must be kept of any cattle or sheep containing, or suspected of containing a broken needle:

- FCI declaration must identify the animal, the date and location of the injection
- For cattle, the broken needle and location must be recorded as a note on the passport.
2. Animal Welfare and Stockmanship

ANIMAL WELFARE AND STOCKMANSHIP
All livestock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practices and management of their care must comply with all current relevant legislation and the Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep, published by The Scottish Government’s Animal Health and Welfare Division. A guide to sources of information on current relevant legislation is provided in Appendix 15.

2.1 STOCKMANSHIP AND TRAINING
All stockpersons must have access to and an understanding of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards and the Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep. Stockpersons should be encouraged to sign these booklets to verify their awareness of the content.

2.2 ANIMAL WELFARE AND MANAGEMENT
High standards of health and welfare of all livestock must be met at all times to allow animals to thrive and achieve their full potential. There must be an identified, nominated person responsible for leading, planning and recording of issues relating to animal health and welfare.

2.3 All livestock must be inspected at an appropriate interval depending on their stage of production. Identified sick and injured animals must receive attention without undue delay to minimise suffering. This may require consultation with a vet. If necessary, they must be moved at once to suitable accommodation with dry and comfortable bedding.

2.4 Cattle and sheep that do not respond to treatment, or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly, humanely and competently euthanised, to minimise pain and suffering.

2.5 Livestock must be managed in appropriate groups at all times, to ensure their needs are met and that they do not become unnecessarily stressed. Where male livestock are kept entire, they must be suitably managed separately from females, to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

2.6 Livestock must be kept in a clean and hygienic condition that does not compromise animal welfare or food safety. At the point of sale and/or arrival at an approved slaughterhouse, they must be clean, healthy and free from excessive faecal contamination and other contaminants e.g. soil, bedding. For slaughter stock, particular attention must be paid to the hips, legs, belly and brisket. According to industry feedback, improvements are needed in the presentation of clean animals for slaughter. For members’ information, abattoirs receiving dirty livestock from a QMS Cattle & Sheep Scheme member may report this to Trading Standards or Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). Further information and guidance on clean cattle and sheep for slaughter is available at www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/cleanbeefsaf1007.pdf and www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/clean_sheep_for_slaughter_guide_for_producers.pdf

2.7 RECOMMENDATION
2.2R If members are using sheep shearing contractors, it is recommended they read and understand the following guidance document www.nationalsheep.org.uk/workspace/pdfs/industry-shearing-guidance-2019.pdf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Tasks</th>
<th>2.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISBUDDING OR DEHORNING OF CATTLE AND SHEEP Must be carried out in a manner that minimises stress to the animal. Care must be taken to avoid any animal’s horn growing into sensitive tissue, with trimming of the insensitive tip of an ingrowing horn being used as a preventive measure. Appendix 3 details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic and pain relief (Analgesia) must be recorded in the medicine administration records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Ra It is recommended that a forward check is made with potential customers to ensure they can handle livestock with horns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 Rb It is recommended that pain relief (Analgesia) is used in addition to anaesthetic, for improved animal welfare during these procedures.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Tasks</th>
<th>2.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY, CASTRATION AND TAIL DOCKING Must be carried out in a way that minimises stress for the animal. Appendix 3 details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic and pain relief (analgesia) must be recorded in the medicine administration records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 R It is recommended that pain relief (Analgesia) is used in addition to anaesthetic, for improved animal welfare during these procedures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm Dogs</th>
<th>2.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm dogs must be wormed regularly, and the treatment recorded. Dog accommodation must be appropriate to keep dogs in a fit and healthy condition.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contingency Planning</th>
<th>2.11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A VERBAL OR WRITTEN CONTINGENCY PLAN Must be in place and known to all staff, describing the action to be taken in the event of extreme weather, equipment or power failure, water supply interruption, flood and fire etc. Emergency contacts must be known to all staff and available to a third party in the event of an emergency, to ensure that animal health and welfare problems can be dealt with promptly and without compromising animal wellbeing. Templates are provided in Appendix 4.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More Information

- [www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards)
## 3. Health Planning

### HEALTH PLANNING

Health planning and record keeping are an important part of improving the health, welfare and productivity of livestock, performance and sustainability of the farm business and are essential for antimicrobial stewardship.

### 3.1 All farms must have an identified veterinary practice available for both regular and emergency treatment purposes and to support livestock health management and planning. They must receive at least one annual veterinary visit and the emergency contacts list must include contact details of the practice.

### 3.2 Recording livestock health and welfare data allows an evidence-based approach to health planning, focused on continual improvement. Records exist in many forms e.g. herd/flock records, medicine books/records and see also Appendix 5. Records must be maintained for all livestock and must include as a minimum:

- Numbers born, numbers culled, numbers dying and suspected reasons for deaths
- Medicine use and reasons for treatment (see 4.2).

#### RECOMMENDATION

3.2R It is recommended that records are also kept of:

- Weights of livestock sold, weights of livestock during the growing and finishing periods, grading of livestock sold (where applicable) and market or abattoir feedback.

### 3.3 A relevant written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be in place for all livestock, which must be reviewed annually in conjunction with the member’s vet. A template can be downloaded from the QMS or Lloyd’s Register websites at [www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards) or [https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248](https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248). The purpose of the AHP is to focus on improving animal health and welfare and minimising the risk of disease entering the herd or flock and to take account of recorded livestock health and welfare data (see 3.2). The AHP must include the following as a minimum:

- Diseases, infections and conditions known or likely to affect the herd and/or flock and their methods of control and/or prevention on that holding
- Measures to address the risk of resistance problems developing for anthelmintics (wormers) and flukicides (fluke treatments) - see [www.cattleparasites.org.uk](http://www.cattleparasites.org.uk) for cattle and [www.scops.org.uk](http://www.scops.org.uk) for sheep
- BVD status of a breeding herd (annual testing is a legal requirement)
- If BVD is present, a plan of action to eradicate it from the herd, with any BVD-PI Positive animals removed without delay
- Antibiotic use, collated annually (a collation template is provided in Appendix 6)
- Review date and signature of the member’s vet.

### MORE INFORMATION

- [www.cattleparasites.org.uk](http://www.cattleparasites.org.uk)
- [www.scops.org.uk](http://www.scops.org.uk)

### PAPERWORK

- [www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards)
### 4. Animal Medicines

#### ANIMAL MEDICINES

All veterinary medicines must be used and stored appropriately, and their use recorded. A template is provided in Lloyd's Register’s Farm Record Book, issued to all members and also available at [https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248](https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248).

#### MEDICINE RECORDS

4.1 **MEDICINE RECORDS**

Records must be kept for the purchase of all medicines, including prescriptions for medicated feeds. These records must be retained for five years and must include:

- Identity of the medicine, quantity, date of purchase, name and address of supplier, medicine batch number(s) and expiry date(s)
- A purchase invoice is an acceptable record, provided it includes this information.

4.2 Records must be kept for the administration of all medicines and they must be retained for five years. The records of use must include:

- Reason for treatment, identity of medicine, quantity administered, batch number(s), identification of animal(s) treated, number treated, start and end date of treatment, date of the end of the withdrawal period and name of person administering the medicine
- Vaccinations and wormers used
- Anaesthetics and pain relief (analgesics) used
- Disposal route of out of date/surplus to requirement medicines, including date of disposal, quantity and identity.

