

Cattle & Sheep Standards



These Standards are independently assessed on behalf of QMS by an accredited Certification Body (CB). For more information on the relevant CB, please see the document, 'The role of the Certification Body', at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance
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 **QMS**
Quality Meat Scotland

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Record Keeping

Records stored on a computer are acceptable as long as they contain all the information required and that they are stored in a similar format to the paper documentation provided. The computer or printed copies of records must be available to assessors who will need to check their content.

To help applicants/members with all the record keeping requirements of the standard, QMS has produced a Farm Record Book which can be used.

QMS recognises that producers have access to many required publications electronically and as long as the member can demonstrate that they can access these documents at the time of the assessment, it is not necessary to have them available in their paper format.

KEY TO ICONS

Applicants/members should familiarise themselves with the five different icons which appear in the QMS Cattle & Sheep Standards document.

KEY STANDARD

This symbol indicates a key standard within the table. When there are Key Standards, these are critical to achieving compliance. These are based on animal welfare, environmental impact and food safety – areas critical to a brand's integrity.

MORE INFORMATION

This symbol indicates more information is available to view at the end of the standard section.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendations, suffixed with R alongside the relevant standard to which they relate do not require any corrective action. Recommendations are not yet a standard (but may become one in the future). All recommendations are shaded light blue.

PAPERWORK

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

LEGISLATION

This symbol indicates that there are elements of legislative requirements within this standard.

New Document Key and Key to Table Layout Guide

These standards do not seek to duplicate existing published documents on husbandry and welfare. Reference should be made to these documents as appropriate. You can read the relevant rules and guidance on our website. Where possible, this guide also provides details of where you can find more information, guidance and the checklist:

- At the start of each section of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Standards, there is a summary paragraph giving a brief overview of the section and its importance in terms of ensuring QMS Quality Assured products are of the highest standard.
- The individual number of the standard can be found in the left-hand column of the table and have been clearly numbered.
- Recommendations are not yet a standard (but may become one in the future) and do not require any corrective action.
- Key standards are based on animal welfare, environmental impact and food safety – areas that are critical to a brand's integrity.
- New/Revised: A completely new standard or a standard that has changed with wording added for clarity. It may require members to take some different or additional action.

2. Animal Welfare & Stockmanship

All livestock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practices. 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. It is important to note that it is the members' responsibility for the actions of farm personnel.

A guide to sources of information on current relevant legislation is provided in [Appendix 9](#).

The standards are split into two sections: Standard Detail and Requirement. Standard Detail is the criteria that must be met by the applicant/member.

Additional clarification on how to meet the standard is provided under the Requirement section.

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
2.3	A record must be kept of any training that is given, including refresher training.	The training record should include the following as a minimum: - Name. - Start date (if applicable). - Training given/events attended/experience. - Date of training. - Who provided the training. Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks, this is listed in the record, a template for which is available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards	
2.3R	It is recommended that at least one member of staff responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training in the administration and handling of medicines. Details on training courses can be found at www.noah.co.uk/services/farmer-training/		
KEY 2.9	When considered necessary, castration and tail docking must be carried out in a way that minimises stress for the animal.	- Castration and tail docking is carried out in accordance with Appendix 2, which details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic, pain relief (analgesia) and age restrictions for carrying out the task. - The use of anaesthetic and pain relief (analgesia) must be recorded in the medicine administration records.	
Revised 2.10	FARM DOGS <i>QMS appreciates that it is difficult to mitigate the risk of dog walkers coming onto property where livestock are kept, but asks members to manage risk where possible.</i> Working dogs must be wormed regularly, and the treatment recorded. Working dog accommodation must be appropriate to keep dogs in a fit and healthy condition. Further information can be found at www.nationalsheep.org.uk/for-the-public/culture/sheep-worrying/worm-control/	Record of dog worming must be kept and made available. This can be in the medicine records, diary or calendar.	

The appendices are numbered to correspond with the numbering of the sections of the standard. Any code which has a relevant appendix is clearly shown in the requirement column.

Each standard that requires a scheme participant to keep a record is clearly marked with a symbol.

GENERAL

The following standards are effective from 1 January 2026.

The standards are split into two sections: **Standard Detail** and **Requirement**.

Key standards are suffixed with a KEY icon next to the relevant standard and are critical to achieving compliance to the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme. These are based on animal welfare, environmental impact and food safety, areas which are critical to QMS Brand Integrity. Additional standards are there to meet current legislation and continually achieve good agricultural practice. **Paragraphs in light blue text are for members' information only and do not form part of the assurance assessment. Recommendations, suffixed with R** alongside the relevant standard to which they relate, do not require any corrective action. Scheme members must ensure compliance with all relevant legislation, operating to the highest standards of animal welfare, traceability and biosecurity, to uphold the reputation and integrity of the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme.

1. Assurance Status & Traceability

To qualify as Scotch Assured, an animal must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland and spent the entirety of its life on QMS Scotch Assured holdings. See additional brand eligibility criteria here www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance Livestock not meeting these requirements cannot be sold as Scotch Assured.

Producers wishing to check the status of their animals, can use the Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) to check the status of cattle as soon as possible after buying and well before selling, to ensure documentation is accurate. For checking the status of sheep, producers can use the QMS traceability checker. Both can be found here www.scoteid.com/qms/specc

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
1.1	ASSURANCE STATUS There must be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all cattle is known [Scotch Potential Eligible (SPE), Farm Assured (FA) or Not Scotch Eligible (NSE)].	- 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 [ScotchAssured (SA), Farm Assured (FA) and Non-Assured (NA)].	- They should be batched and documented separately at point of sale. - There is no requirement to manage sheep separately on-farm.	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
Revised 1.3	Members must ensure that all CPH numbers on which cattle and sheep are likely to be located are timeously notified to the approved Certification Body (CB). Landless keepers with a CPH number ending in 7000 must provide their nominated permanent CPH. For information on how to contact the Certification Body, please visit www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards	All recording for cattle located in Scotland must be captured on or to ScotEID. The British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) is no longer available to Scottish keepers; however it still applies to keepers south of the border. Members that have holdings more than 15 miles by road from main holding may require an additional membership. For more information, please refer to how the scheme works document available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards	
New 1.4	When adding new sites to their memberships, members must have taken steps to review the previous use of the site. This will only be applicable to land that is let on a tenancy or contract for more than 365 days.	This includes where relevant: - Previous use of site. - Any recent application of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge and poultry manure). - Evidence of physical hazards and injurious weeds which may compromise the health and safety of their livestock.	
KEY Revised 1.5	IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY In accordance with current legislation, cattle must be identified and relevant records kept for traceability.	- 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 ScotEID/BCMS in the required timescales. - The herd and movement records must be maintained, up to date and available to review at the assessment. - Passports must be in place and available to review at the assessment. - Passports must be signed and stickered upon receipt. - Dewlap tags are not permitted.	📖 ⚖️
KEY Revised 1.6	In accordance with current legislation, all sheep born on or brought on to the holding must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability.	- All sheep must be tagged in accordance with current legislation. - An up-to-date flock register must be maintained and available to review at the assessment. - The flock record must include holding information, records of births, purchases, sales and deaths and include the annual inventory. - A tagging record must be maintained which includes replacement tags.	📖 ⚖️

2. Animal Welfare & Stockmanship

All livestock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practices. 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. It is important to note that it is the members' responsibility for the actions of farm personnel.

