2016 Cattle & Sheep Standards

Quality Meat Scotland
Assurance Scheme

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Updated October 2015 (effective date 1/1/16)
**PRE-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST**

The following checklist will help to prepare for the Acoura assessment visit. It is not an exclusive list and should be used in conjunction with the Standards.

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<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>The assurance status of all cattle must be known</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>All CPH numbers notified to Acoura</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>Herd and movement records up to date and passports BCMS stickered and signed</td>
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<td>Flock records up to date including any replacement tags</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>Scheme Standards and Codes of Practice available to stockpersons</td>
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<td>2.8 *</td>
<td>Disbudding - use of anaesthetics noted in medicine records</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Castration - use of anaesthetics noted in medicine records</td>
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<td>2.10</td>
<td>Record of farm dogs worming (if applicable)</td>
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<td>2.11</td>
<td>Contingency plan in place and Emergency Contacts List prominently displayed and accessible to all staff</td>
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<td>3.2 *</td>
<td>Up to date Animal Health Plan including BVD status if applicable</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>Health and welfare records for all livestock</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>Signed and dated annual review of Animal Health Plan</td>
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<td>3.4R</td>
<td>Recommended that review is carried out in conjunction with a vet</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>Vet review of medicines purchased and used</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
<td>Complete record of all medicines purchased</td>
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<td>4.2 *</td>
<td>Up to date medicine administration and disposal records</td>
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<td>4.5 *</td>
<td>Best practice followed for intramuscular injections</td>
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<td>4.8 *</td>
<td>Out of date, empty medicine bottles and sharps disposed of safely</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Check ‘Rearing of Calves and Lambs’ section (if appropriate)</td>
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<td>6.1</td>
<td>Check livestock housing is sound and safe</td>
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<td>6.6</td>
<td>Check light bulbs and glass windows above feed troughs</td>
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<td>7.1 *</td>
<td>Confirmation of registration with Local Authority as a user of feed</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>Warranty declaration for by-products used. Delivery and declaration tickets for purchased feeds</td>
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<td>7.3</td>
<td>Inter farm trading - purchase records and farm assurance number</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
<td>Contingency plan known to all if feed and water systems fail</td>
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<td>7.9 *</td>
<td>Clearly displayed feed plans</td>
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<td>7.15</td>
<td>Relevant certificates for pesticide applications</td>
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<td>Up to date pesticide application records</td>
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<td>Completed biosecurity plan</td>
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<td>Waste transfer notes and waste management plan available</td>
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<td>SEPA sheep dip disposal authorisation (if applicable)</td>
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<td>Knackery invoices or uplift receipts</td>
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<td>8.7 *</td>
<td>Baiting point plan, records and safety data sheets</td>
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<td>8.8 *</td>
<td>Acceptable appearance of farmyard, buildings and stock areas</td>
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<td>9.1</td>
<td>Haulier invoice/receipt with QMS Haulage Scheme membership no.</td>
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<td>9.7</td>
<td>ATC, transporter authorisation, certificate of competence and Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate (if applicable)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Supply and application records for approved bulk organic fertilisers, CCS/BCS membership numbers for compost and digestate suppliers and SEPA authorisations (if applicable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Complaints register maintained</td>
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**Key:**  
* = Common non-compliance  
R = Recommendation
These Standards do not seek to duplicate existing published documents on husbandry and welfare. Reference should be made to these documents as appropriate.
INTRODUCTION

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, it celebrated a milestone 25th anniversary in 2015.

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 carry the Scottish red meat industry’s premium brands Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI, 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: one livestock Cattle & Sheep and four non livestock 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)
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 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 shape a sustainable and prospering Scottish red meat industry and 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 SPCA, Scotland’s independent animal welfare charity. The Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA) also carry out some joint visits to QMS approved livestock farms along with Acoura (formerly known as SFQC) farm assessors.

A high percentage of the stock 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.

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 (SPECC) allows users to check whether individual animals are potentially eligible for the Scotch brand. The QMS website also provides a Status Checker which allows users to check which holdings are currently approved as QMS assured.

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 Acoura which refers operational scheme issues to their Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for technical review.
QUALITY MEAT SCOTLAND CATTLE & SHEEP FARM ASSURANCE SCHEME

GENERAL

The following Standards apply to the 1 January to 31 December 2016 assessment year and are effective from 1 January 2016. Paragraphs in light blue text are for members' information only and do not form part of the assurance assessment. Recommendations, suffixed with R below the relevant standard to which they relate, are advisory clauses only and do not require any corrective action.

1. ASSURANCE STATUS AND TRACEABILITY

To qualify for Scotch 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. Livestock not meeting these requirements cannot be sold as Scotch PGI. Scottish animals assured under the Red Tractor Assurance Dairy Farm Scheme are eligible to be sold as Scotch if they are sold onto a QMS assured farm at under 100 days of age.

Assurance Status

1.1 There must be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all cattle is known [Scotch Potential Eligible (SPE) 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.