#### MEDICINE USE AND STORAGE


4.3 Antibiotics, especially Critically Important Antibiotics (CIAs), must be used responsibly and appropriately, under the direction of the member’s vet. Their use must be reviewed annually when the member’s vet reviews the AHP (see 3.3). *Note: In the UK, fluoroquinolones, 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins and colistin are recognised as the most important of the CIAs (higher risk to public health), as designated by the European Medicines Agency’s expert view and should only be used as a last resort.*

4.4 All veterinary medicines and treatments must be licensed for use in the UK and be purchased from a veterinary practice or under the authorisation of an SQP from a registered supplier. A list of registered SQPs is available at [www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx](http://www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx).

4.5 Medicines and needles must be used in line with manufacturer and veterinary instructions. Needles must be changed when necessary. Injection sites for all ages, including calves and lambs, must be selected in line with best practice and hygienic practices observed to avoid distress for the animal as well as abscesses and condemnations. **Unless otherwise advised, intramuscular injections should be administered in the neck area rather than into the high value cuts such as the rump area.** See Guide to Best Practice for Intramuscular Needle Injection in Appendix 7.

4.6 Manufacturers’ withdrawal periods must be observed and, where necessary, sellers must inform purchasers of store animals of medicines administered, date used and date the withdrawal period ends.

4.7 Medicines must be kept in a locked store and managed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Once opened, particular attention should be paid to the storage, use and expiry date of medicines.

4.8 Medicines past their expiry date and empty medicine containers must be stored safely pending disposal. They must be disposed of responsibly, in accordance with legislation and a record kept including the identity of the medicine, date of disposal, quantity and method of disposal (see 4.2). Used needles must be stored in a suitable, sealed and labelled container pending disposal. If unsure about the best disposal route, please contact the supplier.

#### MORE INFORMATION

- [www.ruma.org.uk](http://www.ruma.org.uk)
- [www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx](http://www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx)
## 5. Rearing of Calves and Lambs

### REARING OF CALVES AND LAMBS

A calf is defined as a bovine animal under 6 months old in The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010 and a lamb is defined as an ovine animal up to one year old. The rearing of calves and lambs must be carried out in a manner that ensures their welfare and needs are met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calf and Lamb Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Housing, where required for calves and lambs, must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment and be effectively ventilated. Individual stalls or pens must be large enough to allow the animal to exhibit normal behaviour and stand up, lie down, turn around and groom without difficulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Calves and lambs must have visual and tactile contact with each other except on the advice of the vet. Open fronted pens with solid side walls are not sufficient and as a minimum, walls should be perforated, to allow physical and visual contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Calves must not be tethered, with the exception of feeding times where group housed and then for no longer than 1 hour during feeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Calves over 8 weeks old must be housed in groups of 2 or more, where there are 2 or more calves on the unit. Space allowances are shown in Appendix 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Calf and Lamb Feed and Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All calves and lambs must receive maternal colostrum as soon as possible after birth and in any case within the first 6 hours of life. Where maternal colostrum is unavailable, alternative sources (another dam, species or artificial) must be provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Artificially reared calves must be provided with at least 2 milk feeds a day until 28 days old and not weaned until at least 5 weeks of age. Fresh, clean, dry feed must be available from 8 days old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Artificially reared lambs must be fed and weaned in accordance with the milk replacer manufacturer’s guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>All feeding equipment must be kept in a clean and hygienic and safe condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Fresh clean water must be available at all times for young livestock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Livestock Accommodation and Handling Facilities

**LIVESTOCK ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES**

Cattle and sheep which are housed indoors, must be kept in conditions that maximise their health and welfare and allow them to exhibit normal behaviour.

<p>| | |</p>
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| 6.1 | **CONSTRUCTION OF ACCOMMODATION**
Livestock accommodation must be well constructed and effectively ventilated. The interior of any building, including the floor, must be in a good state of repair and maintained with no sharp edges, protrusions or other hazardous objects likely to cause injury or distress to livestock. |
| 6.2 | Where housing has slatted floors, they must be well maintained and suitable for the type of livestock housed. Calves and lambs must have access to a non slatted lying area with appropriate and well-maintained bedding. |
| 6.3 | Bull housing must be suitable for its purpose and allow appropriate social contact with other cattle at all times, except where there is a specific requirement for isolation. |
| 6.4 | Livestock accommodation must be of sufficient size for the livestock housed. Loose housed animals must have sufficient space to exhibit natural behaviour, with all animals able to lie down simultaneously (see Appendix 8). Cubicle size and design must be suitable for the animal breed and size. Where cubicles are used, there must be at least one cubicle, of an appropriate size, for each animal (see Appendix 8 for recommended minimum dimensions). |
| 6.5 | **LIGHTING**
Throughout the hours of daylight, the level of indoor lighting, either natural or artificial, must be such that all housed livestock can be seen clearly. Adequate lighting for satisfactory inspection must be available at any time. Livestock must not be kept permanently in darkness. |
| 6.6 | Lighting, glass windows and glass skylights located above livestock feeding areas must be covered or fitted with shatterproof bulbs, to prevent feed contamination and the risk of injury to livestock. |
| 6.7 | **MANAGEMENT OF ACCOMMODATION**
| 6.8 | Bedding materials must not include poultry litter. Recycled Manure Solids (RMS), also known as Green Bedding, is allowed for cattle, provided the user registers with and follows guidance from APHA, but can only be used in cubicle systems, not in deep bedded pens. Current government guidelines must be followed and are available at [www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-recycled-manure-solids-as-cattle-bedding](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-recycled-manure-solids-as-cattle-bedding)
Untreated paper and wood waste must be free from any contaminants such as glass. |
6. Livestock Accommodation and Handling Facilities (continued)

6.9 Composted green waste can be used as a bedding material, provided the following conditions are met:

- The member has considered any potential risks to animal health and welfare
- It must not be derived from food waste or other animal by-products
- It must be certified by the Compost Certification Scheme (CCS) to PAS100:2018 quality specifications, i.e. sourced from a supplier who can demonstrate this
- It must meet the additional QMS requirements for physical contaminants, i.e. the quantity of physical contaminants must not exceed half that permitted by PAS100:2018 (please refer to Appendix 11 and 12 for further details)
- Members must retain evidence to prove:
  - The product is not derived from food waste or other animal by-products, i.e. supplier statement of inputs
  - The certified source, i.e. PAS100:2018 despatch note
  - That the physical contaminants requirements have been met, i.e. supplier’s laboratory analysis results.
- After use, when applied to land, members must demonstrate they have met Standard 10.1, adhered to the Guidance Notes in Appendix 11 and the requirements of Appendix 12
- Records must be kept if used bedding material is subsequently exported off farm.

**RECOMMENDATION**

6.9Ra It is recommended that composted green waste is used in conjunction with straw, to aid absorption of urine and faeces.

6.9Rb It is recommended that dairy producer members obtain approval from their milk purchaser, prior to use.

6.10 Each farm, must where necessary, have sufficient and suitable isolation areas with dry, comfortable bedding available for sick or injured livestock.

6.11 Where required, there must be a suitable area for livestock to give birth. This must allow the separation of the cow/ewe from other livestock if required and the provision of appropriate restraining facilities, clean dry bedding and adequate lighting to allow close inspection of the livestock.

6.12 Tethered livestock, with the exception of calves (see Std 5.3), must be managed appropriately and allowed to exhibit natural behaviour without difficulty. Untethered exercise must be provided daily.