A guide to sources of information on current relevant legislation is provided in [Appendix 9](#).

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
2.1	STOCKMANSHIP AND TRAINING All stockpersons must have access to and have an understanding of the current version of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards and the codes of practice for the welfare of cattle and sheep.	A copy of the Standards, hard or electronic version, must be available.	
KEY Revised 2.2	Farm personnel with responsibilities for livestock and farming operations relating to livestock (including any contractors) must be demonstrably competent in all the tasks they are required permitted to undertake, see standard 6.12. Where livestock are managed on a B&B basis, there must be an awareness of the Standards.		
2.2Ra	If members are using sheep shearing contractors, it is recommended that the contractor has read and understands the following guidance document: www.naac.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Industry-Shearing-Guidance-v2-2025.pdf		
2.2Rb	It is recommended that all farms with more than five staff members have a written health and safety policy.		
2.3	A record must be kept of any training that is given, including refresher training.	The training record should include the following as a minimum: • Name. • Start date (if applicable). • Training given/events attended/experience. • Date of training. • Who provided the training. Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks, this is listed in the record, a template for which is available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards	
2.3R	It is recommended that at least one member of staff responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training in the administration and handling of medicines. Details on training courses can be found at www.noah.co.uk/services/farmer-training/		
KEY 2.4	ANIMAL WELFARE AND MANAGEMENT High standards of health and welfare of all livestock must be met at all times to allow animals to thrive and achieve their full potential. There must be an identified, nominated person responsible for leading, planning and recording issues relating to animal health and welfare.	• All livestock must be inspected at an appropriate interval depending on their stage of production. • Identified sick and injured animals must receive attention without undue delay to minimise suffering. • Veterinary advice must be sought if animals do not respond to treatment. If necessary, they must be moved at once to suitable accommodation with dry and comfortable bedding.	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 2.5	Cattle and sheep that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly, humanely and competently euthanised, to minimise pain and suffering. For more information, visit www.hsa.org.uk/emergency-slaughter-introduction/introduction-5		
2.5R	It is recommended that there is a nominated person involved in euthanising livestock who is trained in line with the Humane Animal Slaughter Society (HASS) guidelines, see www.hsa.org.uk/publications/online-guides		
2.6	Livestock must be managed in appropriate groups at all times to ensure their needs are met and that they do not become unnecessarily stressed.	• Where male livestock are kept entire, they must be suitably managed separately from females, to avoid unwanted mating and pregnancies. • Livestock with horns must either be managed separately or in peer groups if removal from the group causes undue stress. They should be removed from the group if there is evidence of injury or bullying.	
KEY 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 arrival at an approved slaughterhouse, livestock must be clean, healthy and free from excessive faecal contamination and other contaminants, e.g. soil, bedding. • Further information and guidance on clean cattle and sheep for slaughter can be found at www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/Red_Meat_Safety.pdf	
KEY 2.8	STOCK TASKS When considered necessary, disbudding or dehorning of cattle and sheep must be carried out in a manner that minimises stress to the animal.	• Disbudding and dehorning of cattle and sheep is carried out in accordance with Appendix 2, which details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic, pain relief (analgesia) and age restrictions for carrying out the task. • The use of anaesthetic and pain relief (analgesia) must be recorded in the medicine administration records. • Care must be taken to avoid any animal's horn growing into sensitive tissue with trimming.	
KEY 2.9	When considered necessary, castration and tail docking must be carried out in a way that minimises stress for the animal.	• Castration and tail docking is carried out in accordance with Appendix 2, which details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic, pain relief (analgesia) and age restrictions for carrying out the task. • The use of anaesthetic and pain relief (analgesia) must be recorded in the medicine administration records.	

2. Animal Welfare & Stockmanship (cont.)

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
Revised 2.10	FARM DOGS <i>QMS appreciates that it is difficult to mitigate the risk of dog walkers coming onto property where livestock are kept, but asks members to manage risk where possible.</i> Working dogs must be wormed regularly, and the treatment recorded. Working dog accommodation must be appropriate to keep dogs in a fit and healthy condition. Further information can be found at www.nationalsheep.org.uk/for-the-public/culture/sheep-worrying/worm-control/	Record of dog worming must be kept and made available. This can be in the medicine records, diary or calendar.	 
	CONTINGENCY PLANNING A written contingency plan must be in place and known to all staff.	The plan must include as a minimum, actions to be taken in the event of: • Animal welfare incident, e.g. details of vet practice. • Extreme weather, e.g. floods, excessive heat. • Equipment or power failure, e.g. mechanical feeding equipment breakdown. • Water supply interruption, e.g. frozen water pipes, drought. • Fire. Templates are provided on the QMS website.	



3. Health Planning

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

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY Revised 3.1	A written animal health and welfare plan (AHWP) must be in place for all cattle & sheep enterprises.	The plan must include: • Disease prevention. • Biosecurity plan which includes: • Incoming livestock (including any imported stock if applicable). • Equipment. • Vehicles. • Farm visitors. • Husbandry procedures and justification. • Euthanasia Policy. • Colostrum Policy. • Isolation Policy. • Broken Needle Policy. • Dog Worming Policy. A template can be found at: www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards	 
		Farms must receive at least one annual veterinary visit. More information on Vet Attestation can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/veterinary-declaration-for-animal-health-visits	 
3.2	All farms must have an identified veterinary practice available for both regular and emergency treatment purposes and to support livestock health management and planning.	The vet will be expected to review: • Regularly occurring problems and key issues, any new concerns and make recommendations to improve identified issues. • Medicine records and data, including anthelmintic use and flukicide use. • The collation and use of antibiotics, including the Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HP-CIAs) (if any), estimating average use as mg/kg (as per industry standard parameters). • Relevant disease prevention strategies. • Biosecurity. • Livestock records for numbers born, numbers culled, numbers dying and suspected reasons for deaths. • Where husbandry procedures (listed in Appendix 2) are carried out, their necessity must be reviewed annually, refined where possible and justification recorded. A template can be found at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards	  
3.3	A written annual livestock health & welfare review must be undertaken by the nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice.	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.	
		It is recommended that all incoming livestock are temporarily isolated from livestock already present on the farm/croft.	

4. Animal Medicines

All veterinary medicines must be used and stored appropriately, and their use recorded.
A template is available on the QMS website at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards

MEDICINE USAGE AND STORAGE

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an increasing concern. Guidance on the responsible use of antibiotics can be found on the Responsible Use of Medicine in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA) website, www.ruma.org.uk
See also the UK Government's 20-year vision and five-year national action plan for how the UK will contribute to containing and controlling AMR by 2040 at www.gov.uk/government/news/antimicrobial-resistance-uk-launches-5-year-action-plan-and-20-year-vision
Where possible antibiotic use should be recorded electronically on a national database.