1.2 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 Acoura must be notified of all CPH numbers including linked holdings, seasonal grazings and winter accommodation, to ensure that the systems for checking Scotch PGI Status are accurate.

Identification and Traceability

1.4 In accordance with current legislation, cattle must be double tagged within 20 days of birth. For dairy calves the first tag must be applied within 36 hours of birth. All births, deaths and movements on and off the holding must be reported to BCMS in the required timescales. The herd and movement records must be maintained and up to date. Passports must be in place and available to review at the assessment.

1.5 All sheep born on or brought on to the holding must be identified and tagged in accordance with current legislation. An up to date flock register must be kept detailing holding information, records of births, purchases, sales and deaths and include the annual inventory. Details of any replaced tags must also be recorded. For further information on sheep identification, please use the following link www.scoteid.com/Public/Documents/sheep_identification_quick_guide.pdf.

Food Chain Information

1.6 All livestock sold for slaughter must be accompanied by Food Chain Information, including 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. A record must be kept of any cattle or sheep containing, or suspected of containing a broken needle. This must include the identification of the animal, the date and site of injection. At sale this must be clearly identified on the Food Chain Information document, thereby notifying the buyer and/or processor.

2. ANIMAL WELFARE AND STOCKMANSHIP

All livestock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practice 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 Appendices 13 and 14.
Stockmanship and Training

2.1 All stockpersons must have access to and understand 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 All stockpersons must be able to demonstrate their competence in managing cattle and sheep health and welfare and the tasks they undertake. Stockpersons may be asked to demonstrate their competence in treating animals, understanding their needs and dealing with any common welfare issues such as lameness.

Animal Welfare and Management

2.3 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 a known, nominated person responsible for health and welfare. The nominated person must be formally recorded on the Emergency Contacts List (see template in Appendix 4).

2.4 All livestock must be inspected at an appropriate interval depending on their stage of production. Identified sick and injured animals must receive attention immediately to minimise suffering e.g. treatment for overgrown hooves or lameness. This may require consultation with a vet. If necessary they must be moved at once to suitable accommodation with dry and comfortable bedding.

2.5 Cattle and sheep that do not respond to treatment, or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a trained and competent person.

2.6 Livestock must be managed in appropriate groups at all times. Where male livestock are kept entire they must be suitably managed separately from females, to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

2.7 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 slaughter, they must be clean, healthy and free from excessive faecal contamination (for slaughter stock, particular attention must be paid to the hips, legs, belly and brisket). Further information and guidance on clean cattle and sheep for slaughter is available from Food Standards Scotland at http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/clean-beef-cattle-slaughter-guide-producers and http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/clean-sheep-slaughter-guide-producers.

Stock Tasks

2.8 Disbudding or dehorning of cattle and sheep must be carried out in a manner that minimises stress to the animal. Appendix 9 details the requirements for anaesthetic use and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic must be recorded in the medicine administration records.

2.8R It is recommended that a forward check is made with potential customers to see whether they require livestock without horns.

2.9 Castration and tail docking must be carried out in a way that minimises stress for the animal. Appendix 9 details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic must be recorded in the medicine administration records.

Farm Dogs

2.10 Farm dogs must be wormed regularly and the treatment recorded. Dog accommodation must be appropriate to keep dogs in a fit and healthy condition.

Contingency Planning

2.11 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, flood and fire etc. A documented Emergency Contacts List (see template in Appendix 4) must be in place and in a prominent position known to all staff, to ensure that animal health and welfare problems can be dealt with promptly and without compromising animal wellbeing.
3. **HEALTH PLANNING**

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

3.1 All farms must have an identified local veterinary practice available for both regular and emergency treatment purposes and should receive at least an annual veterinary visit. The emergency contacts list must include contact details of the practice.

3.2 A relevant written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be in place for all livestock relating to the membership number. 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. It must detail the following as a minimum:

- diseases, infections and conditions known to affect the herd and/or flock and their methods of control on that holding
- measures to address the risk of resistance problems developing for anthelmintics (wormers) and flukicides (fluke treatments)
- 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

3.3 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. AHP, herd/flock records and medicine books/records. They must be maintained for all livestock and used when annually reviewing the AHP (see 3.4) 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)
- antibiotic use: product, quantity and reasons for treatment (see 4.3)

3.3R 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

3.4 The AHP must be reviewed annually and updated to take account of any changes in farming practices or specific health problems leading to poor herd or flock performance. It must be signed and dated by the nominated person responsible for health and welfare (see 2.3).

3.4R It is recommended the annual review of the AHP is carried out in conjunction with a vet.

3.5 Livestock treated with prescription medicines are under the care of the prescribing vet or practice, who must have visited the farm and viewed the livestock from time to time. The prescribing vet must review the purchase and use of medicines and antibiotics.

4. **ANIMAL MEDICINES**

All veterinary medicines must be used and stored appropriately and their use recorded. A template is provided in Acoura’s Farm Record Book, issued to all Members and also available at [http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026](http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026).

