

ABM BEEF AND LAMB FARM STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE FOR PRODUCERS

ABM Policy

It is a policy of ABM that all beef and/or lamb farms must:

- comply with all current legislation
- possess and be aware of all relevant Codes of Practice
- ensure the health and welfare of the stock based on The Five Freedoms :
 1. freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition;
 2. freedom from discomfort ;
 3. freedom from pain, injury or disease ;
 4. freedom from fear and distress;
 5. freedom to display most normal patterns of behaviour.
- ensure the environment is protected and cared for
- ensure the safety and welfare of animals during transport
- ensure that full traceability systems are in place
- ensure the RUMA (Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance) Guidelines are followed
- be managed by competent stockmen, personnel and trained staff (support).

In the future ABM will aim to:

- achieve Farm Assurance from birth to slaughter for all beef and lamb animals
- deliver a fully integrated assurance chain so that animals can only be slaughtered as “Assured if they have been transported on approved transport and, if applicable, sold through approved auction markets.

Most requirements of the standards apply similarly to both beef and lamb. The few requirements that apply to just beef or lamb are marked accordingly. The standards are split into seven sections and the inspector will assess each standard individually and then make a judgement on the section as a whole.

Where references to DEFRA publications/legislation are made, producers in Wales and Scotland should refer to the relevant National Assembly for Wales and Scottish Office publications/legislation.

Where new standards have been introduced these are marked **“New”** and where a significant revision to a standard has been made these are marked **“Revised”**. *(All new and revised ABM Standards must be implemented by 1st April 2003 . New applicants must be fully compliant from 1st. April 2003).*

	STANDARD	GUIDANCE FOR PRODUCERS
B1.0 L1.0	Identification and Traceability <i>Systems must be in place to record animal movements and to identify cattle individually.</i>	<i>A farm will not conform to this section if discrepancies in movement records and animal ID are found.</i>
B1.1 L1.1	On-farm movement records, as required by legislation, must be kept up to date and available for inspection and reconciliation with the relevant animals on request. Bovines must be uniquely identified and the animal passport available.	The inspector will cross check the movement records against passports for cattle and check that all information is recorded for sheep. Critical failure point
L1.2 (Revised)	All sheep born on the farm must be marked according to current legislation and the farm of birth of any purchased sheep must be identifiable.	From 1 January 2001 all sheep leaving the farm of birth must be either tagged or tattooed with their sheep flock number. Producers should refer to the DEFRA leaflet – Identification of sheep and goats: advice to keepers (PB5147). (Tel: 08459 556000). All purchased sheep must be tagged accordingly and producers should make a note of the details. Sheep identification legislation is expected to change and ABM expects all producers to comply with new legislation as soon as it is implemented.
B1.3 L1.3 (Revised)	Store animals, breeding stock and lambs or calves must be bought from a farm registered under a recognised assurance scheme. (That is ACCS/FABBL/FAWL/GENESIS/NIBL FQAS/SSSFA). Alternatively animals must be kept on the farm for minimum periods before slaughter: BEEF 90 days SHEEP 60 days (This period may be shared between registered farms). The membership number of the previous owner should be recorded.	ABM is working towards requiring Farm Assurance from birth. If producers don't keep animals for the required period then they MUST buy from a Farm Assured producer. The inspector will check how long animals are on the holding. If clearly less than the required period then he will need evidence (eg FABBL/ACCS number/auction market invoice) that previous owner was Farm Assured Critical failure point if animals are sold and falsely described as Farm Assured