HANDLING AND LOADING FACILITIES

Handling, restraining, loading and unloading facilities on the farm must allow for the safe movement of livestock with the minimum risk of injury and stress to livestock, farm staff and any visitors. They must be structurally sound with secure gates and barriers to prevent livestock escaping. Where loading ramps are used, they must be designed to minimise the risk of slipping and have secure side guards. Adequate lighting must be available.

LIVESTOCK KEPT OUTDOORS

Livestock kept outdoors in grazings or corrals must be provided with shelter (natural or man-made), have access to a suitable lying area and any feed areas must be located where run-off from any poached areas does not enter watercourses. Areas must be maintained in line with Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions and the PEPFAC Code.

MORE INFORMATION

## 7. Feeding and Water Provision

### FEEDING AND WATER PROVISION

All feed used must be appropriate to the stage of production, safe to feed and contamination free. Purchased feed must be sourced from approved suppliers or be covered by a relevant warranty declaration where appropriate.

### FEEDING AND WATERING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.1</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed, with diets providing nutrient levels which are appropriate to their stage of growth and development. There must be an up to date written feed plan detailing the daily feed rations of all livestock, which is accessible to all staff.</td>
<td>7.1R It is recommended that forage analysis is used as a basis for formulating supplementary feed rations.</td>
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</table>

### Adequate feeding space must be available for all livestock. See Appendix 8 for guidelines on trough space requirements.

### All livestock must have access to sufficient fresh clean water for their daily needs:
- Water accessible to all stock, particularly where different ages, sizes and species are mixed
- Water troughs clean and functional
- Adequate volumes for seasonal differences with a plan for back-up supplies
- Contingency plan must be in place in the event of failure in water supply.

### FEED AND FOOD BUSINESS REGISTRATION

All livestock farms are defined in legislation as feed businesses because they undertake feed business activities, which may include growing, mixing, storing and feeding. They are also defined as food businesses because they rear animals which will enter the food chain. For further information, please refer to the following Food Standards Scotland (FSS) links:


### PURCHASED FEEDSTUFFS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>7.6</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All purchased compound feeds, blended feeds, feed materials (straights) and mineral/vitamin supplements must be sourced from a merchant/manufacturer who is a member of the QMS Feeds Assurance Scheme and approved under the AIC’s Universal Feed Assurance Scheme or a scheme recognised by UFAS as equivalent (see <a href="http://www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/feed-food-schemes">www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/feed-food-schemes</a>). Members purchasing by-products from human food and drink production must obtain a warranty declaration from the seller, assuring that the product is safe for feeding to cattle and/or sheep as appropriate (see Appendix 9 for example warranty declaration). Delivery notes/declaration tickets for all purchased feedstuffs must be kept for a minimum of 2 years.</td>
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### PURCHASED FEEDSTUFFS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile mill and mix processors and contractors must be members of the QMS Feeds Assurance scheme.</td>
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</table>

### All feed, whether purchased or home-mixed, must be produced in accordance with all current EU and UK feedingstuffs legislation, ensuring traceability of raw materials. Feed must exclude all animal products with the exception of fish oil, milk products contained in milk substitutes and gelatine in vitamin supplements. The use of growth promoters or unlicensed veterinary products is strictly prohibited.

### Inter-farm trading of farm grown feed materials, including combinable crops and vegetable waste, is acceptable provided that the source unit is a member of one of the following assurance schemes: QMS Cattle & Sheep, Scottish Quality Crops (SQC), Scottish Organic Producers Association (SOPA), Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet, Red Tractor Fresh Produce or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS. Records must be kept for a minimum of 2 years of all delivered materials, including delivery date, feedstuff, quantity, the source farm and details of the relevant assurance scheme membership.
7. Feeding and Water Provision (continued)

### FEED STORAGE AND HANDLING
All feed must be stored, clearly labelled and handled to avoid cross contamination and minimise spoilage. Storage facilities must as far as possible protect feed from access from vermin, birds and domestic animals. The lighting in the storage area must be covered or have shatterproof bulbs. Glass windows and glass skylights must be protected to prevent the risk of broken glass getting into the feed and plastic windows and skylights must be intact.

Medicated feeds must be clearly identified and labelled in bulk storage or bags and stored and distributed in a manner that reduces the risk of feeding to non-target animals. A label must be kept from one bag in each batch.

Additives and premixtures should be stored in a separate building from processed feeds and feed materials. If this is impractical, they must be stored in bags with sufficient separation to avoid cross-contamination. Where formulations change, mixing equipment should be thoroughly cleaned.

Mechanised feeding equipment must be maintained, clean and in good working order. A contingency plan must be known by all staff for implementation in the event of a system failure (see Standard 2.11).

### MANAGEMENT OF CROPS INTENDED FOR GRAZING, FORAGE AND/OR FEED
Plant Protection Products (PPPs) i.e. pesticides and herbicides must be stored safely and used with consideration to the safety of livestock, the environment and harvest intervals.

PPPs which are applied to agricultural land must be approved for use in the UK. It is a legal requirement to comply with General Binding Rule GBR 23, see weblink www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car_a_practical_guide.pdf

Injurious and toxic weeds, especially ragwort, must be kept under control.

Spraying must only be undertaken by competent operators. All spray operators must hold the specified and appropriate certificate of competence (CoC) for the application method. When undergoing training, spray operators must work under the supervision of someone who holds an appropriate certificate. Details of the qualifications and test centres can be found on the NPTC website www.nptc.org.uk

All spraying equipment, except knapsack and handheld sprayers, must be tested in line with current legislation. See guide to testing schedules at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards

**RECOMMENDATION**
7.17R It is recommended that all pesticide spraying equipment is maintained and tested. Details of test centres are on the NSTS website, at https://www.nsts.org.uk/Find-your-nearest-Test-Centre

### APPLICATION RECORDS
Records must be kept of all PPP applications and retained for a minimum of 3 years. Where a contractor is used, they must provide full records of all applications which must be retained for inspection for a minimum of 3 years. A template detailing the records that must be kept can be found in Lloyd’s Register’s Farm Record Book and also available at https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248

### STORAGE
PPPs must be kept in a store that is fit for purpose, well maintained, clearly signed, locked and bunded. Pesticides must be kept in their original packaging. Emergency facilities must be in place for dealing with spillages e.g. provision of sand or absorbent granules.

Bagged fertilisers must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination, pollution and theft.