**Medicine Records**

4.1 Records must be kept for the purchase of all medicines. This includes prescriptions for medicated feeds and these records must be retained for five years. Records must include:

- identity of the medicine, quantity, date of purchase, name and address of supplier, medicine batch number(s) and expiry date(s)

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
- vaccinations, wormers and use of anaesthetic administered
• disposal route of out of date/surplus to requirement medicines, including quantity and identity

**Medicine Use and Storage**

4.3 Antibiotic resistance is an increasing concern. Antibiotics must be used appropriately for the condition being treated, their use should be collated and reviewed annually and the information used when reviewing the AHP.

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 a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) from a registered supplier. A SQP is one who is listed on the Animal Medicines Training Regulatory Authority (AMTRA) SQP professional register [http://www.amtra.org.uk/sqp.html](http://www.amtra.org.uk/sqp.html).

4.5 Medicines must be used in line with manufacturer and veterinary instructions. 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 indicated, 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 any purchasers of store animals must be informed of the medicine 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. Particular attention should be paid to vaccines and their storage, use and expiry date once opened.

4.8 Medicines past their expiry date, used needles and empty medicine containers must be stored safely pending disposal. They must be disposed of responsibly and in accordance with legislation. If unsure about the best disposal route please contact the supplier.

5. **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.

**Calf and Lamb Housing**

5.1 Housing, where required for calves and lambs, must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment and be effectively ventilated. Clean and dry bedding must be provided and where slats are used for young calves and lambs, there must be a non-slatted area available. 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 Calves must not be tethered, with the exception of feeding times where group housed and then for no longer than 1 hour during feeding.

5.4 Calves over 8 weeks old must be (where feasible) housed in groups of 2 or more. Space allowances are shown in Appendix 10.

**Calf and Lamb Feed and Water**

5.5 All calves and lambs must receive colostrum as soon as possible after birth and in any case within the first 6 hours of life.
5.6 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.

5.7 Artificially reared lambs must be weaned in accordance with the milk replacer manufacturer’s guidelines.

5.8 All feeding equipment must be kept in a clean and hygienic and safe condition.

5.9 Fresh clean water must be available at all times for artificially reared young livestock.

6. **LIVESTOCK ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES**

Cattle and sheep must be housed in conditions that do not compromise their health and welfare and allow them to exhibit normal behaviour.

**Construction of Accommodation**

6.1 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 stock housed. Calves must have access to a non slatted lying area with appropriate and well-maintained bedding. The use of rubber matting on slats has been demonstrated to increase animal comfort and reduce problems associated with slats.

6.2R It is recommended that non slatted areas are provided for breeding cows and in-calf heifers.

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 and to be able to lie down simultaneously (see Appendix 10). 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 11 for recommended minimum dimensions).

**Lighting**

6.5 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 In livestock housing, lighting above feed troughs, feed passages and other feeding areas must be covered or shatterproof bulbs used.

6.6R It is recommended that glass windows and skylights are protected to prevent the risk of injury to livestock.

**Management of Accommodation**


6.8 Bedding materials must not include poultry litter, composted green waste or its derivatives. Untreated paper and wood waste must be free from any contaminants such as glass. See following link [www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/Bedding%20booklet.pdf](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/Bedding%20booklet.pdf).

6.9 Each unit must where necessary, have a sufficient and suitable isolation facility with dry, comfortable bedding available for sick or injured livestock.
6.10 Where required, there must be suitable facilities for livestock to give birth. These must allow the separation of the cow/ewe from other livestock, provision of clean dry bedding and adequate lighting to allow close inspection of the livestock.

6.11 Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately and allowed to exhibit natural behaviour without difficulty. Untethered exercise must be provided daily.

**Handling and Loading Facilities**

6.12 Handling, 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 hauliers. 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.

6.13 If there is a sheep dip on farm it must comply with the Prevention of Pollution from Agricultural Activity (PEPFAA) code of practice for sheep dipping and health and safety recommendations.

**Livestock kept outdoors**

6.14 Livestock kept outdoors in grazings or corrals must be provided with shelter, 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 Condition and the PEPFAA Code.

7. **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 certified suppliers and be covered by a relevant warranty declaration where appropriate.

**Feed User Registration**

7.1 It is a legal requirement under the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation (183/2005) that all animal feed users must be registered with their local authority (see [www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation)).

**Source of Purchased Feedstuffs**

7.2 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 equivalent. 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 12 for example warranty declaration). Delivery notes and declaration tickets must be kept for all purchased feedstuffs.

7.3 Inter-farm trading of farm grown feed materials, including combinable crop and vegetable waste, is acceptable provided that the source unit is a member of one of the following schemes: QMS Cattle & Sheep, Scottish Quality Crops (SQC), SOPA, Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet, Red Tractor Fresh Produce or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS. Records must be kept of all delivered materials including delivery date, quantity, the source farm and details of the relevant assurance scheme membership.