B2.0 L2.0	Farm Animal Management <i>Animals must be well managed to good standards of husbandry and welfare by a competent stockman.</i>	
B2.1 L2.1 (Revised)	Farm personnel must be competent based on experience or a combination of formal training and experience.	Producers must have a copy of the DEFRA Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Cattle (PB0074) and Sheep (PB5162) available for inspection. (Tel: 08459 556000) The inspector will assess a number of areas including: • farm animal management and welfare (stockmanship) • on-farm feed mixing (if carried out on farm) • transport of animals (if producers transport their own animals) Details of experience and formal training will be checked by the inspector.
B2.2 L2.2	Records should be maintained of the relevant training and experience.	If producers or their staff attend any courses, technical meetings or train staff how to carry out a task then they should make a note of name, date and task in a training record or diary. See Appendix 1 for example. An organisational chart showing staff and their responsibilities should be available for large (5 or more employees) businesses. ABM encourages all producers to gain formal qualifications/training.
B2.3 L2.3	At all times, animals must be treated and handled in such a way as to avoid injury and minimise stress.	Critical Failure Point
B2.4 L2.4	All animals must have access to sufficient clean water.	
B2.5 L2.5	The use of electric goads is not permitted.	
B2.6 L2.6	Any treatment that involves a surgical operation to any animal must be carried out by a competent stockman and/or vet. Examples: BEEF disbudding SHEEP castration or tail docking	Any surgical operation must be carried out in line with the Code of Practice. DEFRA leaflet Summary of Law Relating to Farm Animal Welfare (PB2531) gives more details.(Tel: 08459 556000).
B2.7	Dehorning is only permitted in cases where it can be shown to be necessary (for example ingrowing horns) and then only by a vet.	This refers to mature cattle over 5 months of age. Dehorning must be carried out by a vet and anaesthetic administered recorded in medicine book.
B2.8 L2.8	When dealing with the slaughter of casualty stock, the recognised guidelines must be observed to avoid suffering of animals.	Producers must react quickly and in accordance with The Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995 which are summarised in DEFRA leaflet "Action on Animal Health and Welfare Explanatory Guide" (PB2594).(Tel: 08459 556000). The Sheep Veterinary Society leaflet "The Casualty Sheep 1994" is a useful publication – available by sending a SAE to HSA, The Old School, Brew House Hill, Wheathampstead, Herts AL4 8AN.

B2.9 L2.9	Herds and flocks must be inspected regularly at a frequency appropriate to the class of livestock. For example twice daily when cattle are housed (the same for young lambs) and once daily when outside except where circumstances do not allow it.	
L2.10	When sheep are kept on forage crops, they should have access to a suitable run-back area or straw.	
B2.11 L2.11	Naturally suckled animals should have regular contact with the mother.	DEFRA leaflet : Improving Calf Survival (PB3335) is a useful leaflet and provides advice for producers rearing calves.(Tel: 08459 556000).
B2.12	Newborn calves must receive colostrum for at least the first three days after birth whether from their dam or an alternative source.	
B2.13	Calves must be inspected twice daily for signs of illness, injury or distress.	
B2.14	In exposed grazing areas in the absence of appropriate natural sheltering, protection from inclement weather should be available.	Natural shelter such as hedges and trees are acceptable.
L2.15	Where outdoor lambing is practised and in the absence of appropriate natural sheltering, protection from inclement weather should be available.	Natural shelter such as hedges and trees or temporary shelter of straw bales or other materials are acceptable.
B2.16	Out wintered cattle should have access to a well-drained lying area and to supplementary feeds when necessary.	Well drained lying area includes grassland that is not susceptible to flooding and is not excessively muddy.
B2.17 L2.17	When loose housed, cattle should be grouped according to size and age and where possible social groupings should be retained. Sheep should be grouped to provide social groupings of similar type.	
B2.18	Sexually mature male and female cattle should be kept in appropriate groupings to avoid unwanted pregnancies.	Bulls more than 5 months of age, should not be mixed with females unless breeding is planned.
B2.19	When breeding, especially from maiden heifers, sires should be selected carefully, taking into account breed, size, age and previous record so as to reduce the likelihood of subsequent calving difficulties.	Information such as calving ease assessments could help with this selection.
B2.20 L2.20	Dogs should be kept under control at all times.	Farm dogs should be demonstrably under control. They need not be chained or otherwise contained, but must be controllable so they do not cause stress to livestock.