### MORE INFORMATION
- www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/feed-food-schemes
- www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car_a_practical_guide.pdf
- www.nptc.org.uk
- www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards
- https://www.nsts.org.uk/Find-your-nearest-Test-Centre

### PAPERWORK
### 8. Farm Biosecurity and Cleanliness

**FARM BIOSECURITY AND CLEANLINESS**
Managing the environment, promoting biodiversity, animal and human safety are an important part of managing a food production business. The appearance of a farm has a big impact on public perception.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>8.1</strong></th>
<th><strong>BIOSECURITY POLICY</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A documented farm biosecurity policy must be in place.</strong> This must include management controls of the risks to the farm from, for example, incoming livestock, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8.1Ra</strong> It is recommended that all incoming livestock are isolated from livestock already present on the farm and an isolation policy is agreed with the vet and documented in the AHP.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8.1Rb</strong> It is recommended that disinfectant is available at all times on farm and there is a designated and clearly identified area for cleansing and disinfecting.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>8.2</strong></th>
<th><strong>WASTE, FARMYARD MANURE AND SLURRY MANAGEMENT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock waste must be stored and handled in a way which minimises the dangers of polluting the environment, removes the risk of spreading disease to other animals or humans and conforms to current legislation. Farms must have a copy of and follow the Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code). Care must be taken at all times when working with slurry, in particular to ensure there is adequate ventilation when mixing slurry in cellars.</strong> See following useful weblinks <a href="https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais9.pdf">https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ais9.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www2.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/915/0065040.pdf">www2.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/915/0065040.pdf</a> (for compliance with SSAFO Regulations).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **8.3** | **A verbal or written farm waste management plan is required. Under The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 farms must present metal, plastic, glass, paper and card separately for recycling. Waste materials must be disposed of via registered waste carriers and waste transfer notes/receipts must be retained. From 1 January 2019, SEPA enforced the ban on burning most types of agricultural waste on farms. Instead, farmers will be expected to arrange for it to be managed and disposed of legally. The burning of materials such as brash or hedge trimmings can continue, provided an exemption has been registered online and it does not cause pollution or harm human health.** See following weblink for further information [www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/agricultural-waste/burning-on-farm-waste/#Advice](http://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/agricultural-waste/burning-on-farm-waste/#Advice) |

| **8.4** | **Forage storage areas must be maintained in line with the guidance in the PEPFAA Code. Effluent must be collected in a safe manner that prevents any risk of pollution. The base and sides of the silage pit, effluent tank and drains must be impermeable. For compliance with SSAFO Regulations, please visit [www2.gov.scot/resource/Doc/915/0065040.pdf](http://www2.gov.scot/resource/Doc/915/0065040.pdf) | |

| **8.5** | **If there is a sheep dipper on farm it must comply with the Prevention of Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code) for sheep dipping and health and safety recommendations. If sheep dip is disposed onto land, a current authorisation from SEPA must be held.** |

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>8.6</strong></th>
<th><strong>FALLEN STOCK AND CARCASE MANAGEMENT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carcasses of fallen stock must be removed from housing or fields without undue delay. They must be stored out of view and in a manner that minimises the risk to biosecurity and protects them from vermin and other animals. They must be disposed of by licensed collectors or by on-farm incineration, which requires a licence from APHA (formerly Animal Health), see <a href="http://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site">www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site</a> Ash from farm incineration may be mixed with manure for the treatment of land with the permission of SEPA under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Members in derogated areas are required to record the location of any stock burial sites in accordance with legislation.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Assessment Checklist  Recommendation  More information  Paperwork  2020 Cattle & Sheep Standards 17
## 8. Farm Biosecurity and Cleanliness (continued)

### 8.7 VERMIN CONTROL
An effective vermin control procedure must be maintained at all times, which complies with current best practice guidance (see Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use: UK Code of Best Practice at [www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru](http://www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru)). Members must comply with the following requirements, whether carrying out their own vermin control or using an external contractor:

**Prior to baiting**
- Prepare written site survey in order to identify extent of infestation, non-target animals, housekeeping, hygiene and vermin proofing issues
- Prepare written environmental risk assessment, if site survey identifies any risks (see template at [www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads](http://www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads))
- Consider alternative, non-chemical methods before using rodenticides, e.g. minimise vermin entry and harbour areas and use traps (risk hierarchy)
- Use least toxic bait initially, where it is deemed necessary to use rodenticides
- Use rodenticides only in areas where their use is permitted, as shown on product labels
- Ensure bait is safely placed away from children and non-target animals.

**After baiting**
- Ensure permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken
- Remove and dispose of unused bait and dead or dying rodents, in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions, to prevent secondary poisoning of non-target animals
- Ensure all bait is stored safely and securely
- Record dates of regular inspection of bait points and dates bait was topped up
- Record name and quantity of bait used and location of safe bait points.

### 8.8 FARM APPEARANCE
Appearance is important to the public perception of farming and the Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI brands’ image.
- All exterior and interior areas of the farm must be maintained to a good level of hygiene and tidiness
- Livestock must be kept away from any hazardous or dangerous materials and fencing must be livestock proof. Problem areas include loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, jagged metal and disused tyres.

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### MORE INFORMATION
- [www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site)
- [www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/agricultural-waste/burning-on-farm-waste/#Advice](http://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/agricultural-waste/burning-on-farm-waste/#Advice)
- [www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site)
- [www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads](http://www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads)

### PAPERWORK
- [www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads](http://www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads)
9. Transporting Livestock

**TRANSPORTING LIVESTOCK**

- Very young animals (calves less than 10 days old and lambs less than one week old), unless the journey is under 100km
- Calves less than 14 days old, if the journey is over eight hours
- New-born mammals where the navel hasn’t completely healed, unless their welfare will be compromised
- Heavily pregnant females, where more than 90% of the expected gestation period has passed, unless they are being transported for veterinary treatment.

Note: The meat from these animals is not eligible for the Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI brands.

- Females who have given birth during the previous seven days, unless their welfare will be compromised
- Sick or injured animals where moving them would cause additional suffering, unless instructed by a vet.

| 9.1 | MEMBERS USING LIVESTOCK HAULIERS | All livestock must be transported by livestock hauliers who are approved members of the QMS Haulage Assurance Scheme or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS, such as Red Tractor Assurance Livestock Transport Scheme. |
| 9.2 | MEMBERS TRANSPORTING THEIR OWN LIVESTOCK | When transporting their own livestock, members must comply with the provisions of the Welfare of Animals During Transport Council Regulation (EC) No.1/2005 including relevant documentation. |
| 9.3 |  | Members are responsible for the welfare of any livestock they transport, which must be fit for the intended journey. Sick and injured livestock may only be transported under the direction of a vet. Animals becoming unfit during transit should be delivered as soon as possible to a suitable place for unloading or slaughter. |
| 9.4 |  | Vehicles and containers must be fit for purpose, regularly maintained, kept in good, clean condition and comply with relevant Health and Safety regulations, to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of livestock. They must be well ventilated at all times. The container must be free from sharp edges or projections and fitted with non-slip flooring. Ramp angles must not exceed 26 degrees (50% to the horizontal) for adult cattle and sheep and 20 degrees (36.4% to the horizontal) for calves. |
| 9.5 |  | Livestock must be penned into batches of a suitable size. Statutory stocking densities must be adhered to (see Appendix 10). |
| 9.6 |  | Horned cattle, different species and significantly different sized animals must be separated. Animals may be mixed where they have been raised in compatible groups and separation could cause distress or where females are accompanied by dependent young. Sexually mature males should be kept separate from females. |
| 9.7 | MEMBERS TRANSPORTING THEIR LIVESTOCK | Members transporting their livestock must comply with the following requirements: |
| 9.7.1 | JOURNEYS UP TO 65KM | • Complete an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) and retain this for 6 months
Note: This does not apply to farmers transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys up to 50km from their own holding. |
| 9.7.2 | JOURNEYS OVER 65KM AND UP TO 8 HOURS | As above plus:
• Hold a short journey (Type 1) transporter authorisation
• Hold a valid/relevant certificate of competence. |
| 9.7.3 | LONG JOURNEYS OVER 8 HOURS | As above plus:
• Hold a long journey (Type 2) transporter authorisation (instead of Type 1)
• Hold a Welfare in Transport Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate of approval and inspection, for the vehicle and container being used
• Maintain a journey log to include place of departure and destination; date and time of departure; origin and owner of the livestock; expected duration of the journey. |
9. Transporting Livestock (continued)

9.8 Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable.