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY Revised 4.1	MEDICINE RECORDS Records must be kept for the administration and purchase of all medicines, including prescriptions for medicated feeds.	These records must include: • Identity of the medicine. • Quantity and date of purchase. • Name and address of supplier. • Medicine batch number(s) and expiry date(s). A purchase invoice is an acceptable record, provided it includes this information.	  
		The records of use must include: • Reason for treatment, identity of medicine, quantity administered, batch number(s), identification of animal(s) treated, number treated, start and end date of treatment, date of the end of the withdrawal period and name of person administering the medicine. • Vaccinations and wormers used. • Anaesthetics and pain relief (analgesics) used.	
Revised 4.2	Medicines, including antibiotics must be used in line with manufacturer and veterinary instructions. 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. When considered necessary, veterinary surgeons may supply unlicensed non-UK medicines under the prescribing cascade in line with the Veterinary Medicines Regulations (2024).	• Medicines must be kept in a locked store. • Once opened, particular attention must be paid to the storage, use and expiry date of medicines. • Medicines past their expiry date must not be used. • Empty medicine containers must be stored safely pending disposal. • They must be disposed of responsibly, in accordance with legislation. • A record must be kept including the identity of the medicine, date of disposal, quantity and method of disposal. A list of SQP's is available at www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registeres/sqpregister.aspx	 
Revised 4.3	Needles must be used and stored in line with manufacturer and veterinary Instructions.	• Needles must be changed when necessary. • Injection sites for all ages, including calves and lambs, must be selected in line with best practice and hygienic practices observed to avoid distress for the animal as well as abscesses and condemnations. • Used needles must be stored in a suitable, sealed and labelled container pending disposal. If unsure about the best disposal route, please contact the supplier.	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY Revised 4.4	All livestock sold for slaughter must be accompanied by Food Chain Information (FCI) Declaration. When necessary, sellers must inform purchasers of store animals of medicines administered, the date used and the date the withdrawal period ends.	The FCI must include any additional information that may be required: • About animals showing signs of disease. • About animals containing a broken needle. • Confirmation of compliance with cleaning of vehicles (self-hauling). • Conditions that might affect the safety of meat derived from them.	 

5. Rearing of Calves & Lambs

A calf is defined as a bovine animal under six months old in the Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010.
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.

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 5.1	CALF AND LAMB HOUSING Housing, where required for calves and lambs, must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment and be effectively ventilated.	• Individual stalls or pens must be large enough to allow the animal to exhibit normal behaviour and stand up, lie down, turn around and groom without difficulty. • Calves over eight weeks old must be housed in groups of two or more, where there are two or more calves on the unit. Space allowances are shown in Appendix 3.	 
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. • As a minimum, walls should be perforated, to allow physical and visual contact.	
CALF AND LAMB FEED AND WATER			
5.3	Artificially reared calves must be provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days old.	• They must not be weaned until at least five weeks of age. • Fresh, clean, dry feed must be available from eight days old.	
5.4	Artificially reared lambs must be fed in accordance with the milk replacer manufacturer's guidelines and not weaned until at least five weeks of age.		
5.5	All feeding equipment must be kept in a clean, hygienic and safe condition.		

6. Livestock Accommodation & Handling Facilities

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

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 6.1	CONSTRUCTION OF ACCOMMODATION Livestock accommodation must be well constructed and effectively ventilated.	- The interior of any building, including the floor, must be in a good state of repair and maintained with no sharp edges, protrusions or other hazardous objects likely to cause injury or distress to livestock. - Calves and lambs must have access to a non-slatted lying area with appropriate and well maintained bedding.	
6.2	MANAGEMENT OF ACCOMMODATION Livestock accommodation must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.	Appropriate cleaning regimes must be applied. If disinfectants are used, they must be defra-approved and suitable for use in close proximity to livestock. For approved products, see disinfectants.defra.gov.uk	
6.3	Where housing has slatted floors, they must be well maintained and suitable for the type of livestock housed.		
6.3Ra	It is recommended that non-slatted areas are provided, particularly for breeding cows and in-calf heifers.		
6.3Rb	It is recommended that rubber matting is used on slats.		
6.3Rc	It is recommended for any new building or when replacing slats that a non-slatted area/rubber matting or bedded area is provided.		
Revised 6.4	Bull housing must be suitable for its purpose.	- Bull pens must allow appropriate social contact with other cattle at all times, except where there is a specific requirement for isolation. - Accommodation for a single adult bull of average size should include a sleeping area of at least 16m². - For bulls weighing over one tonne, the sleeping area should be at least 1m² for every 60kg live weight.	
KEY 6.5	Livestock accommodation must be of sufficient size for the livestock housed.	- Loose housed animals must have sufficient space to exhibit natural behaviour, with all animals able to lie down simultaneously (see Appendix 3). - 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 3 for recommended minimum dimensions).	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
6.6	LIGHTING Throughout the hours of daylight, the level of indoor lighting, either natural or artificial, must be such that all housed livestock can be seen clearly.	- Adequate lighting for satisfactory inspection must be available at any time. - Livestock must not be kept permanently in darkness. - Livestock must have an appropriate period of low light or darkness to permit normal resting behaviour.	
6.7	Lighting, glass windows and glass skylights located above livestock feeding and lying areas must be covered or fitted with shatter proof bulbs, to prevent feed contamination and the risk of injury to livestock.		
KEY Revised 6.8	All bedding materials must be suitable for use.	- Poultry litter must not be used. - Untreated paper and wood products must be free from contaminants such as glass. - Composted green waste can be used provided the conditions are met within Appendix 5. - Recycled Manure Solids (RMS), known as "green bedding" can only be used in cubicle systems and registered with APHA.	
Revised 6.9	Each farm, must have sufficient and suitable isolation areas.	Isolation areas must be either: - Fields, paddocks or buildings that are escape proof and have separate feeding & water troughs. - The Isolation area must prevent nose to nose contact with other animals on the premises or on adjoining premises. - Dry, comfortable bedding must be available for sick or injured livestock when housed indoors. - When isolating an animal from others due to an infectious condition, it is recommended that the animal is isolated from the main flock/herd.	
6.10	Where required, there must be a suitable area for livestock to give birth.	This must allow the separation of the cow/ewe from other livestock if required and the provision of appropriate restraining facilities, clean dry bedding and adequate lighting to allow close inspection of the livestock.	
Revised 6.11	Tethering of livestock must be managed appropriately and allow animals to exhibit natural behaviour without difficulty.	Untethered exercise must be provided daily to all stock. Calves must not be tethered, with the exception of feeding times where group housed and then for no longer than one hour during feeding.	
6.11R	It is recommended that routine tethering of livestock is not conducted with the exception of management purposes.		