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

**Home Mixing Requirements**

7.5 Homemixers must register with their Local Trading Standards office and if producing medicated feed with the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD). Mobile mill and mix
processors and contractors must be members of the QMS Feeds Assurance scheme. Additives and premixtures should be stored in a separate building from processed feeds and feed materials. If this is impractical, they should be stored in bags with sufficient separation to avoid cross-contamination. Where formulations change, mixing equipment should be thoroughly cleaned.

**Feed Storage and Handling**

7.6 All feed must be stored and handled to avoid 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.

7.7 Feed must be stored and clearly labelled to prevent cross contamination from different feeds. Medicated feeds must be clearly identified and labelled in bulk storage or bags. A label must be kept from one bag in each batch.

7.8 Mechanised feeding and water supply 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).

**Feeding and Watering**

7.9 There must be a clearly displayed and up to date written feed plan detailing the feed requirements of all livestock. This must be accessible to all staff.

7.10 Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed, with diets conforming to recognised nutrient levels which are relevant to their stage of growth and development.

7.11 Adequate feeding space must be available for all livestock (see Appendix 11 for guidelines on trough space requirements).

7.12 All livestock must have access to sufficient fresh clean water for their daily needs.

**Grassland, Forage and Feed Crop Management**

Pesticides must be used and stored with consideration to livestock eating the crops they are applied to as well as with regard to the environment.

7.13 Pesticides and herbicides applied to grassland and cropping must be approved for use in the UK.

7.14 Noxious weeds e.g. ragwort must be kept under control.

7.15 Spraying must only be undertaken by competent operators. Since 26 November 2015 all spray operators must hold a PA1 and PA2 certificate, or a City & Guilds NPTC Level 2 award in the Safe Use of Pesticides, or when undergoing training, 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 [http://www.nptc.org.uk](http://www.nptc.org.uk).

7.16 All spraying equipment, except knapsack and handheld sprayers, must be inspected once by 26 November 2016, unless it is less than 5 years old on that date. **7.16R It is recommended that all pesticide spraying equipment is maintained and tested. Details of test centres can be found on the NSTS website, at [http://www.nsts.org.uk/about-sprayer-test-centres?mr=594](http://www.nsts.org.uk/about-sprayer-test-centres?mr=594).**

**Pesticide Application Records**

7.17 Records must be kept of all pesticide and herbicide 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 Acoura’s Farm Record Book and also available at [http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026](http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026).
Pesticide Storage

7.18 Pesticides and herbicides 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.

8. FARM BIOSECURITY AND CLEANLINESS

The management of the environment is an important part of farm management and public perception. The physical environment should be managed with consideration to this.

Biosecurity Policy

8.1 A documented farm biosecurity policy must be in place. This must include management controls of the risks to the farm from, for example, incoming livestock, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors. A template is provided in Acura’s Farm Record Book and also available at http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026. For advice on the adoption of biosecurity measures, visitors and farm staff should refer to the Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity, published by Scottish Government


8.1R It is recommended that all livestock arriving on the farm should be isolated from livestock already present on the farm and appropriate treatments given if advised.

Waste, Farmyard Manure and Slurry Management

8.2 Livestock waste must be 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 (SGRPID) Code of Good Practice. Care should be taken at all times when working with slurry, in particular to ensure there is adequate ventilation when mixing slurry in cellars. See following useful weblinks http://farmsafe.hseni.gov.uk/latest-news.htm?id=5285&working-safely-with-slurry and http://www.hseni.gov.uk/hseni_leaflet_farm_slurry.pdf.

8.3 A verbal or written farm waste management plan is required. Under The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2014 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.

8.4 Silage pits 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 of the silage pit, effluent tank and drains must be impermeable. Silage pit walls must be resistant to silage effluent.

8.5 If sheep dip is disposed onto land, a current authorisation from SEPA must be held.

Fallen Stock and Carcase Management

8.6 Carcases of fallen stock must be removed from housing or fields without undue delay and stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals. They must be disposed of by licensed collectors or by on-farm incineration. Members in derogated areas are required to dispose of stock and record the location of any stock burial sites in accordance with legislation. Ash from farm incineration may be mixed with manure for the treatment of land with the permission of SEPA. The ‘PARA 50’ registration expires after 12 months and should be renewed.

Vermin Control

8.7 An effective vermin control procedure must be maintained at all times, that complies with current best practice guidance (see Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use: UK Code of Best Practice at www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-downloads/crru-uk-code-of-best-practice). Records of dates of inspection of bait points, baits used and a plan showing locations of bait points must be kept along with the safety data sheets. Staff may require formal training to use certain products.
Farm Appearance

8.8 Appearance is important to the public perception of farming and the Scotch PGI brand 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.

9. TRANSPORTING LIVESTOCK

The movement and transport of livestock must conform to all relevant legislation and be practised with regard to animal welfare and wellbeing. The Welfare of Animals during Transport Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations sets out minimum standards for the welfare of animals during transport.