9.9 All livestock containers must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with current legislation after every load, or within 24 hours of a delivery, unless the vehicle is used to make repeated journeys between the same two points in a single day. Legislation breaches are likely to be reported. Disinfectants used must be Defra approved. See approved products at http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI

MORE INFORMATION
- www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation

10. Approved Fertilisers and Soil Improvers

APPROVED FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS (REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFE APPLICATION TO LAND)
Approved organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers may be stored and subsequently applied to land for the purposes of agricultural benefit, in accordance with good agricultural practice and any regulatory requirements. They must be applied to land in a manner that does not compromise the environment or the health and welfare of livestock. Specified no graze and no harvest intervals must be observed.

Members are advised to seek professional advice when planning to apply organic derived fertilisers. Further guidance can be found in SRUC Technical Note TN650: Optimising the application of bulk organic fertilisers www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/file/1276/tn650 and in the 2005 PEPFAA Do’s and Don’ts Guide www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/20879

10.1 Members must retain evidence to demonstrate that the requirements of the Guidance Notes in Appendix 11 and Table in Appendix 12 have been met. The required evidence will vary for each organic derived fertiliser and soil improver and might include: soil test results; certified compost and digestate test results; copies of SEPA authorisations; supplier paperwork; notes on the timing of material application and timing of subsequent grazing or harvest.

MORE INFORMATION
- www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/file/1276/tn650
- www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/20879
11. Complaints Register

11.1 The farm business must have a complaints record and if a written complaint is received it must be recorded. The record must include the name of the complainant, the date and the action taken e.g. abattoir fluke feedback, complaints from abattoirs or markets about dirty cattle or sheep, or dirty livestock containers.

12. Compliance with Law and Scheme Reputation

COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND SCHEME REPUTATION
The reputation and integrity of the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme and QMS are paramount and members must not do anything, or permit anything to be done, which harms them.

12.1 Members must not commit any offence or otherwise be in breach of any legal requirement relating to the provenance, production, wellbeing or welfare of livestock, or environmental protection and must not engage in any practice which brings the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme or QMS into disrepute. This includes threatening and unprofessional behaviour towards any QMS representative or its assurance contractor’s personnel or contracted personnel.

Standards Setting Committee

The following Standards Setting Committee was responsible for agreeing these Standards:

- **Kate Rowell (Chair)**  
  QMS Board Member, Farmer
- **Charlie Adam**  
  Vice President NFU Scotland, Farmer
- **Robert Anderson**  
  Honorary Secretary BVA Scottish Branch, Vet
- **John Bell**  
  Board Member Scottish Beef Association, Farmer
- **Scott Donaldson**  
  IAAS
- **Mike Elliot**  
  NSA Scotland, Farmer
- **Suzie England**  
  Scotbeef
- **Julie Fitzpatrick**  
  QMS Board Member, Moredun Group
- **John Fyall**  
  NSA Scotland
- **Tom Gatherer**  
  Scottish SPCA
- **Scott Henderson**  
  QMS Board Member, Farmer
- **Jimmy Ireland**  
  Chairman NFU Scotland Livestock Committee, Farmer
- **Andrew McCormick**  
  President NFU Scotland, Farmer
- **Neil McCorkindale**  
  Chairman Scottish Beef Association, Farmer
- **Ian McWatt**  
  Food Standards Scotland
- **Robert Parker**  
  Chair QMS Cattle & Sheep TAC, Farmer
- **Suzie England**  
  Scotbeef
- **Suzanne Woodman**  
  QMS Director of Brands Integrity
- **Stephen Sanderson**  
  Lloyd’s Register

ADVISORS TO THE COMMITTEE:

- **Alan Clarke**  
  QMS Chief Executive
- **Suzanne Woodman**  
  QMS Director of Brands Integrity
- **Stephen Sanderson**  
  Lloyd’s Register
Appendix 1:
How the Scheme Works

Introduction
QMS annually reviews and sets the Cattle & Sheep Farm Assurance Scheme Standards. Farm assessments are currently contracted by QMS to Lloyd’s Register, an independent inspection and certification company. Lloyd’s Register is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC 17065, the international standard for product conformity certification and was the first UK company in the food and farming sector to achieve such accreditation in June 1997. QMS has agreed procedures for these assessments with Lloyd’s Register, who is regularly (at least once each year) audited by UKAS to ensure these procedures are maintained.

How to Join the Scheme
An application form to join the scheme can be downloaded from www.qmscotland.co.uk or https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?F=1256248 Alternatively, an application form can be requested by emailing agriculture-ca@lr.org or calling 0131 335 6602. Please complete the form, the Direct Debit mandate (if applicable), or raise a cheque payment and send to Lloyd’s Register, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ. To pay by card, please contact Lloyd’s Register on the above number. Lloyd’s Register will acknowledge receipt of the application form and payment and issue a VAT invoice.

Note: Additional units (farm business(es) with a second unit more than 15 miles from the main unit) are required to join as a separate member, pay the current membership fee and are subject to the same assessment procedures as the main unit.

Assessments
New applicants will only become assured after any non-compliances have been rectified and corrective actions reviewed, after which Lloyd’s Register will send a letter confirming approved assured status and issue a Certificate of Conformity.

Livestock must not be sold as approved assured status until written confirmation has been received from Lloyd’s Register. The Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) can be used to check the status of animals before sale dates, to ensure documentation is accurate.

Cattle & Sheep Scheme members may be subject to spot check visits to ensure ongoing compliance with Scheme Standards. These may be triggered by information received from farmers, other parts of the supply chain, general public, press, government agencies or previous assessment history. The assessor must be given access to the member’s unit(s) in order to conduct these visits. In line with Lloyd’s Register Certification Regulations, where a member does not reasonably accommodate a spot check, this may result in withdrawal from the scheme.

For detailed information on the farm assessment visit and what happens after the assessment has been conducted, including how any non-compliances should be rectified, please refer to the following separate document QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme – Farm Assessment Information, available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards

Membership Renewal – Payment of Annual Membership Subscription
Scheme membership renewal notices are issued annually in April and will indicate the due date for receipt of payment of the annual membership subscription. If payment has not been received by the due date advised on the final reminder letter, the approved assurance status of holding(s) relating to the membership number will be withdrawn and animals will lose their Scotch Potential Eligibility status if traded after that date.

It will then be necessary to reapply to join the scheme, pay a full subscription fee by Direct Debit, undertake a reassessment and a new membership number will be issued.

An overview of how to join the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme and how to remain an approved member is provided below.
Appendix 2: Lloyd’s Register Certification Regulations

MEMBERS should refer to the Lloyd's Register Certification Regulations for operational details of the Certification Scheme (i.e. conditions of membership, obligations, assessment process, certification decisions, appeals procedures etc.). These can be accessed on the Lloyd's Register website https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/kc.aspx?f=1256248 Regulations or by calling Lloyd's Register on 0131 335 6602.

General points to note:

Changes of Business Details
If there are any changes to the member’s business which are relevant to membership of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme, Lloyd’s Register must be notified by email to agriculture-ca@lr.org, by phone to 0131 335 6602 or through the QMS Member Portal, at https://qmsmembers.lr-assure.org/.