6. Livestock Accommodation & Handling Facilities (cont.)

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY Revised 6.12	HANDLING AND LOADING FACILITIES Facilities on the farm must allow for the safe movement of livestock with the minimum risk of injury and stress to livestock, farm staff and any visitors. Animals must be handled calmly and systematically in an unhurried manner. Handling aids used on, and off site must be suitable for the species and used appropriately.	Handling and loading facilities (including crush, race and pens) must: • Be well maintained, structurally sound and stable. • Have no sharp edges which can cause injury to stock. • Have secure gates and barriers to prevent livestock escaping. • Have adequate lighting available. Examples of handling aids that can be used on and off site are: • Flags (used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock). • Wooden sticks with no sharp points (used as an extension of the arm to guide livestock). Goads must not be used.	🔖 🔍
	KEY 6.13	Loading and unloading facilities on the farm must allow for the safe movement of livestock with the minimum risk of injury and stress to livestock, farm staff and any visitors. • They must be structurally sound with secure gates and barriers to prevent livestock escaping. • Where loading ramps are used, they must be designed to minimise the risk of slipping and have secure side guards – ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, and 20° for calves.	🔖 🔍
	6.13R	It is recommended for the safety of the livestock haulier, that a stockperson is present when loading/unloading livestock.	★
KEY Revised 6.14	LIVESTOCK KEPT OUTDOORS Livestock kept outdoors in grazings or corrals must be provided with shelter (natural or man-made).	Animals must have access to shade and/or shelter as appropriate to ensure they maintain thermal comfort.	🔖

7. Feeding & Water Provision

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

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 7.1	FEEDING AND WATERING All livestock must be provided daily with sufficient feed, with diets providing nutrient levels which are appropriate to their stage of growth and development.	There must be an up-to-date written feed plan detailing the daily feed rations of all livestock, which is accessible to all staff.	
			 
7.1R	It is recommended that forage analysis is used as a basis for formulating supplementary feed rations. More information can be found at Forage Analysis Assurance website for professional reliable forage analysis laboratories www.faagroup.co.uk		
7.2	Adequate feeding space must be available for all livestock. See Appendix 3 for guidelines on trough space.		

FEED AND FOOD BUSINESS REGISTRATION

All livestock farms are defined in legislation as feed businesses because they undertake feed business activities, which may include growing, mixing, storing and feeding. They are also defined as food businesses because they rear animals which will enter the food chain.
See www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/animal-feed and www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/farming-primary-production

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 7.3	All livestock must have access to sufficient fresh, clean water for their daily needs.	• Water is accessible to all stock, particularly where different ages, sizes and species are mixed. • Young stock from birth must have access to water for their daily needs. • Water troughs are clean and functional. • Adequate volumes for seasonal differences with a plan for back-up supplies.	🔖 🔍 ⚖️
7.4	It is a legal requirement under Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and Food Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 that all feed and food businesses must be registered with Food Standards Scotland (FSS).	• FSS will provide a registration form on request. It can also be found online at www.foodstandards.gov.scot/business-and-industry/industry-specific-advice/farming-and-primary-production/reigstration-and-approval-of-feed-businesses/registration-and-approval-of-feed-businesses-form • As part of the farm assessment, members will be asked to provide proof of registration (this may be a registration number, if the local authority or FSS has issued one).	🔖 🔍 📄 🔍 ⚖️

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
7.5	PURCHASED FEED STUFFS All purchased compound feeds, blended feeds, feed materials (straights) and mineral/vitamin supplements, including milk replacers, must be sourced from a merchant/manufacturer who is a member of the QMS Feeds Assurance Scheme.	Delivery notes/declaration tickets for all purchased feedstuffs must be kept and available for review at the time of assessment.	 
7.5R	It is recommended that any soya purchased is from a sustainable source.		
7.6	Members purchasing by-products from human food and drink production or from farms that are not part of an assurance scheme must obtain a warranty declaration from the seller, assuring that the product is safe for feeding to cattle and/or sheep as appropriate.	Delivery notes/declaration tickets for all purchased feedstuffs must be kept.	
7.6R	It is recommended that by-products from the food and drink industry and former foodstuffs should be sourced from a producer who is a certified participant of AIC's Feed Materials Assurance Scheme (FEMAS) or a scheme recognised as equivalent. FEMAS members can be found: www.agindustries.org.uk/sectors/trade-assurance-schemes.html		 
7.7	Inter-farm trading of farm-grown feed materials, including combinable crops and vegetable by-products, is acceptable provided that the source unit is a member of one of the following assurance schemes: QMS Cattle & Sheep, Scottish Quality Crops (SQC), Scottish Organic Producers Association (SOPA), Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet, Red Tractor Fresh Produce or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS.	Records must be kept of all delivered materials, including delivery date, feedstuff, quantity, the source farm and details of the relevant Assurance Scheme membership.	
7.8	Mobile mill and mix processors and contractors must be members of the QMS Feeds Assurance Scheme.		
7.9	All feed, whether purchased or home-mixed, must be produced in accordance with all current UK feeding stuffs legislation, ensuring traceability of raw materials.	- Feed must exclude all animal products, with the exception of fish oil, milk products contained in milk substitutes and gelatine in vitamin supplements and authorised feed additives. - The use of growth promoters or unlicensed veterinary products is strictly prohibited.	
KEY 7.10	FEED STORAGE AND HANDLING All feed must be stored, clearly marked and handled to avoid cross contamination and minimise spoilage.	- Storage facilities must 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. Plastic windows and skylights must be intact.	 
Revised 7.11	Medicated feeds must be clearly identified. If producing medicated feed, all producers and home-mixers must register with the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).	- They must be labelled in bulk storage or bags and stored and distributed in a manner that reduces the risk of feeding to non-target animals. - A label must be kept from one bag in each batch.	
7.12	Additives and pre-mixtures should be stored separately from processed feeds and feed materials.	Where formulations change, mixing equipment should be thoroughly cleaned.	
Revised 7.13	Mechanised feeding equipment must be maintained, clean and in good working order.	Equipment includes, but not limited to: - Mixer wagons. - Telehandlers and loaders - Conveyor feeding systems. - Snackers.	

8. Farm Biosecurity & Cleanliness

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

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
8.1	Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on farm.	- Disinfectants must be DEFRA-approved for notifiable diseases. - Cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles, trailers and facilities.	
KEY Revised 8.2	FALLEN STOCK AND CARCASE MANAGEMENT Carcasses and fallen stock must be managed, stored and disposed of in accordance with legislation.	Carcasses of fallen stock must be: - Removed from housing or fields without undue delay. - Stored in a dedicated area, covered and out of public view and in a manner that minimises the risk to biosecurity and protects them from vermin and other animals. - Disposed of by licensed collectors. Members in derogated areas are required to record the location of any stock burial sites.	
Revised 8.3	An effective vermin control procedure must be maintained at all times. For 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	A record must be kept that includes the following: - Dates of inspection of bait points. - Baits used. - A plan showing locations of bait points.	
KEY 8.4	FARM APPEARANCE Appearance is important to the public perception of farming and the Scotch brands' image.	- The exterior and interior areas of the farm must be maintained to a good level of hygiene and tidiness to ensure animal health and food safety is not compromised, and vermin harbourage is not encouraged. - The tidiness of the farm must also convey a good image to promote good public perception of the holding.	
KEY 8.5	Livestock must be kept away from any hazardous or dangerous materials.	- Fencing must be livestock-proof. - Areas must be free from loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, jagged metal, disused batteries 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 (see www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-welfare#animal-welfare-during-transport).

Note – The meat from these animals is not eligible for the Scotch Brands.