B3.0 L3.0	Environment and Hygiene Management <i>There must be systems to prevent pollution of the environment and spread of infectious disease.</i>	
B3.1 L3.1 (Revised)	All responsible persons must be able to explain how they observe the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air, Soil and Water.	Producers must have copies of the DEFRA Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air (PB0618), Soil (PB0617) and Water (PB0587) available for inspection. (Tel: 08459 556000). It is vital that watercourses are kept free from contamination.
B3.2 L3.2	Animal waste and effluents must be stored and disposed of in such a way as to minimise the risk of spread of disease to other animals or to humans, and in a way which avoids the danger of polluting the environment.	Storage facility for muck and slurry must be located in a safe place and precautions must be taken to avoid the spread of disease. Muck heaps in a field with grazing animals should be fenced off to avoid animals having direct contact with muck heap. When applying manure to grassland, it is recommended that it is composted and that appropriate intervals (minimum 4 weeks) should be followed before grazing stock. Producers should refer to ADAS Booklet 2 Making better use of livestock manures on grassland (Tel 01623 844331)
L3.3	All chemicals (e.g. Organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids) must be disposed of safely at all times.	If dipping is carried out on farm a responsible person in the unit must have the National Proficiency Test Certificate of Competence in the safe use of sheep dips. If used dip is disposed of on the land then the farm must be registered with the Environment Agency as required under the Ground Water regulations 1999.
B3.4 L3.4	Fallen stock must be disposed of safely and according to current legislation.	Safe methods include hunt kennels/knacker man/incineration in accordance with legislation or DEFRA Fallen Stock Disposal Scheme (when operational). Please note burial of fallen stock on farm is illegal as from 1 May 2003.
B3.5 L3.5	There must be a record of the disposal of fallen stock detailing identity of deceased animal, date disposed of and method of disposal.	The identity of deceased animal, date disposed of, method of disposal must be recorded (on movement record is acceptable). For cattle the passport must be returned to BCMS within 7 days of death.
B3.6 L3.6	Precautions must be taken to minimise animals contaminating each other during transport. At the time of marketing finished stock should be in a clean condition, MHS categories 1 and 2.	Further guidance can be found in MHS Clean Livestock Policy (FSA0258/FSA0264), Clean Beef Cattle for Slaughter – A Guide for Farmers (FSA0273) and Clean Sheep for Slaughter – A Guide for Farmers (FSA0272) available from FSA on 08456 060667. The inspector will ask what is done prior to sending animals for slaughter or to market to ensure they don't get dirty in transit.

B3.7 L3.7	All farms must be equipped with suitable facilities to isolate sick or injured animals.	Isolation facilities must allow animals to be kept separate from others. If no permanent isolation facilities then erection of partition to keep animals apart is adequate for most situations.
B3.8 L3.8	Dogs and cats (where practical) must be wormed regularly according to veterinary advice.	This relates to farm owned dogs and cats. It is acceptable that farm cats can only be wormed where practically possible. Records of dates of worming should be recorded in medicine record or diary.
B3.9 L3.9 (New)	Fertilisers applied to grazing land must be done so in accordance with current legislation and good practice.	DEFRA Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air (PB0618), Soil (PB0617) and Water (PB0587) must be followed. Producers applying sewage sludge to grazing land must do so in accordance with the law and should follow the "Safe Sludge Matrix". See www.adas.co.uk/matrix . Tel: 01623 844331 or 01428 683014 for a copy.
B3.10 L3.10 (New)	Farms must have appropriate biosecurity measures in place to reduce the risk of spread of disease.	See Appendix 2 – Useful Biosecurity Guidelines. Farms must have cleaning and washing facilities and appropriate disinfectant available. Hose pipes, sprayers, powerwashers are all acceptable. ABM may issue more detailed guidance in the future and expects producers to comply with any new legislation on biosecurity as soon as it is implemented.
B3.11 L3.11 (New)	Producers should have a written waste management plan identifying areas of high risk of pollution and must be able to demonstrate that appropriate action is taken to avoid pollution of the environment by animal manures.	See Appendix 3. Further guidance available in DEFRA leaflets Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air (PB0618), Soil (PB0617) and Water (PB0587) – refer Standard 3.1. DEFRA publication Farm Waste Management Plans (PB 2298) is useful and provides additional advice. (Tel: 08459 556000)