It is illegal to transport heavily pregnant females where more than 90% of the expected gestation period has passed. Members must take every precaution to avoid this, see www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation. Lambs less than 1 week old and calves less than 10 days old must not be transported except if the journey is less than 100km.

Members Using Livestock Hauliers

9.1 All livestock must be transported by livestock hauliers who are approved members of the QMS Haulage Assurance Scheme or an equivalent scheme (such as Red Tractor Haulage Assurance Scheme).

Members Transporting their own Livestock

9.2 When transporting their own livestock, members must comply with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No.1/2005 including relevant documentation.

9.3 Members should be aware that they 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. They must be well ventilated at all times. For journeys over 50 km, internal and external ramp angles must not exceed 26.6 degrees for adult cattle and sheep and 20 degrees for calves. The container must be free from sharp edges or projections and fitted with non-slip flooring.

9.5 Livestock must be penned into batches of a suitable size. Legally required stocking densities must be adhered to (see Appendix 8).

9.6 For journeys over 50 km, the following rules apply: 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 on journeys over 65km must comply with the following requirements:

Short Journeys (over 65km and under 8 hours)
- Complete an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) and retain this for 6 months
- Hold a Type 1 transporter authorisation
- Hold a valid certificate of competence for short journeys

Long Journeys (over 8 hours)
- 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
- Hold a Type 2 long journey transporter authorisation
• Hold a valid certificate of competence for long journeys
• Hold a Welfare in Transport Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate of inspection, for the vehicle being used

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. Disinfectants used must be Defra approved. See following link for approved products http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList.

10. BULK ORGANIC FERTILISERS (Requirements for safe application to land)
Approved bulk organic fertilisers 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 bulk organic 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.

Members must retain evidence to demonstrate that the requirements of the following Guidance Notes and the Table in Appendix 1 have been met. The required evidence will vary for each bulk organic fertiliser 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.

GUIDANCE NOTES
Approved Bulk Organic Fertilisers are defined as follows:

• Manure, Slurry and Silage Effluent
In Scotland, manure, slurry and silage effluent are not regulated by SEPA as waste, if they are 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 bulk organic fertilisers 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 law. 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 1. For further information on how to comply with the regulations, see www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/waste/more_waste_materials_topics/landspreading_sewage_sludge.aspx

• Certified Composts and Digestates
Definitions
Only comports 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 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 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 2 and it is strongly recommended to incorporate this into a Contract of Supply. The Checklist information is also useful for nutrient planning.

Information on how to source and use compost and digestate can be found at [www.nfus.org.uk/uploadedFiles/ZWS566_Farmers_guidance_document_FINAL_WEB.pdf](http://www.nfus.org.uk/uploadedFiles/ZWS566_Farmers_guidance_document_FINAL_WEB.pdf). Certified compost and digestate suppliers are listed online at [www.qualitycompost.org.uk/producers](http://www.qualitycompost.org.uk/producers) and [www.biofertiliser.org.uk/members](http://www.biofertiliser.org.uk/members).

**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 1, 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
- Digestate: The quantities of physical contaminants do not exceed 8% of those permitted by PAS110:2014

**Digestates made from Manure, Slurry and other Non-Wastes**

Where members operate their own anaerobic digestion systems, processing only manure, slurry and other non-waste (such as maize silage), which originate from their farm, 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 e.g. pot ale, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place before the resulting digestate outputs are applied to land.

Further information on the regulatory requirements can be found in SEPA’s Position Statement WST-PS-016: *Classification of Outputs from Anaerobic Digestion Processes*.

**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 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](http://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 3), 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 carcase 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 three week no graze or harvest interval applies and records to demonstrate compliance with these requirements must be retained for inspection.


11. COMPLAINTS REGISTER

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.

12. HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

Introduction

12.1 QMS annually reviews and sets the Cattle & Sheep Farm Assurance Scheme Standards. Farm assessments have been contracted by QMS to Acoura (formerly known as SFQC), an independent inspection and certification company. Acoura is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC 17065 (formerly EN45011), 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 Acoura, who is regularly (at least once each year) audited by UKAS to ensure these procedures are maintained.

Training of Assessors and Consistency of Assessment

12.2 Acoura aims to recruit assessors with a minimum of 5 years recent agricultural experience and ideally with formal agricultural qualifications. Assessors complete an intensive training programme covering QMS assurance scheme standards, related legislation, codes of practice, assessing skills, an overview of animal welfare assessment procedures and food safety issues. They only become approved after shadowing experienced assessors and assessing a number of farms under supervision.

To help to ensure consistency of assessment across all farms throughout Scotland, assessor performance is monitored by reviewing their reports and also by a programme of witnessed on-farm assessments.