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

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT
9.1	MEMBERS USING LIVESTOCK HAULIERS All livestock must be transported by livestock hauliers who are approved members of the QMS Haulage Assurance Scheme or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS, such as the Red Tractor Assurance Livestock Transport Scheme.	
Revised 9.2	MEMBERS TRANSPORTING THEIR OWN LIVESTOCK Members transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys over 50km (31 miles) and up to 65km (40 miles) from their own holding must complete an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) and retain this for 6 months. • ATC must be available for any journeys over 31 miles.	 
9.3	For members transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys over 65km (40 miles) and up to 8 hours. Members must hold: • Animal Transport Certificate (ATC). • Hold a valid/relevant Certificate of Competence. • Hold a short journey (Type 1) transporter authorisation.	 
9.4	For members transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on long journeys over 8 hours. Members must hold: • Animal Transport Certificate (ATC). • Hold a valid/relevant Certificate of Competence. • A valid/relevant transporter authorisation. - Type 2 Transporter Authorisation required for journeys over 8 hours.	 

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT
9.5	Members are responsible for the welfare of any livestock they transport, which must be fit for the intended journey. Sick and injured livestock may only be transported under the direction of a vet.	• Animals becoming unfit during transit should be delivered as soon as possible to a suitable place for unloading or slaughter. • Animals must be transported in suitable transport that provides sufficient comfort. • For members' information, abattoirs receiving unfit livestock from a QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme member may report this to Trading Standards or Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA). Note: <i>The Regulation considers the following animals unfit for travel:</i> • <i>Very young animals (calves less than 10 days old and lambs less than one week old), unless the journey is under 50km (31 miles).</i> • <i>Calves less than 14 days old, if the journey is over 8 hours.</i> • <i>Newborn mammals where the navel hasn't completely healed, unless their welfare will be compromised.</i> • <i>Heavily pregnant females, where more than 90% of the expected gestation period has passed, unless they are being transported for veterinary treatment.</i>
9.6	Vehicles and containers must be fit for purpose, regularly maintained, kept in good condition and comply with relevant Health and Safety regulations, to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of livestock.	• Vehicles and containers must be well ventilated at all times. • The container must be free from sharp edges or projections and fitted with non-slip flooring. • Ramp angles must not exceed 26 degrees (50% to the horizontal) for adult cattle and sheep and 20 degrees (36.4% to the horizontal) for calves.
Revised 9.7	Livestock must be penned into batches of a suitable size. During transportation horned cattle, different species and significantly different-sized animals must be separated.	Statutory stocking densities must be adhered to (see Appendix 4). • 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.
Revised 9.8	Where bedding is used, it must be clean, safe and suitable. All livestock containers must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with current legislation.	• Livestock vehicles and containers must be cleansed and disinfected 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.

10. Environmental

The QMS Cattle & Sheep Standards promote sustainable farming practices aimed at minimising environmental impact while ensuring high-quality meat production. These standards focus on integrating environmentally responsible practices into livestock management, contributing to Scotland’s broader goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting biodiversity.

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY Revised 10.1	WASTE, FARMYARD MANURE AND SLURRY MANAGEMENT STORAGE	Location of any field heap of farmyard manure must be:	
	STORAGE Livestock waste, approved organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers must be stored and handled in a way which minimises the dangers of polluting the environment, removes the risk of spreading disease to other animals or humans and conforms to current legislation.	- At least 10m away from any clean surface water, field drain or watercourse. - At least 50m from any spring, well or borehole. - As far away from residential housing as possible. Farms must have access to and follow the Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code).	
Revised 10.2	APPLICATION	- Specified no graze and no harvest intervals must be observed. - Members must retain evidence to demonstrate that the requirements of the Guidance Notes in Appendix 5 and Table in Appendix 6 have been met. - All applications must be made in a way which prevents the pollution of waterways, air, soil and wildlife habitats. - Liquid AD cannot be applied using a raised splash plate or a rain gun.	
	Livestock waste, approved organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers must be applied to land in a manner that does not compromise the environment or the health and welfare of livestock.		
10.2R	It is recommended that the use of a raised splash plate or rain gun should be avoided when applying slurry. These should be replaced with low emission spreading equipment when applied: - By a contractor. - On dairy farms, milking more than 100 cows. - On beef farms keeping more than 200 beef livestock units. From 1 January 2027, all slurry must be applied using precision equipment.		
10.3R	It is recommended that farms conduct a PAS 2050 – compliant carbon audit to accurately measure their carbon footprint at least every five years.		
10.4	Fixed fuel tanks over 1250L must be bunded and spillages prevented from entering watercourses.		
10.5	A Risk Assessment Manure and Slurry (RAMS) plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land.	Plan includes, but is not limited to:	
		- Where and when manure can/cannot be applied (shown on farm map). - Calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/slurry produced. - Further details can be found at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
KEY 10.6	All members must comply to the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and 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 and available for inspection. - The burning of materials such as brash or hedge trimmings can continue, provided an exemption has been registered online and it does not cause pollution or harm human health. For more information, see www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/agricultural-waste/burning-on-farm-waste/	
KEY Revised 10.7	Forage storage areas must be maintained in line with the guidance in the PEPFAA Code.	- Effluent must be collected in a safe manner that prevents any risk of pollution. - The base and sides of the silage pit, effluent tank and drains must be impermeable. - Be located more than 10m away from any surface water or surface water drains. This includes the effluent collection system. - Never be overfilled past any silage effluent collection channels.	
KEY Revised 10.8	If there is a sheep dipper on-farm it must comply with the Prevention of Pollution from Agricultural Activity Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code) for sheep dipping and health and safety recommendations.	- Sheep dipping facilities must be maintained in good condition without leaks or cracks. - The dipper must be emptied within 24hrs after dipping is finished. - If sheep dip is disposed onto land, a current authorisation from SEPA must be held or confirming an alternative disposal route with an approved waste contractor. - Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dip must be held if dipping is carried out by the member.	

MANAGEMENT OF CROPS INTENDED FOR GRAZING, FORAGE AND/OR FEED

Plant Protection Products (PPPs), i.e. pesticides and herbicides, must be stored safely and used with consideration to the safety of livestock, the environment and harvest intervals.

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
10.9	PPPs which are applied to agricultural land must be approved for use in the UK. It is a legal requirement to comply with General Binding Rule GBR 23, see www.sepa.org.uk/media/cd3doeli/car-a-practical-guide.docx		
10.10	Injurious and toxic weeds, especially ragwort, must be kept under control.		
10.11	Spraying must only be undertaken by competent operators.	All spray operators must hold the specified and appropriate Certificates of Competence (CoC) for the application method. When undergoing training, spray operators must work under the supervision of someone who holds the appropriate certificates. Details of the qualifications and test centres can be found on the NPTC website at www.nptc.org.uk	