B4.0 L4.0	Feed Composition, Storage & Use <i>Animals must be given appropriate feed that is produced in accordance with the law and stored in good conditions.</i>	
B4.1 L4.1	All stock must receive a daily diet which is adequate to maintain health and vigour.	
B4.2 L4.2 (Revised)	All purchased compound feed must be obtained from manufacturers who are members of the UFAS – Compound Feed Scheme.	This standard will apply from 1 April 2003 and any compound feed purchases after this date must be from a manufacturer who is a member of the UFAS – Compound Feed Scheme. Producers will find the UFAS logo on feed labels or accompanying documents. In the future ABM will require Feed Materials to also be purchased from merchants who are members of the UFAS – Animal Feed Materials Scheme.
B4.3 L4.3	Documentary records (for example invoices/delivery notes) of suppliers from whom compound feeds, materials, premixtures, additives, minerals, liquid feeds and other feedstuffs have been purchased should be kept for two years.	The following should be recorded: Name and contact details of supplier with details of product supplied. Copies of invoices and delivery notes will be acceptable. Records should be kept for two years.
B4.4 L4.4 (Revised)	All home-mixers of feedingstuffs must comply with all current legislation and be registered with the relevant authority .	Home-mixers must have a copy of the Code of Practice for On farm mixers producing Finished Feeds on farm available for inspection. (Available from NFU on 0870 8458458). Home-mixers incorporating medicinal products and/or zootechnical products (e.g antibiotic growth promoters) into animal feedingstuffs must be approved by the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (RPSGB). Those home-mixers incorporating other non-zootechnical products (e.g certain vitamins & trace elements) and/or certain feed ingredients into animal feedingstuffs are required to be registered with their Local Authority
B4.5 L4.5	All feed must be free from contamination.	Feed must be kept so it is free from contamination by the weather, pests, rodents etc.
B4.6 L4.6	All feed (compound feeds, materials, premixtures, additives, minerals, liquid feeds and other feedstuffs) must be easily identifiable and stored in accordance with good practice with all receptacles, bins and trailers cleaned regularly.	Feed must be stored under conditions that prevent infestation or contamination. Clear signs of infestation are unacceptable and efforts must be made to minimise infestation. Storage must enable feed to be kept dry at all times where appropriate.

B4.7 L4.7	All units must take precautions to control rodents, pests and birds and to prevent the contamination of feed by cats and other farm animals.	Measures must be taken to ensure that rodents, other pests, birds, cats and other farm animals are controlled.
B4.8 L4.8	Warranty declarations (stating freedom from harmful contamination and fitness for use as animal feedingstuffs) should be available for feed materials and crop by-products purchased.	If producers buy feed materials or crop by-products then a declaration should be obtained from the supplier to re-assure the producer that it is a genuine feed material. See Appendix 4 for example. This standard will be required until ABM requires all animal feed materials to be purchased from merchants who are members of the UFAS - Animal Feed Materials Scheme at a date to be announced.
B4.9 L4.9	Producers should obtain from their supplier a declaration of constituents for each compound diet and supplements fed to their stock and records of them should be kept for two years.	Bag labels stating feed declaration are acceptable. These should be kept for two years.
B4.10 L4.10	Diets must only contain products which are permitted by law to be fed to livestock and must not contain any product of mammalian or avian origin with the exception of dairy products. Other by-products, dietary enhancers etc. which are legal may be used.	Critical failure point
B4.11 L4.11 (New)	Producers home-mixing should keep details of the feed formulation used and an up to date record of what was produced. These records should be kept for two years.	A 'barn sheet' or 'day book' will be sufficient for a record of what was produced. The feed formulation needs to be recorded and any amendments added when the mixture changes.
B4.12 L4.12 (New)	Home mixers should retain a sample of all raw materials used and of the mixed feed every time there is a significant change in formulation. These samples should be taken and retained for 4 weeks after last use.	This applies both to the individual feed materials used for home mixing and the mixed feedingstuff produced on farm. It does not apply to moist feeds (eg brewers grain, silage, liquid molasses, fruit and vegetable waste etc). Samples may be required to prove no contamination of feed has occurred.
B4.13 L4.13 (New)	Machinery used for home mixing should be maintained in a clean and serviceable condition and suitable for manufacturing animal feed.	