External Complaints
Occasionally, a complaint may be received about a Scheme member’s farm business(es). On behalf of QMS as Scheme Owners, Lloyd’s Register has a procedure in place which is designed to investigate legitimate complaints that may affect the reputation and integrity of the Scheme, QMS brands and also protects members from unjustifiable discrimination. Where an animal welfare issue has been identified, a Scottish SPCA inspector will normally accompany an assessor to investigate the complaint. If involved with a complaint, we would appreciate cooperation with this process.

Opportunity to Appeal Decisions
Should a member (existing or new applicant) be unhappy about the assessment outcome and/or the certification decision, the Appeals procedure is detailed in Section 13 of the Regulations.

Prosecutions
It is a requirement of the Scheme that any current, past or pending prosecutions relating to the farm business(es) are reported to Lloyd’s Register without undue delay. Failure to do so could result in the withdrawal of QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Membership and Certificate of Conformity.

Withdrawal of Membership
Lloyd’s Register is entitled to withdraw a member’s Certificate and Membership of this Scheme should it become aware of breaches to any requirements specified in the Certification Regulations.

Cancellation of Assessments
Should a member cancel an assessment within 48 hours of the confirmed assessment date, without good reason, Lloyd’s Register reserves the right to reclaim the cost of the cancelled assessment from the member.
Appendix 3:
Stock Tasks (Standards 2.8 and 2.9)

### Cattle and Sheep Castration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic (Yes/No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elastration/Rubber ring</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloodless castration e.g. burdizzo</td>
<td>Up to 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other method</td>
<td>Up to 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>Over 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Sheep – Tail Docking and Dehorning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic (Yes/No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tail docking with rubber ring</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods of tail docking e.g. hot iron/clamp</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical tail docking</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method of tail docking</td>
<td>Over 3 months</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other dehorning cases</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions)(Scotland) Regulations 2010, as amended.

### Cattle – Disbudding and Dehorning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic (Yes/No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cauterisation</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods e.g. hot iron</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehorning</td>
<td>Up to 5 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson (ideally Vet)</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other method</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>Over 5 months</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4: Emergency Contacts List and Contingency Plan Template (Standard 2.11)

#### Emergency Contacts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Owner/Manager</th>
<th>Electricity Supplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm/Site Address &amp; Postcode</td>
<td>Gas Supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Grid Reference e.g. NT140727</td>
<td>Feed Supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPH Number(s)</td>
<td>Agri Chemical Supplier (in event of spillage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vet Practice</td>
<td>SEPA 03000 99 66 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Animal Health Office</td>
<td>Scottish Water 0848 601 8855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours</td>
<td>Scottish SPCA Helpline 03000 999999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Haulier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Contingency Plan Template

The following template can be used to describe the action to be taken in the event of extreme weather, equipment or power failure, flood and fire etc. Entries are included as examples only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Action to be taken</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Heavy rain and flooding</td>
<td>Remove animals from field next to river</td>
<td>J Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Power failure</td>
<td>Use generator in garage to power lights and feed augers</td>
<td>F Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Extreme weather (hot)</td>
<td>Move stock to lower fields with good tree cover and ensure water is provided</td>
<td>J Smith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5:  
Cattle and Sheep – Health and Welfare Records (Standard 3.2)

(To be completed for the annual Animal Health Plan review)  
Further help and information can be found in the QMS Cattle and Sheep Enterprise Profitability in Scotland booklet, available at https://www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-and-sheep-enterprise-profitability-scotland-0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm business name:</th>
<th>Date of review:</th>
<th>Reviewed by (Print Name):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...................................................................................................................</td>
<td>...................................................................................................................</td>
<td>...................................................................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Actual</th>
<th>2020 Target</th>
<th>2020 Actual</th>
<th>Comments and Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvings per cow/heifer to the bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows calved in first 6 weeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves reared per cow/heifer to the bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sheep                              |             |             |             |                      |
| Scanning %                         |             |             |             |                      |
| Lambs born/marketed                |             |             |             |                      |
| Lambing/marketing %                |             |             |             |                      |
| Weaning %                          |             |             |             |                      |
| Culls                              |             |             |             |                      |
| Deaths                             |             |             |             |                      |
Appendix 6: Collation of Antibiotic Usage Template (Standard 3.3)

Entry included as an example only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Antibiotic name</th>
<th>Quantity used</th>
<th>Animals treated</th>
<th>Reason(s) for treatment</th>
<th>Actions to reduce reliance on antibiotic use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Draxxin</td>
<td>500ml</td>
<td>100 Spring born calves</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Shed ventilation improved to help reduce incidence of pneumonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 7: Best Practice for Injection Sites (Standard 4.5)

Guide to Best Practice for Intramuscular Needle Injection
Injection into the hindquarters can devalue a carcase, no matter what age the animal is when it is injected. This includes calves and lambs.

To ensure Scotch meat is produced to the highest standard:
• Use the neck injection technique, unless the product you use states otherwise
• See diagram below for the safe area to inject into.

CONTACT YOUR VET IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL ADVICE ON WHERE TO INJECT.
### Individual Calf Pens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum space allowance (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 60</td>
<td>1 x 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 80</td>
<td>1 x 1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX

### Loose Housing for Calves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum space allowance (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 150</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 to 200</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 200</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Housed Cattle

#### Space allowance (m²)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Solid Floors</th>
<th>Fully slatted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bedded area</td>
<td>Total area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 – 499</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 - 699</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 – 799</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 800</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suckler Cow &amp; Calf (excl. creep area)</td>
<td>Up to 500</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 – 600</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 – 299</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 399</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 – 499</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 – 599</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 – 699</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Space allowance should be based on age, weight and behavioural needs of the stock, together with the size of the group.

As for Dairy Cows above

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX
### Housed sheep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep type &amp; weight (kg)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Space Allowance (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowland ewes 60 – 90</td>
<td>Ewe only</td>
<td>1.2 – 1.4 per ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With lamb at foot</td>
<td>2.0 – 2.2 per ewe and lambs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill ewes 45 – 65</td>
<td>Ewe only</td>
<td>1.0 – 1.2 per ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With lamb at foot</td>
<td>1.8 – 2.0 per ewe and lambs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>Up to 3 months</td>
<td>0.5 – 0.6 per lamb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months to 12 months</td>
<td>0.75 – 0.9 per lamb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rams</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.5 – 2.0 per ram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes of practice for the welfare of sheep

### Cattle – Cubicle Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal type</th>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Width (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 600</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0AC2N07TL9CFAA

### Cattle – Feeding Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Ration fed Trough space (cm per head)</th>
<th>Ad lib/self-feed Trough/feeder space (cm per head)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 – 299</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 – 399</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 – 499</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 – 599</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 – 699</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 – 799</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 800</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0AC2N07TL9CFAA

### Sheep – Feeding Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Ration fed concentrates Trough space (cm per head)</th>
<th>Forage fed Ad lib Trough/feeder space (cm per head)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store/Finishing &amp; Ewe Hoggs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10 – 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe – Small</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 – 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe – Horned</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 – 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe – Medium</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 – 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe – Large</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10 – 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 41:1990
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0AC2N07TL9CFAA
Feed Warranty Declaration (Standard 7.6)

Draft Supplier Letter

Supplier Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
Address Line 4
Postcode

Date

Dear [named customer]

Feed Warranty Declaration

With reference to the supply of [list of feed type(s)] to [farm business name], we hereby declare that:

- The feed supplied is suitable for consumption by food producing livestock.
- Legal requirements, in particular those covered by EC Feed Hygiene Regulation (183/2005) and relevant UK Feed Hygiene Regulations have been adhered to in the production and supply of this feed.
- The production site and all intermediary sites are registered as a Feed Business Operator with the relevant Local or National Authority.
- The feed supplied does not contain, nor has been in contact with meat or fish products.
- The feed supplied has been stored, handled and transported in such a way as to minimise the risk of contamination.
- Hygiene standards have been maintained at a level which is appropriate for materials entering the feed/food chain.