STANDARD DETAIL		REQUIREMENT	
10.12	All PPP equipment, must be maintained, calibrated and tested in line with current legislation. See guide to testing schedules at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards Details of test centres are on the NSTS website at www.nsts.org.uk/Find-your-nearest-Test-Centre	- All new trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested before they are five years old. - Trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width over three metres are NSTS-tested once every three years. - Trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width of three metres or less and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro-granular applicators, weed wipers) are NSTS-tested once every six years. - Knapsack, handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually.	i
10.13	APPLICATION RECORDS Records must be kept of all PPP applications and retained.	- Records must be kept and available for inspection. - A template detailing the records that must be kept can be found at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards	
KEY 10.14	STORAGE PPPs must be kept in a store that is fit for purpose.	The store must be: - 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.	
10.14R	It is recommended that if using PPPs, an Integrated Pest Management plan (IPM) is completed. More information can be found at www.planthealthcentre.scot/scottish-ipm-assessment-plan		★
Revised 10.15	Manufactured fertiliser must be stored and applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of theft, contamination, and pollution.	- The storage area should be sited where there is no public access or visibility from a public highway. - The store must be at least 10 metres from any watercourse or drain. - Application equipment must be checked at least annually to ensure accurate application. - Any applications must be made in ways which prevent the pollution of waterways, air, soil and wildlife habitats. - Additional information on how to store fertiliser www.protectuk.police.uk/advice-and-guidance/security/secure-your-fertiliser	i
10.15Ra	It is recommended that manufactured fertiliser is sourced from a Fertiliser Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS) certified supplier. Details on members can be found at: www.agindustries.org.uk/sectors/trade-assurance-schemes.html		★
10.15Rb	It is recommended to take regular stock checks of fertiliser to ensure no tampering or theft. Any loss of fertiliser should be reported.		★

11. Complaints Handling

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

Standard Setting Body

The following Standard Setting Body was responsible for agreeing these standards:

Niall Jeffrey
QMS Board Member, Farmer

Robert Anderson
BVA Scottish Branch, Vet

John Bell
Scottish Beef Association, Farmer

Neil Wilson
IAAS, Farmer

Grace Reid
NSA Scotland, Farmer

Suzie England
Scotbeef

Ann Irvine
QMS Board Member, Farmer

Tom Gatherer
Scottish SPCA

Emma Buckby
QMS Board Member, Farmer

Hugh Fraser
Chairman NFU Scotland Livestock Committee, Farmer

Lisa Hislop
NFUS

Elena McWatt
Food Standards Scotland

Yvonne White
Crofter

Simon Williams
Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC)

Finlay McIntyre
Farmer

Gary Christle
Farmer

Jordie Orr
Farmer

Johnnie Balfour
Farmer

ADVISORS TO THE COMMITTEE:

Kate Rowell
QMS Chair, Farmer

Kathryn Kerr
QMS Head of Brands Integrity

David McHarg
FIA Technical Manager



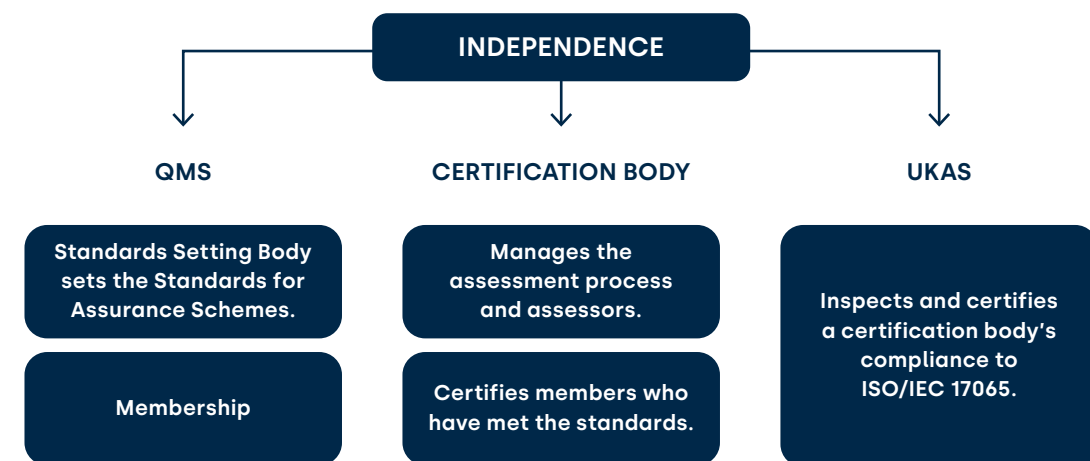
Appendix 1: Brief Summary of how the Scheme Works

INTRODUCTION

QMS works with Members of industry to regularly review each of the Scheme Standards, with each Scheme undergoing a full review every two years. This review is undertaken by the Standards Setting Body, a committee chaired by a QMS Board Member, and including representatives from across industry. After member consultation and feedback on the proposed changes, the final standards then go to the QMS board for sign off.

To ensure independence of the audits, Quality Assurance assessments have been contracted by QMS to an independent inspection and certification company, which is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC 17065, the international standard for product conformity certification. QMS has agreed procedures for these assessments with the Certification Body (CB), which is regularly (at least once each year) audited by UKAS to ensure these procedures are maintained.

The Role of QMS and the Certification Body



HOW TO JOIN THE SCHEME ASSESSMENTS

An application form to join the Scheme can be downloaded at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance/standards-schemes/cattle-sheep-standards/qms-cattle-sheep-application-form by clicking on QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Application Form. Please complete the form, the Direct Debit mandate and send to the Certification Body (details in application form), who will acknowledge receipt of the application form and payment and issue a VAT invoice.

ASSESSMENTS

New applicants will be assessed within four weeks of receipt of their completed application form and cleared payment. The interval between assessments for existing Scheme Members may vary slightly from year to year to allow the business to be seen at different times. New applicants will only become assured after any non-compliances have been rectified and corrective actions reviewed, after which the Certification Body will send a letter confirming approval status and issue a Certificate of Conformity.

Cattle and Sheep Assurance Scheme members may be subject to spot check visits to ensure ongoing compliance with Scheme Standards. The assessor must be given access in order to conduct these visits.

For detailed information on the assessment visit and, what happens after the assessment has been conducted, and for more information on how the schemes work please refer to the separate document QMS Assurance Schemes, How the Schemes Work at www.qmscotland.co.uk/integrity-assurance/quality-assurance

Appendix 2: Stock Tasks (Standards 2.8 and 2.9)

Consideration should be given to whether the procedure is necessary, and procedures must be carried out only by competent persons. A competent stockperson should be a trained and/or experienced stockperson who understands the welfare implications of the procedure, the methods they are using and the conditions for use. When husbandry procedures are carried out on-farm, it is a requirement that you document this in your health plan, and this should include justification for the need of the below procedures and use of analgesics. Where anaesthetic is used, it must be recorded in the medicine administration records (**Standard 4.1**).

CATTLE:

PROCEDURE/METHOD		CONDITIONS OF USE			
		Animal Age	Operator	Anaesthetic	Analgesic
Castration	Elastration/Rubber ring	Up to 7 days	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Clamp/Bloodless	Up to 2 months	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Any other method	Up to 2 months	Vet Only	Yes	Recommended
	When animal is over 2 months of age	2 months +	Vet Only	Yes	Yes
Disbudding	Chemical cauterisation (this method is not recommended)	Up to 7 days	Competent Stockperson	N/A	Recommended
	Other methods e.g. hot iron	Up to 2 months	Competent Stockperson	Yes	Recommended
Dehorning	Dehorning (this method is not recommended; disbudding is preferred)	Up to 5 months	Competent Stockperson (Ideally Vet)	Yes	Recommended
	Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn	Any age	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Any other method	Any age	Vet only	Yes	Yes
	Any method	Over 5 months	Vet only	Yes	Yes
	Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1954 as amended and Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966. The Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions) (Scotland) Regulations 2010, as amended. Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006.				