B5.0 L5.0	Housing & Handling Facilities <i>Facilities must be adequate to provide safe housing, sufficient for the handling of stock.</i>	
B5.1 L5.1	Housing must be well constructed.	Housing, including feeding and drinking equipment must be safe for the stock with no sharp objects or corners.
B5.2 L5.2	Housing must be of sufficient size allowing appropriate stocking densities and ventilation to ensure good management and be capable of being maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.	An indication of stocking densities for cattle is in Appendix 5.
B5.3 L5.3	Throughout the hours of daylight the level of indoor lighting natural or artificial must be such that all housed stock can be seen clearly. In addition adequate lighting for satisfactory inspection must be available at any time. Calving/lambing areas must have permanent lighting to allow full inspection of all animals.	Lighting must be available to inspect animals adequately. Depending on the class of livestock headlights or torches are acceptable.
B5.4 L5.4	All stock must have a well-drained, dry lying area.	
B5.5 L5.5	Housing must be cleaned regularly and thoroughly between batches. This applies especially to calving pens and lambing sheds.	
B5.6 L5.6	All units must have or have access to a suitable well-maintained facility for handling stock. For cattle (except for units engaged in calf rearing only) there should be facilities for effectively restraining animals. Normally a well maintained crush.	For cattle the crush must have a well-maintained solid floor to prevent animals being able to stand directly on the floor of the handling area. If no crush available then must have a method of restraining animals (eg a head restrainer at the end of a race). The facilities must be fit for the purpose, safe for both animals and handlers (i.e. free from sharp edges and objects).
B5.7 L5.7	Facilities should be provided on-farm to allow the loading of animals with the minimum of stress and physical damage or injury.	The inspector will look at the loading facilities such as ramps and side guards during the visit. Legal maximum ramp angle 29°, however in order to minimise stress during loading and unloading a ramp angle of 25° is recommended.
B5.8 L5.8	All electrical installations at mains voltage should be inaccessible to stock, protected and properly earthed.	
B5.9 L5.9	All paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds must be stored away from animals and feed to prevent contamination.	Paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemicals compounds must not be stored in the feed stores or near to animals and should be in a separate room or cupboard.
B5.10 L5.10	Paints, preservatives and other chemical compounds that may be toxic should not be used on surfaces accessible to stock.	

B6.0 L6.0	Medicines and Veterinary Treatments <i>Medicines and treatments must be administered in an appropriate manner and all relevant records kept.</i>	Producers will find the RUMA (Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance) Guidelines for Cattle and Sheep useful. Available from RUMA, PO Box 29066, London, WC2H 8QR or free on www.ruma.org.uk .
B6.1 L6.1	All persons involved in the administering of animal medication must be competent based on experience and/or training (eg National Proficiency Test Council on Safe Usage of Veterinary Medicines).	Records of training should be kept in a diary or training record. See Appendix 1 for example.
B6.2 L6.2	Each unit must have a named veterinary practice or surgeon.	Critical failure point
B6.3 L6.3	Animals suffering ill health or injury must receive immediate attention including the attendance of a veterinary surgeon if necessary.	
B6.4 L6.4 (Revised)	Medicines and veterinary treatments must be used or carried out only when necessary (for treatment or preventative purposes only) and in accordance with current legislation.	Prescription only Medicines (POM) must only be used when prescribed by a veterinary surgeon. If Non-prescription medicines are used they must be authorised for use in the UK and must be supplied from appropriately registered premises (i.e. vets and pharmacies for P medicines; vets, pharmacies and registered agricultural merchants for PML medicines. GSL medicines can be supplied by non-registered premises). Producers should only use growth promoters if permitted by law.
B6.5 L6.5	Withdrawal periods for veterinary medicines must be strictly adhered to.	An animal must not be sold for slaughter before the end of the withdrawal period. Withdrawal periods are written on medicine labels. Critical failure point
B6.6 L6.6	A record of how treated animals are identified must be available.	A record of how treated animals are identified must be available. Eg by tag number, coloured mark on rump etc. How do stockmen know the animal has been treated?
B6.7 L6.7	Each unit must maintain up to date and legal medicine purchase and administration records which must include: • records of veterinary medicines purchased • details of supplier • the batch number • date administered • identity of animal/group treated • number treated • total quantity of medicine used • date treatment finished • date withdrawal period ended • name of person who administered medicine They must be available for inspection.	All treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, worming and dipping must be recorded for all animals. Please note ABM demands more than the legal requirement. The record should be kept for 3 years. See Appendix 6 for example of medicine administration and purchase records. Critical Failure Point Useful publications include “Code of Practice on the Responsible Use of Animal Medicines on the Farm” produced by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (Tel: 01932 336911) and “Veterinary Medicines – Safe Use by Farmers and Other Animal Handlers (AS31) produced by HSE (Tel 01787 881165)

B6.8 L6.8	Medicines and veterinary treatments must be stored in accordance with current Codes of Practice and the manufacturers' recommendations.	Medicine storage must be secure and locked. If kept in the house must still be in a secure cupboard/cabinet which is locked.
B6.9 L6.9	All medicines which are past their 'use by' date must be destroyed in accordance with supplier advice.	The inspector will check the expiry date of medicines in cupboard.
B6.10 L6.10	Each unit must have a procedure for locating and dealing with broken needles.	The inspector will ask producers what action would be taken if a needle broke during administration. An example is given in Appendix 7.
B6.11 L6.11	Used needles and sharp instruments should be safely disposed of in a sharps box.	A plastic or tin box for all sharp objects or needles is adequate.
B6.12 L6.12 (Revised)	Responsible persons should have a written herd/flock health plan to help review their approach to animal health on a regular basis and demonstrate commitment to planned, preventative, veterinary health schemes. Producers are encouraged to seek veterinary advice in preparing the plan.	See Appendix 8. The written Herd/Flock Health Plan should contain details of routine preventative treatments (eg routine foot care, mastitis plan, vaccination and worming programmes).