How to Join the Scheme

12.3 To join the scheme, an application form can be downloaded from [www.qmscotland.co.uk](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk) or [www.acoura.com](http://www.acoura.com), by clicking on QMS Cattle & Sheep Standards. Alternatively email agriculture@acoura.com or call Acoura on 0131 335 6602 to request an application form. Please complete the form, the Direct Debit payment section (if applicable), or raise a cheque payment and send to Acoura, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ. To pay by card, please contact Acoura on the above number. Acoura will acknowledge receipt of the application form and payment and issue a VAT invoice.

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.

New applicants only become assured after any non compliances have been rectified and corrective actions reviewed, after which Acoura 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 Acoura.

12.4 Frequency of Assessments

- New applicants wishing to join the scheme will be contacted by an assessor, following receipt of application and payment, to make an appointment for an assessment.
The date and time for an initial or surveillance assessment will be scheduled by prior agreement to take place within 4 weeks of receipt of application. Existing scheme members will be assessed at least once every assessment year. The interval between assessments may vary slightly from year to year to allow the business to be seen at different times.

**Duration of Assessments**

12.5 The duration of an assessment will vary depending on the size of farm and nature of the business and will take between 1.5 and 3 hours. The assessment will run more smoothly if the following documents and records are readily available:

- Copy of current Cattle & Sheep Standards & Codes of Practice
- Animal Health Plan
- Health and welfare records
- Medicine records
- Animal feed delivery notes
- Local Trading Standards registration number
- Movement records (demonstrate access to ScotEID)
- Transport records (ATC, certificate of competence, transporter authorisation)
- Rodent control records
- Fallen stock invoices or receipts/NFSS registration number
- Waste management plan/receipts for recycling
- Licence for incinerator (if applicable)
- Spray records
- Complaints register

**Assessment Visit**

12.6 The assessor will begin by explaining how they will conduct the assessment. Normally they will assess the facilities first, including the cattle and sheep which must be on-farm at time of assessment, looking in particular at:

- All categories of livestock
- Housing/water supply/feed systems/lighting
- Handling and loading facilities
- Feed storage/handling/mixing
- Medicine storage
- Records & documents as required

If the assessor finds anything that does not comply with the scheme standards, they will explain their findings and the reason and record it as a non-compliance. Non-compliances may be raised as a:

- **Minor non-compliance**
  Where an attempt has been made to meet the requirements of the standard(s), but the standard is not being complied with in full. There will be no serious risk to animal health and welfare or food safety.

- **Major non-compliance**
  Where there has been no attempt to meet the requirements of the standard(s), or there is a serious risk to animal health and welfare and/or food safety.

**Recommendation**

A recommendation is an advisory clause which does not require any corrective action.

At the end of the assessment the assessor will leave a report describing their findings. Where corrective action is necessary the assessor will explain the nature of the evidence required e.g. before and after photographs, copies of records, copies of invoices etc. and the timescale for submitting this corrective information. If in agreement with the findings, a signature on the visit report will be requested.

**After the Assessment - what happens next**

12.7 The assessor submits a report describing their findings of the assessment to the Acoura office, where it is reviewed and in the event of:
• No non-compliance(s) identified:
A letter will be issued by Acoura confirming approved assured status.

• Non-compliance(s) identified:
Satisfactory evidence must be received by Acoura within 30 days from the date of assessment, to show that non-compliance(s) have been rectified. The assessor will explain what format is acceptable and this corrective action evidence must be submitted to Acoura by post, email or fax, along with a copy of the visit report left by the assessor.

  If more than 30 days is reasonably required, please contact the Acoura office as soon as possible after the assessment and at least within 30 days, to discuss a possible extension. Acoura will request a ‘statement of intent’ to be completed and returned, which explains the plan of action and proposed timescale.

• Minor non-compliance(s) identified:
Satisfactory evidence must be received by Acoura within 30 days from the date of assessment to show that non-compliance(s) have been rectified. Holding(s) will retain their approved assured status during this period.

  Submitted evidence will then be reviewed along with the assessment report and if Acoura are satisfied the standards are now being met, they will issue a letter confirming approved assured status.

  See below paragraph which explains what happens if evidence is not submitted.

• Major non-compliance(s) identified:
A letter will be issued by Acoura confirming that the approved assured status of holding(s) relating to the membership number has been withdrawn and the Certificate of Conformity is then invalid. Any animals moved off the holding during this withdrawn period will lose their Scotch eligibility status forever.

  Satisfactory evidence must be received by Acoura within 30 days from the date of assessment to prove that non-compliance(s) have been rectified. If a revisit is required to verify that the scheme standards are now being met, this will be advised by letter and may incur an additional cost.

  Submitted evidence will then be reviewed with the assessment report and if Acoura are satisfied the standards are now being met, they will issue a new Certificate of Conformity along with a letter confirming the date of reinstatement of approved assured status.

  See below paragraph which explains what happens if evidence is not submitted.