SHEEP:

PROCEDURE/METHOD		CONDITIONS OF USE			
		Animal Age	Operator	Anaesthetic	Analgesic
Castration	Elastration/Rubber ring	1st week of life only	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Rubber ring applicator with anaesthetic injection	Up to 3 months	Competent Stockperson	Yes	Recommended
	Clamp/Bloodless e.g. burdizzo	Up to 3 months	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Clip	Up to 3 months	Competent Stockperson	N/A	N/A
	When the animal is over 3 months of age or where any methods other than above are used		Vet only	Yes	Yes
Tail Docking*	Rubber ring	Up to 7 days	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	Rubber ring applicator with anaesthetic injection	Up to 3 months	Competent Stockperson	Yes	Recommended
	Clip	Up to 3 months	Competent Stockperson	N/A	N/A
	Hot iron/Clamp	Up to 2 months	Competent Stockperson	Yes	Recommended
	Surgical/Other	Any age	Vet only	Yes	Yes
Dehorning & disbudding	Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn	Any age	Competent Stockperson	Recommended	Recommended
	All other cases**	Any age	Vet only	Yes	Yes

* There must be sufficient tail to cover the vulva or the anus. Any shorter must only be in the case of emergency, disease or injury following consultation with a vet (and administration of anaesthetic).

**Under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended), only a veterinary surgeon may dehorn or disbud a sheep, apart from trimming the insensitive tip of an ingrowing horn, which if left untreated could cause pain or distress.

Appendix 3: Space Allowances (Standards 5.1, 6.5 & 7.2)

INDIVIDUAL CALF PENS		LOOSE HOUSING FOR CALVES	
Live Weight (kg)	Minimum space allowance (m²)	Live Weight (kg)	Minimum space allowance (m²)
Up to 60	1 x 1.5	Up to 150	1.5
60-80	1 x 1.8	151 to 200	2.0
British Standard BS5502: Part 40: 1990. British Standards Relevant to Agriculture – BS5502:40, Cattle Buildings (www.everysite.co.uk)		Over 200	3.0
		Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (S.S.I. 2010 No, 388).	

HOUSED CATTLE				
Animal Type	Space allowance (m²)			
	Live Weight (kg)	Solid floors		Fully slatted
		Bedded area	Total area	
Dairy Cows	400-499	5.5	8.0	Space allowance should be based on age, weight and behavioural needs of the stock, together with the size of the group.
	500-599	6.0	8.5	
	600-699	6.5	9.0	
	700-799	7.0	10.0	
	Over 800	8.0	11.0	
Suckler Cow & Calf (excl. creep area)	Up to 500	3.75	5.0	As for Dairy Cows above.
	500-600	4.35	6.0	
	Over 600	4.65	6.5	
Growing/Finishing stock	200-299	2.0	3.0	1.1
	300-399	2.75	3.95	1.5
	400-499	3.5	4.9	1.8
	500-599	4.25	5.85	2.1
	600-699	5.0	6.8	2.3
British Standard BS5502: Part 40: 1990. British Standards Relevant to Agriculture – BS5502:40, Cattle Buildings (www.everysite.co.uk)				

HOUSED SHEEP		
Sheep type & weight (kg)	Category	Space Allowance (m²)
Lowland ewes 60-90	Ewe only	1.2–1.4 per ewe
	With lamb at foot	2.0–2.2 per ewe and lambs
Hill ewes 45-65	Ewe only	1.0–1.2 per ewe
	With lamb at foot	1.8–2.0 per ewe and lambs
Lambs	Up to 3 months	0.5–0.6 per lamb
	3 months to 12 months	0.75–0.9 per lamb
Rams	N/A	1.5–2.0 per ram
Codes of practice for the welfare of sheep. British Standard BS5502: Part 40: 1990 www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2012/04/code-practice-welfare-sheep/documents/00391621-pdf/00391621-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00391621.pdf		

Accommodation for a single adult bull of average size should include a sleeping area of at least 16m². For bulls weighing over one tonne, the sleeping area should be at least 1m² for every 60 kg live weight.

CATTLE – CUBICLE SIZES			
Animal Type	Live Weight (kg)	Length (m)	Width (m)
Cows	Up to 600	2.4	1.15
	Over 600	2.5	1.20
Growing/Finishing Stock	200	1.45	0.7
	300	1.70	0.85
	350	2.05	1.05
	350	2.1	1.10

CATTLE – FEEDING SPACE		
Cattle Live Weight (kg)	Ration fed Trough space (cm per head)	Ad lib/self-feed Trough/feeder space (cm per head)
200-299	40	15
300-399	50	15
400-499	55	19
500-599	60	24
600-699	67	28
700-799	70	32
Over 800	75	32
British Standard BS5502: Part 40: 1990 British Standards Relevant to Agriculture – sBS5502:40, Cattle Buildings (www.everysite.co.uk)		

SHEEP – FEEDING SPACE		
Sheep Live Weight (kg)	Ration fed concentrates Trough space (cm per head)	Forage fed ad lib Trough/feeder space (cm per head)
Store/Finishing & Ewe Hoggs	30	10-15
Ewe – Small	45	10-15
Ewe – Horned	45	10-15
Ewe – Medium	45	10-15
Ewe – Large	90	10-15
British Standard BS5502: Part 41: 1990 British Standards Relevant to Agriculture – BS5502:41, Sheep Buildings (www.everysite.co.uk)		

Appendix 4: Statutory Stocking Densities – Transport by Road (Standard 9.7)

Scientific research has shown space to be a critical factor in the production of stress in transported animals. The available space in a vehicle includes the space at head level, which should be adequate to provide fresh air for all animals and to facilitate removal of excess body heat. Particular attention must be given to stocking density at the front of an artic trailer/swan neck, where the head height can be less than the rest of the vehicle. **Space allowances must conform to the following figures:**

CATTLE		
Category	Approximate Weight (kg)	Area (m² per animal)
Small calves	50	0.30 to 0.40
Medium sized calves	110	0.40 to 0.70
Heavy calves	200	0.70 to 0.95
Medium sized cattle	325	0.95 to 1.30
Heavy cattle	550	1.30 to 1.60
Very heavy cattle	Over 700	Greater than 1.60
Up to 5 months	Competent Stockperson (Ideally Vet)	Yes
Any age	Competent Stockperson	Recommended
Any age	Vet only	Yes
Over 5 months	Vet only	Yes
The Welfare of Animals during Transport – Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur69655.pdf		

SHEEP		
Category	Approximate Weight (kg)	Area (m² per animal)
Shorn sheep and lambs of 26kg & over	Up to 55 Over 55	0.20 to 0.30 Greater than 0.30
Unshorn sheep	Up to 55 Over 55	0.30 to 0.40 Greater than 0.30
Heavily pregnant ewes	Up to 55 Over 55	0.40 to 0.50 Greater than 0.50
The Welfare of Animals during Transport – Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur69655.pdf		