B7.0 L 7.0 (New)	Transport of Livestock <i>Animals must be transported safely and compassionately to prevent distress.</i>	<i>This section will be assessed by the inspector on farm and vehicles could be subject to spot checks at markets and abattoirs.</i>
B7.1 L7.1 (New)	All animals must be transported according to all current legislation and be accompanied by delivery documentation.	Producers must be aware of the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997. DEFRA Publication Animal Welfare during Transport (PB7344) available from 08459 556 000 is useful as is DEFRA Guidance on the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 (available on www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare). Drivers must hold a statutory licence to drive the type of vehicle used. Delivery documentation should contain as a minimum name and addresses stock moved from and to, number and identification of species moved, date of movement, vehicle registration number and Farm Assurance number. Abattoir or market delivery documentation containing this information is sufficient.
B7.2 L7.2 (New)	Livestock hauliers contracted by the producer must be members of a recognised Livestock Transport Scheme (ABM or SSS Haulage).	From 1 April 2003 any livestock haulier contracted by the producer to transport stock must be a member of either the ABM Transport Scheme or the Specially Selected Scotch Haulage Scheme).
B7.3 L7.3 (New)	Producers own livestock transport vehicles must be suitable for the species being carried and comply with current legislation.	The inspector will need to see any vehicles which are used to transport animals during the inspection. He will check the headroom is adequate, flooring is non-slip and free from projections and other hazards likely to cause injury and that ventilation is adequate.
B7.4 L7.4 (New)	Stocking densities when transporting stock need to be appropriate to the type of stock being carried, the prevailing weather conditions and the duration of the journey being undertaken.	Animals must not be stocked in a manner that could result in physical injury or animal welfare being compromised. Animals should not be too tightly loaded nor so loosely stocked that injuries could result. Horned cattle must not be mixed with polled or dehorned. Different species must not be carried in the same compartment.
B7.5 L7.5 (New)	The carriage of a casualty animal is prohibited if the disease, abnormality or illness is likely to result in unnecessary suffering.	Producers transporting their own animals must have a copy of the DEFRA Guidance on the Transport of Casualty Animals (PB1381) available for inspection. (Tel: 08459 556000).
B7.6 L7.6 (New)	Vehicles used to transport animals must be cleaned and disinfected regularly and in accordance with current legislation.	Vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected between each journey to a market or abattoir. Producers must be aware of the Transport of Animals (Cleansing & Disinfection) Order 2000. Evidence of such cleaning and disinfection will include a record in the movement record as required by certain movement licences

APPENDIX 1: EXAMPLE OF A TRAINING RECORD FOR ABM

TRAINING / INSTRUCTION RECORD

Date	Name of person trained/instructed	Training Course attended/Topic instructed	Trainers name
1987	Mr P Farmer	HND General Agriculture	Town College, Town
23/2/99	Mr R Smith (part-time Stockman)	Drenching of cattle	Mr P Farmer

Farm Name: _____

Date	Name of person trained/instructed	Training Course attended/Topic instructed	Trainers name

APPENDIX 2: BIOSECURITY GUIDELINES

- The health of your stock is your responsibility. Establish procedures to be followed by you and your staff, and follow them at all times.
- Avoid visits to other farms. If you or your staff have to go, try to avoid any contact with livestock there - but if you cannot avoid contact, wear protective footwear and clothing which can be cleaned and disinfected, or laundered, before re-use, and make sure that you, your footwear and your vehicles are cleansed and disinfected when you return home.
- Control visitors to your farm, and use your own staff whenever possible
- All animal transport vehicles must be fully cleaned and disinfected before and after use.
- When you employ a contractor or additional staff, ensure that they:
 - have the appropriate licence if one is required, and comply with any licence conditions
 - Wear protective clothing and footwear, and disinfect themselves, their vehicles and their equipment on arrival and before departure.
 - Provide the clothing, footwear and equipment yourself if possible
- Try to avoid the use of casual labour and helpers who have:
 - Worked with livestock in a higher risk area in the preceding 7 days
 - Worked with livestock in the same risk area on the same day
 - Provide your own equipment to be used only on your own farm. Do not lend it to, or share it with, anyone else.
- Keep a written record, ie a visitors book, showing who visited and when, and what they did to which animals.
- Sheepdogs belonging to contractors/casual labour must not be brought onto farm.