Yours sincerely

Signature
[of Feed Supplier representative]

Printed Name
[of Feed Supplier representative]
Appendix 10:  
Statutory Stocking Densities – Transport by Road (Standard 9.5)

Statutory stocking densities – transport by road (Standard 9.5)

SCIENTIFIC research has shown space to be a critical factor in the production of stress in transported animals.

The available space in a vehicle includes the space at head level, which should be adequate to provide fresh air for all animals and to facilitate removal of excess body heat. Particular attention must be given to stocking density at the front of an artic trailer/swan neck, where the head height can be less than the rest of the vehicle. 

Space allowances must conform to the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area (m² per animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small calves</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.30 to 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized calves</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.40 to 0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy calves</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.70 to 0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized cattle</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>0.95 to 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy cattle</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1.30 to 1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy cattle</td>
<td>Over 700</td>
<td>Greater than 1.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area (m² per animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shorn sheep and lambs of 26kg and over</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.20 to 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unshorn sheep</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.30 to 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavily pregnant ewes</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.40 to 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Appendix 11: 
Guidance Notes on Approved Fertilisers and Soil Improvers Derived from Organic Materials (Standard 10.1)

Approved Fertilisers derived from Organic Materials are defined as follows:

MANURE, SLURRY AND SILAGE EFFLUENT
In Scotland, manure, slurry and silage effluent are not regulated by SEPA as waste, if applied to agricultural land as fertilisers or soil conditioners, in order to meet crop requirements. Members may use these materials for these purposes in accordance with good agricultural practice.

Scheme members should check that using the following organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers is acceptable to their customers. When stored on farm before application to land, these materials must be stored in such a way that livestock cannot access them:

TREATED SEWAGE SLUDGE (BIOSOLIDS)
Treated sewage sludges can only be applied to agricultural land under strictly controlled conditions which are regulated by SEPA, whereas untreated sewage sludges are not permitted by the Safe Sludge Matrix. Prior to applying treated sewage sludge, the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier and application must be in accordance with the Table in Appendix 12. For further information on how to comply with the regulations, see www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/waste/managing-waste-materials/sewage-sludge-landspreding/

Note: It is recommended that members apply Biosolids Assurance Scheme (BAS) certified products, see www.assuredbiosolids.co.uk. BAS Standards provide comprehensive controls for biosolids treatment and recycling, ensuring products are safe to use and pose no threat to the environment, the food chain and consumers.

CERTIFIED COMPOSTS AND DIGESTATES DEFINITIONS
Only composts certified by the Compost Certification Scheme (CCS) and digestates certified by the Biofertiliser Certification Scheme (BCS) may be used and only where the supplier confirms that the material meets the following additional requirements for physical contaminants listed under ‘Application’ below. CCS and BCS guarantee conformance of materials to the UK compost and digestate quality specifications, PAS100:2011/2018 and PAS110:2014 respectively. They require compost and digestate suppliers to provide their customers with specific information relating to product consignments, confirming compliance with baseline PAS quality requirements and any additional customer requirements. A helpful Checklist is provided in Appendix 13 and it is strongly recommended to incorporate this into a Contract of Supply. The Checklist information is also useful for nutrient planning.

Note: Excessive application of anaerobic digestate to land may be regarded as disposal and would require a landfill permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012.


PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS
The compost and digestate quality specifications (PAS100 and PAS110) include limits on the presence (by weight) of physical contaminants, defined here as all fragments of ‘glass, metal, plastic and other non-stone/man-made fragments’. Only fragments larger than 2mm are measured and checked against the limits. While there is no requirement under CCS or BCS to measure fragments of plastic less than 2mm in size, members need not accept material containing such small fragments and should discuss this with their supplier.

APPLICATION
Applications of certified composts and digestates are permitted in accordance with the Table in Appendix 12, but only where the supplier confirms that the material meets the following additional requirements for physical contaminants. A copy of this confirmation must be retained for inspection:

• Compost: The quantity of physical contaminants does not exceed half that permitted by PAS100:2011/2018
• Digestate: The quantities of physical contaminants do not exceed 8% of those permitted by PAS110:2014.
ON FARM ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS (USING MANURE, SLURRY AND OTHER FARM MATERIALS AS FEEDSTOCK)
Where members operate their own anaerobic digestion systems, processing only manure, slurry and non-wastes (such as maize silage), which originate from their farm or other assured farms, the resulting digestate outputs may be applied to agricultural land as fertilisers or soil conditioners, without the requirement for a SEPA authorisation. Where distillery wastes are also used as feedstock, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place before the resulting digestate outputs are applied to land.


DISTILLERY AND BREWERY DIGESTATES
Anaerobic and aerobic digestates derived solely from outputs of the distillery and brewery industries may be applied to land as fertilisers or soil conditioners. Where these digestates are not certified to PAS100:2011/2018 or PAS110:2014, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place, before their application to land.

CRUSTACEAN SHELLS
Crustacean shells may be applied to land as organic fertilisers/soil improvers without additional processing or treatment, but only by complying with the following requirements:
• Applying for, being granted and complying with a SEPA Paragraph 7 waste management exemption, see www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/activities-exempt-from-waste-management-licensing

Compliance will ensure crustacean shells are stored and applied in the recommended manner (see Appendix 14), to prevent risks arising to public and animal health.

POULTRY LITTER
Poultry litter may be applied to agricultural land, provided there is no contamination with carcass material. It should be stored in a way that prevents access by livestock and ideally should only be used on arable land. If applied to forage, fodder or grass land, a minimum four week no graze or harvest interval applies and records to demonstrate compliance with these requirements must be retained for inspection.

Note: Poultry litter is a known source of botulism and members need to evaluate this risk accordingly (see www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-use-store-or-move-manure-guano-and-digestive-tract-content)
## Appendix 12: Requirements for Safe Applications to Land (Standard 10.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop type</th>
<th>Certified PAS100 composts(^1) (ABP and non ABP(^2))</th>
<th>Certified PAS110 digestates(^3) (ABP and non ABP(^2))</th>
<th>Sewage Sludge (Biosolids)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grass (grazed)</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass (harvested)</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. No grazing in season of application (where surface applied)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containable crops</td>
<td>Must be applied before drilling/planting. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension</td>
<td>Liquid digestates(^3) may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates(^3) must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension</td>
<td>Must be applied before drilling/planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; forage crops</td>
<td>3 week no graze or harvest interval. Apply before drilling/planting. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. Liquid digestates(^3) may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates(^3) must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze or harvest interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. Members are referred to Section 10 of these Standards, which lists the physical quality requirements for certified compost and digestate.
2. ABP composts and digestates are derived from feedstocks that include animal by-products (ABPs), which are processed according to the requirements of Scottish Statutory Instrument. 2013 No. 307, The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. When applied to farmland, statutory no-graze and no-harvest intervals apply. These are three weeks (for ruminants) and eight weeks (for pigs). The no-harvest intervals apply to any crop intended to be fed to livestock, including those listed as ‘Containable’ below.
3. Liquid digestate = dry matter less than or equal to 15%. Fibre digestate = dry matter greater than 15%.
4. Conventionally treated sludge has been subjected to defined treatment processes that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed.
5. Enhanced treated sludge will be free from *Salmonella* and has been treated to ensure that 99,999,999 pathogens have been destroyed (a 6-log reduction).