• Failure to submit evidence within 30 days from the date of assessment:
If Acoura do not receive satisfactory evidence within 30 days from the date of assessment, to show that non-compliances have been rectified, they will issue a letter notifying that the approved assurance status of holding(s) relating to the membership number has been withdrawn and the Certificate of Conformity is invalid. All remaining animals on the holding(s) will lose their potential Scotch eligibility status forever, if traded after this date of notification. It will then be necessary to reapply to join the scheme, pay a non refundable rejoining fee, undertake a reassessment and a new membership number will be issued.

Membership Renewal - Payment of Annual Membership Subscription
12.8 Scheme membership renewal notices will be 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 potential Scotch eligibility status if traded after that date. It will then be necessary to reapply to join the scheme, pay a rejoining fee by completing a Direct Debit mandate, undertake a reassessment and a new membership number will be issued.

Revisits and Spot Checks
12.9 During the assessment year, Acoura may carry out additional site visits or spot checks to follow up after the routine assessment and to ensure that the standards are being
maintained. This may incur an additional cost to the member, which will be advised at that time. The assessor may be accompanied by an Acoura colleague, a Scottish SPCA representative or a UKAS representative, in order to monitor the assessment performance. In these circumstances, the scheme requires members to allow access to their premises for the purpose and observation of the assessment.

**Opportunity to Appeal Decisions**

12.10 Should a member (existing or new applicant) be unhappy about the assessment outcome and/or the certification decision, reference should be made to Acoura Scheme Regulations which detail the Appeals procedure and are available by calling Acoura on 0131 335 6602 or by visiting the Acoura website www.acoura.com.

**External Complaints**

12.11 Occasionally, a complaint may be received about a scheme member’s farm business(es). On behalf of QMS as scheme owners, Acoura 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 unjustified 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.

**Prosecutions**

12.12 It is a requirement of the scheme that any past, pending or current prosecutions relating to the farm business(es) are reported to Acoura without undue delay. Failure to do so could result in the withdrawal of QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance scheme membership and Certificate of Conformity.

**Changes of Business Details**

12.13 If there are any changes to the member’s business which are relevant to membership of the scheme, Acoura must be informed by email to agriculture@acoura.com or by phone on 0131 335 6602.

**Acoura Scheme Regulations**

12.14 Members should refer to the Acoura Scheme 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 Acoura website www.acoura.com or by calling Acoura on 0131 335 6602.

**STANDARDS SETTING BODY**

QMS annually reviews the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards and the following Standards Setting Body committee was responsible for agreeing these Standards:

- Louise Welsh (Chair) QMS Board Member
- Charlie Adam Chairman NFU Scotland Livestock Committee, Farmer
- Wendy Barrie Consumer Representative
- John Bell Chair Cattle & Sheep TAC, Farmer
- Philippa Cartwright Acoura
- Julie Fitzpatrick QMS Board Member, Moredun Group
- Tom Gatherer Scottish SPCA
- John Gregor Chair QMS Auction Market SSB, IAAS
- Scott Henderson QMS Board Member, Farmer
- Jim McLaren QMS Chairman, Farmer
- Neil McLeod Scottish Crofting Foundation, Farmer
- Alan McNaughton QMS Board Member, Chair QMS Processor SSB
- Sybil McPherson Chair NSA Scotland, Farmer
- Kate Rowell QMS Board Member, Farmer
- Stuart Smellie Chair QMS Feeds SSB, AIC Scotland
- Frank Stephen BVA Scotland

**Advisors to the committee:**

- ‘Uel Morton QMS Chief Executive
- Suzanne Woodman QMS Brands Integrity Manager
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop type</th>
<th>Certified PAS100 composts</th>
<th>Certified PAS110 digestates</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>Combinable 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 may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates 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 graze or harvest interval. Liquid digestates may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates 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 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. Animal by-products (ABPs) are defined as entire animal bodies, parts of animals, or other products of animal origin that are not fit for human consumption (including catering waste and some supermarket wastes). The 3 week no graze and harvest intervals apply to ruminants only and are extended to 8 weeks for pigs.

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 99.9999% 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 2

CHECKLIST: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY SUPPLIERS
OF CERTIFIED COMPOSTS AND DIGESTATES (Standard 10)

PAS100:2011 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 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 or PAS110:2014;
   - Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of this scheme, listed in Section 10; and
   - 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; and
   - Confirmation as to whether the compost or digestate has been derived in whole or in part from low-risk 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; and
     - 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; and
     - Quantity of stones greater than 4mm.
   - For certified digestates only:
     - Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH₄-N) content; and
     - Quantity of stones greater than 5mm.
APPENDIX 3

Authorisation B6

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 treatment¹, 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 solids³.

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:
¹ “processing” means using the methods set down in Annex IV, Chapter III of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011; “treatment” means using other methods set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, such as composting and anaerobic digestion, as defined in Annex V of that Regulation.
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 4

**EMERGENCY CONTACTS LIST (Standard 2.11)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Owner/Manager (Nominated Person)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm/Site Address &amp; Postcode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Grid Reference (e.g. NT140727)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>999 or 112 or 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Vet Practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Animal Health Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Haulier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro chemical supplier (in the event of spillage)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish SSPCA helpline</td>
<td>03000 999999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX 5**

**CATTLE - HEALTH AND WELFARE RECORDS (Standard 3.3)**
(To be completed for the annual Animal Health Plan review)

Farm business name: .................................................................