APPENDIX 3: FARM WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

What is a farm waste management plan?

A simple Farm Waste Management Plan will help identify when, where and at what rate to spread manures, slurry, dirty water and other organic wastes. Producers will benefit while minimising the risk of causing pollution. It will also help producers assess whether they have enough storage.

What is required by the Standards?

As a minimum producers will be expected to have a map of the farm identifying where and when farm waste can be applied and demonstrating that there is enough land area available for manures to be applied without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year. (Lower rates may apply for Nitrogen Vulnerable Zones (NVZ's)).

How?

Step 1 : Map - begin with a map of the farm.

Step 2: Identify where and when:

Mark these areas on the map, estimate each total area size and include a key of when manures can be spread. (Colour codes will help to make it simple)

What	Where	Spreadable Area (Ha)	When
Water (BLUE)	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm dairies, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Don't spread Area's (RED)	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
High Risk Areas (YELLOW)	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains		Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
Very High Risk Areas (ORANGE)	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.		Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
Low Risk Areas (GREEN)	All other areas not already marked		Can be used throughout the year.
Total Spreadable Area Available:			

Step 3: Compare area available and waste production

Calculate the area required to spread the manure produced on the farm in a year without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha. The guidelines below are a very simple indication. Producers are advised to refer to the publications listed below for further advice.

Type of livestock	Land Area required at Total Nitrogen Application rate of 250kg/ha	Total No of animals	Total area required (Ha)
Beef cow (500kg)*	0.12 Ha per animal		
Beef animal (400kg)*	0.09 Ha per animal		
Beef youngstock (180kg) *	0.05Ha per animal		
Adult ewes**	1 Ha/100 ewes		
Lambs**	0.24Ha/100 lambs		
Total Area Required			

*assuming housed 6 months per year **assuming housed 3 months per year

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** exceeds the **Total Area Required** - plan is complete.
If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is less than the **Total Area Required** then a more detailed plan or alternative action is required.

Benefits of a Plan

- Experience has shown that following a Farm Waste Management Plan reduces pollution risk.
- Retaining NPK for crop growth by minimising losses will save on the farms bagged fertiliser bill.
- If producers use contractors for muck spreading, a plan will provide a simple way of keeping them fully informed about pollution risks on the farm.
- Following a plan will help producers comply with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water.
- Such a plan may be required if producers intend to carry out improvements involving less than four months storage of slurry or dirty water.
- A plan provides evidence that effective procedures are in place.

Useful publications

The Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water (PB0587) is available direct from DEFRA Publications, London SE99 7TP or telephone 08459 556000.

DEFRA video – How to prepare a Farm Waste Management Plan available free from: DEFRA Events and AV Unit, Room 221, 10 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HH.

Fertiliser Recommendations for Agricultural and Horticultural Crops (RB209) Seventh edition (2000) available from The Stationary Office on Tel: 0870 600 5522

PRODUCERS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT DEFRA IS CONSULTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION ON THE 1991 NITRATES DIRECTIVE. ADDITIONAL PLANS AND RECORDING MAY BE REQUIRED AS A RESULT – THIS APPENDIX WILL BE ALTERED TO REFLECT THE IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS MADE.

APPENDIX 4: EXAMPLE OF WARRANTY DECLARATION FOR ABM

WARRANTY DECLARATION FORM

Date: _____

Name of supplier	
Address	
Product supplied	
Delivery date	
Name of buyer	
Address	

I, the supplier named above, confirm that the product stated above is free from contamination and fit for purpose of use as a raw material for consumption by livestock.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX 5: STOCKING DENSITIES