**Combinable crops include:**
- Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Field peas, Field beans, Linseed/flax, Oilseed rape, Sugar beet, Sunflower, Borage

**Fodder & forage crops include:**
- Silage maize, Forage swedes & turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and Triticale
Appendix 13:
Checklist: Information to be Provided by Suppliers of Certified Composts and Digestates (Standard 10.1)

PAS100:2011/2018 and PAS110:2014 require that compost and digestate suppliers provide their customers with specific information relating to consignments of compost and digestate supplied. It is recommended that this information forms the basis of a Contract of Supply between scheme members and their compost/digestate suppliers. The following list is derived from the baseline requirements of PAS100:2011/2018 and PAS110:2014.

1. Contact details
   • Producer’s contact details, including address of anaerobic digestion or composting site
   • Customer’s contact details, including delivery address.

2. Declarations of conformity
   • Compost Certification Scheme PR number or Biofertiliser Certification Scheme certification number
   • Declaration that the compost or digestate have been independently certified as compliant with PAS100:2011/2018 or PAS110:2014
   • Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of this scheme, listed in Appendix 11
   • Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of the customer.

3. Product information
   • Despatch date
   • Quantity despatched (by weight or volume)
   • Product type (i.e. certified compost or certified digestate)
   • Compost particle size grade (e.g. 0 – 10mm; 10 – 40mm) or digestate type (whole digestate, separated fibre or separated liquor) and approximate particle size range
   • Information that enables traceability checks – such as a unique batch code
   • Confirmation as to whether the compost or digestate has been derived in whole or in part from animal by-product (ABP) material – and if so, instructions on use restrictions and record-keeping requirements.

4. Laboratory data
   Must be representative of the consignment despatched.
   For certified composts and digestates:
   • Salmonella species and E. coli
   • Potentially Toxic Element concentrations (Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Nickel, Lead and Zinc)
   • pH
   • Total nitrogen content
   • Total phosphorus content
   • Total potassium content
   • Dry matter (also referred to as total solids) content
   • Physical contaminant content (individual reporting of glass, metal, plastic and other ‘non-stone’ fragments of greater than 2mm).
   For certified composts only:
   • Confirmation that the sample complies with the plant response and weed seed/propagule requirements of PAS100:2011/2018
   • Quantity of stones greater than 4mm.
   For certified digestates only:
   • Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH\textsubscript{4}-N) content
   • Quantity of stones greater than 5mm.
Appendix 14: Authorisation B6 (Standard 10.1)

Authorisation for the application to land of Category 3 aquatic crustacean shells with soft tissue and flesh attached

In accordance with Article 14(h) (disposal and use of Category 3 material) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 the Scottish Ministers determine that shells from aquatic crustaceans with soft tissue and flesh attached, which do not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals (in this document referred to as “crustacean shells”), may be applied to land as organic fertilisers/soil improvers without additional processing or treatment, provided the following conditions are complied with to prevent risks arising to public and animal health:

2. The crustacean shells should have as much soft tissue and flesh removed as is reasonably practicable to leave no more than 40% volatile solids.
3. The crustacean shells should be crushed and not reduced to a powdered material.
4. When it is necessary to store the crustacean shells prior to spreading on land, they must be stored in a way that prevents access by animals and birds, including all farmed animals.
5. The crustacean shell material is injected or otherwise incorporated with soil in such a way that animals and birds cannot access it e.g. by spreading on land and ploughing in without undue delay.
6. The waiting period of at least 21 days before grazing or feeding with cut herbage (and at least 60 days in the case of pigs) referred to in Article 11(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and regulation 6 of the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 is observed following application of cooked crustacean shells.

If these conditions are met the cooked crustacean shells can be applied to land without further “processing”. However, there will still be environmental conditions for land spreading waste that must be followed: users of crustacean shells are advised to contact the SEPA.

This Authorisation applies to Scotland.

NOTES ON THE WORDING USED IN THIS AUTHORISATION:

2. “Cooked” means subjected to the application of heat for a given period of time to reduce to an acceptable level the risks to public health arising from the material, in accordance with the HACCP principles set out in Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. It must be done as part of the routine food production activities in the plant, under the controls detailed in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
3. “Volatile solids” is a laboratory measure of the soft tissue content of a crustacean shell. The shell with its residual flesh is dried at 105°C until it reaches a constant weight. The dried residue is then ignited and the loss of the volatile solids is determined by the reduction in weight.
Appendix 15:
Guide to Relevant Legislation and Codes of Practice

ASSURANCE AND TRACEABILITY

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007 as amended

The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011

Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs)
https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/grants/Schemes/Crosscompliancesection

The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended)

Summary of the Law Relating to Farm Animal Welfare - Defra (PB2531)
http://adlib.eversity.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=122807&id=122808

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle (Scottish Government)

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep (Scottish Government)

Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity (Scottish Government)

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)

https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/general-food-law

The Meat Industry Guide to Food Hygiene & Other Regulations (MIG)
www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/meat-industry-guide

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

Scottish Food and Feed Law Guide

FARM HUSBANDRY

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010

The Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1964

The Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA)
www.ruma.org.uk

SRUC Technical Note TN617
Stockowner Biosecurity
https://www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/file/755/tn617_stockowner_biosecurity

VMD Code of Practice on the responsible use of animal medicines on the farm

The Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA)
www.ruma.org.uk

FSS Feed Law Code of Practice (Scotland) 2016

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

The Animal Feed (Scotland) Regulations 2010

FOOD AND FEED
Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs
https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/biosafety/food_hygiene/legislation_en
The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended)

The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) and Animal Feed (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013

The Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009

The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013

The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010

Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005

FARM ENVIRONMENT
www.sepa.org.uk/land/agriculture/agricultural_regulation.aspx

Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAAA Code)

The Safe Sludge Matrix
http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/resources/000/094/727/SSMatrix.pdf

Agriculture health and safety
www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/index.htm

Weeds Act 1959
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/7-8/54/contents

Sheep Dipping Code of Practice for Scottish Farmers, Crofters and Contractors (SEPA)

NetRegs Agriculture Guidance
www.netregs.org.uk/business-sectors/agriculture

The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended in 2006)

The Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006

The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990)

The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended)

The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)

Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/148/contents/made

Biofertiliser Certification Scheme
http://www.biofertiliser.org.uk

Compost Certification Scheme
www.qualitycompost.org.uk

Farmer’s guide to sourcing and using compost and digestate
https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Farmers_guidance_document.PDF

Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)
https://www.fas.scot/publication/good-agricultural-environmental-conditions-gaec/

Weeds Act 1959
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/7-8/54/contents

The 4 Point Plan

Farm Soils Plan

Pesticides: Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products in Scotland

The General Binding Rules
https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car_a_practical_guide.pdf

Planet Nutrient Management
www.planet4farmers.co.uk

TRANSPORT
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation


Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006

The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005

Defra approved disinfectants