Date of review: .................................................................

Reviewed by (Print Name): .................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD OF NUMBERS</th>
<th>TARGET *</th>
<th>ACTUAL</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained for breeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BVD STATUS (TICK CORRECT BOX)</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX 6**

**SHEEP - HEALTH AND WELFARE RECORDS** (Standard 3.3)
(To be completed for the annual Animal Health Plan review)

Farm business name: ...........................................................................................................

Date of review: ....................................................................................................................

Reviewed by (Print Name): ................................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECORD OF NUMBERS</th>
<th>TARGET *</th>
<th>ACTUAL</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained for breeding (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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.

Silverside without muscle degeneration

Silverside muscle degeneration (Fibrosis) due to injection into the muscle

Abscess before removal

Carcasse after removal of abscess

To ensure that 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.

Cattle injection

Sheep injection

Contact your vet if you want additional advice on where to inject.

QMS

www.qmscotland.co.uk
APPENDIX 8
STATUTORY STOCKING DENSITIES - TRANSPORT BY ROAD (Standard 9.5)

CATTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area in 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>

It is recommended that cattle should be partitioned in areas less than 3.7m and calves should be partitioned in areas less than 2.5m.

SHEEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area in 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>

It is recommended that sheep should be partitioned in areas under 3.1m.
# APPENDIX 9

## STOCK TASKS

### Cattle Castration

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


### Sheep Castration

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

Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966

### Sheep - Tail Docking and Dehorning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tail docking with rubber ring</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods e.g. hot iron / clamp</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical or any other method</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming if insensitive of ingrowing horn</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other 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>Anaesthetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cauterisation</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods e.g. hot iron</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehorning</td>
<td>Up to 5 months</td>
<td>Competent stockman</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other method or over 5 months old</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Vet</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPENDIX 10

**SPACE ALLOWANCES**

#### 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
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW_0A774HQI2BI6TZ

#### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Space allowance (m²)</th>
<th>Fully slatted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bedded area</td>
<td>Total area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 - 499</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 - 699</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 - 799</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 800</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suckler Cow &amp; Calf (excl. creep area)</td>
<td>Up to 500</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 600</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock</td>
<td>200 - 299</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 - 399</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 - 499</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW_0A774HQI2BI6TZ

#### 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>Hill ewes 45 - 65</td>
<td>Ewe only</td>
<td>1.0 - 1.2 per ewe</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
APPENDIX 11

SPACE ALLOCAZIONS

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 Up to 600</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows Over 600</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock 200</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock 300</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock 350</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock 350</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZWWA774H1Q2BI6TZX

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
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZWWA774H1Q2BI6TZX

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 40:1990
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZWWA774H1Q2BI6TZX
APPENDIX 12

FEED WARRANTY DECLARATION (Standard 7.2)

(DRAFT SUPPLIER LETTER)

Supplier Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
Address Line 3
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 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 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 13

GUIDE TO CURRENT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE

ASSURANCE AND TRACEABILITY
- www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/diseases/IDtraceability
- Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/grants/Schemes/Crosscompliancesection

FARM HUSBANDRY
- The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended) www.law.gov.scot/acts/1966/36
- Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle (Scottish Government) www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0039/00391617.pdf
- The Responsible Use Of Medicines In Agriculture Alliance (RUMA) www.ruma.org.uk
- SRUC Technical Note TN617 Stockowner Biosecurity www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/download/313/tn617_stockowner_biosecurity

FOOD AND FEED
- The Meat Industry Guide to Food Hygiene & Other Regulations (MIG) www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/meat/guidehygienemeat
- Scottish Food and Feed Law Guide (FSA) http://food.gov.uk/scotland/regsscotland/regulations/scotlandfoodlawguide/
- The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended) www.law.gov.scot/acts/2005/608/contents/made
GUIDE TO CURRENT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE (CONTINUED)

FOOD AND FEED (Continued)

- The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) and Animal Feed (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/340/pdfs/ssi_20130340_en.pdf
- The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/307/introduction/made

FARM ENVIRONMENT

- www.sepa.org.uk/land/agriculture/agricultural_regulation.aspx
- Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code) www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2005/03/20613/51366
- 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
- Sheep Dipping Code of Practice for Scottish Farmers, Crofters and Contractors (SEPA)
- 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 (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)
- 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)
- Biofertiliser Certification Scheme www.biofertiliser.org.uk
- Compost Certification Scheme www.qualitycompost.org.uk
- Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) www.gov.uk/standards-of-good-agricultural-and-environmental-condition
- Planet Nutrient Management www.planet4farmers.co.uk

TRANSPORT

- www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation
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<td>ATC</td>
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