CATTLE

SPACE ALLOWANCES FOR LOOSE-HOUSED BEEF CATTLE (excluding bulls)						
	Area per head excluding troughs					
Weight (kg)	Solid floors (m²)	Slatted floors (m²)				
200	3.0	1.1				
300	3.4	1.5				
400	3.8	1.8				
500	4.2	2.1				
600	4.6	2.3				
700	5.0	2.5				
CUBICLES FOR BEEF CATTLE						
Weight (kg)	Length of cubicles Including any kerb m)	Clear width between partitions (m)				
75 to 150	1.2	0.6				
150 to 250	1.5	0.75				
250 to 375	1.7	0.90				
Over 375	2.1	1.10				
SPACE ALLOWANCE AND TROUGH LENGTHS FOR SUCKLER COWS						
Weight (kg)	Cubicles Length (m)	Cubicles width (m)	Bedded yards lying m²)	Bedded yards feeding (m²)	Slatted yards (m²)	Trough Length (mm)
<500	2.1	1.2	3.75	1.25	2.5	650
500 - 600	2.2	1.2	4.05	1.45	2.75	675
>600	2.3	1.2	4.35	1.65	3	700

SHEEP

Lowland ewes (60-90 kg live weight)	1.2-1.4 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Lowland ewes after lambing with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	2.0-2.2 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Hill ewes (45-65 kg live weight)	1.0-1.2 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Hill ewes after lambing, with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	1.8-2.0 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Lambs up to 12 weeks old	0.5-0.6 m ² floor space per lamb
Lambs and sheep 12 weeks to 12 months old	0.75-0.9 m ² floor space per lamb/sheep
Rams	1.5-2.0 m ²

Source: DEFRA

Shorn sheep - The space allowances may be reduced by 10% for winter-shorn sheep.

Group size - Where possible, pregnant ewes should be kept in groups of less than 50 to allow for better individual recognition and attention at lambing time.

APPENDIX 6: RECOMMENDED FORM OF VETERINARY MEDICINE ADMINISTRATION AND PURCHASE RECORDS

Medicine Administration Record

Name of Veterinary Medicine	Date Administered	Identity of Animal / Group Treated	Number Treated	Date Treatment Finished	Date Withdrawal Period Ended	Total Quantity of Veterinary Medicine Used	Name of Person Who Administered Veterinary Medicine

Medicine Purchase Record

Date of Purchase of Veterinary Medicine	Name of Veterinary Medicine	Quantity Purchased	Batch Number	Supplier of Veterinary Medicine

APPENDIX 7: BROKEN NEEDLE POLICY

- Under no circumstances may an animal containing a broken needle be included in a batch of assured animals sold for slaughter.
- Such animals must be marked with a distinct and permanent form of identification, and the date of the incident, the identity of the animal and the means of the animal's disposal recorded in the Medicines Book.
- The animal should be housed on its own as a casualty.
- Where an animal containing a broken needle is dispatched for slaughter it must be identified and treated as a casualty, be penned separately during transport, and be disposed of through the nearest available slaughterhouse.
- Any withdrawal period for the substance being injected must be observed.

APPENDIX 8: HERD/FLOCK HEALTH PLAN

This is a plan charting the production cycle detailing what the producer proposes to administer, or do, throughout the year to ensure the optimum health of stock. The plan will act as a reminder during busy periods, making sure vital reoccurring treatment is not missed. It does not replace the medicine book, which records specific, as well as individual treatments. Producers are encouraged to seek veterinary advice in preparing the plan.

The example provided below is one suggestion and is quite simple. It covers regular treatments such as worming, dipping and vaccination (not forgetting cats and dogs). All that is needed is a yearly plan indicating on a monthly basis what the producer is intending to do.

Example Stock Health Plan

Year	VACCINATIONS	WORMERS	OTHERS (lice,dips etc)	COMMENTS
Month	Stock type/class Produce name Why Eg respiratory disorders	Stock type/class Product name Why	Stock type/class Product name Why Eg Parasite control	
January				
February	<i>All sheep</i>			
March			<i>All sheep - Scab & worm treatment</i>	
April	<i>Lambs (1st dose)</i>	<i>Cattle Turnout</i>		<i>Lambing Cattle turnout</i>
May	<i>Lambs (2nd dose)</i>	<i>Lambs</i>		
June		<i>Cattle (2nd dose)</i>	<i>Ewes & Lambs blowfly control</i>	
July		<i>Lambs</i>		<i>Weaning</i>
August				
September	<i>Ewe, lambs & replacements Calves</i>			
October	<i>Ewe, lambs & replacements (2nd dose)</i>	<i>Cattle Housing</i>	<i>All sheep – Scab & worm treatment</i>	<i>House cattle Tupping</i>
November				
December				

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