Appendix 5: Guidance Notes on Approved Fertilisers and Soil Improvers Derived from Organic Materials (Standard 10.2)

Approved Fertilisers Derived from Organic Materials are Defined as Follows:

MANURE, SLURRY AND SILAGE EFFLUENT

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

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

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

TREATED SEWAGE SLUDGE (BIOSOLIDS)

Treated sewage sludges can only be applied to agricultural land under strictly controlled conditions which are regulated by SEPA, whereas untreated sewage sludges are not permitted by the Safe Sludge Matrix. Prior to applying treated sewage sludge, the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier and application must be in accordance with the Table in **Appendix 6**. TREATED SEWAGE SLUDGE (BIOSOLIDS) Where biosolids are used it is a requirement that members only use Biosolids Assurance Scheme (BAS) Certified Biosolids and application must be in accordance with the Table in **Appendix 6**. The certification status of biosolids by source site can be verified on the BAS website: assuredbiosolids.co.uk/chain-of-conformity/ For further information on how to comply with the relevant regulations, see www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/waste/managing-waste-materials/sewage-sludge-landspreading/

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

CERTIFIED COMPOSTS AND DIGESTATES DEFINITIONS

Only composts certified by the Compost Certification Scheme (CCS) and digestates certified by the Biofertiliser Certification Scheme (BCS) may be used and only where

the supplier confirms that the material meets the additional requirements for physical contaminants listed under 'Application' below. CCS and BCS guarantee conformance of materials to the UK compost and digestate quality specifications, PAS 100:2011/2018 and PAS 110:2014 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 7** and it is strongly recommended to incorporate this into a Contract of Supply. The Checklist information is also useful for nutrient planning.

Note: Excessive application of anaerobic digestate to land may be regarded as disposal and would require a landfill permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012. Information on how to source and use compost and digestate can be found at cdn.zerowastescotland.org.uk/managed-downloads/mf-w--8ncua-1680013342d Visit www.qualitycompost.org.uk/producers and www.biofertiliser.org.uk/producers for details of certified compost and digestate suppliers.

PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS

The compost and digestate quality specifications (PAS 100 and PAS 110) 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 6**, 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 PAS 100:2011/2018
- Digestate: The quantities of physical contaminants do not exceed 8% of those permitted by PAS 110:2014.

Appendix 5: Guidance Notes on Approved Fertilisers and Soil Improvers Derived from Organic Materials (Standard 10.2) (cont.)

ON FARM ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS (USING MANURE, SLURRY AND OTHER FARM MATERIALS AS FEEDSTOCK)

Where members operate their own anaerobic digestion systems, processing only manure, slurry and non-wastes (such as maize silage), which originate from their farm or other assured farms, the resulting digestate outputs may be applied to agricultural land as fertilisers or soil conditioners, without the requirement for a SEPA authorisation. Where distillery wastes are also used as feedstock, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place before the resulting digestate outputs are applied to land.

Further information on the regulatory requirements can be found in SEPA's Position Statement WST-PS-016: Classification of Outputs from Anaerobic Digestion Processes, available at www.sepa.org.uk/media/219842/wst-ps-016-regulation-of-outputs-from-anaerobic-digestion-processes.pdf

DISTILLERY AND BREWERY DIGESTATES

Anaerobic and aerobic digestates derived solely from outputs of the distillery and brewery industries may be applied to land as fertilisers or soil conditioners.

Where these digestates are not certified to PAS100:2011/2018 or PAS110:2014, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place, before their application to land.

CRUSTACEAN SHELLS

Crustacean shells may be applied to land as organic fertilisers/soil improvers without additional processing or treatment, but only by complying with the following requirements:

- The six conditions laid out in the Scottish Government Authorisation B6 document, see **Appendix 8** and www.gov.scot/publications/animal-by-products-competent-authority-authorisations/application-of-animal-by-products-and-derived-products-to-land/b6-aquatic-crustacean-shells/
- Applying for, being granted and complying with a SEPA Paragraph 7 waste management exemption, see www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/activities-exempt-from-waste-management-licensing
- Compliance will ensure crustacean shells are stored and applied in the recommended manner (see **Appendix 8**), to prevent risks arising to public and animal health.

POULTRY LITTER

Poultry litter may be applied to agricultural land, provided there is no contamination with carcass material.

It should be stored in a way that prevents access by livestock and ideally should only be used on arable land. If applied to forage, fodder or grass land, a minimum four week no graze or harvest interval applies and records to demonstrate compliance with these requirements must be retained for inspection.

Note: Poultry litter is a known source of botulism and members need to evaluate this risk accordingly

(see www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-use-store-or-move-manure-guano-and-digestive-tract-content)

Appendix 6: Requirements for Safe Applications to Land (Standard 10.2)

Crop Type	Certified PAS 100 composts ¹ (ABP and non ABP ²)	Certified PAS 110 digestates ¹ (ABP and non ABP ²)	Sewage Sludge (Biosolids)	
			Conventional ⁴	Enhanced ⁵
Grass (grazed)	3 week no graze interval. No compost of grade/ particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no graze interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no graze interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in	3 week no graze interval
Grass (harvested)	3 week no harvest interval. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no harvest interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no harvest interval. No grazing in season of application (where surface applied)	3 week no harvest interval
Combinable crops	Must be applied before drilling/planting. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension	Liquid digestates ³ may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates ³ must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension	Must be applied before drilling/planting	Must be applied before drilling/planting
Fodder & forage crops	3 week no graze or harvest interval. Apply before drilling/planting. No compost of grade/particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no harvest interval. Liquid digestates ³ may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates ³ must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension	3 week no graze or harvest interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in	3 week no graze or harvest interval
Notes	1. Members are referred to Standard 10.1, which lists the physical quality requirements for certified compost and digestate. 2. ABP composts and digestates are derived from feedstocks that include animal by-products (ABPs), which are processed according to the requirements of Scottish Statutory Instrument. 2013 No. 307, The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. When applied to farmland, statutory no graze and no harvest intervals apply. These are three weeks (for ruminants) and eight weeks (for pigs). The no harvest intervals apply to any crop intended to be fed to livestock, including those listed as 'Combinable' below. 3. Liquid digestate = dry matter less than or equal to 15%. Fibre digestate = dry matter greater than 15%. 4. Conventionally treated sludge has been subjected to defined treatment processes that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. 5. Enhanced treated sludge will be free from Salmonella and has been treated to ensure that 99.9999% of 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 and turnips, fodder mangolds, fodder beet, fodder kale, forage rye and triticale.

Appendix 7: Checklist: Information to be Provided by Suppliers of Certified Composts and Digestates (Standard 10.2)

PAS 100:2011/2018 and PAS 110:2014 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 PAS 100:2011/2018 and PAS 110:2014.

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 has been independently certified as compliant with PAS 100:2011/2018 or PAS 110:2014.
- Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of this scheme, listed in **Appendix 5**.
- Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of the customer.

3. PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

4. LABORATORY DATA

Must be representative of the consignment despatched. For certified composts and digestates:

- Salmonella species and E. coli.
- Potentially Toxic Element concentrations (cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc).
- pH.
- Total nitrogen content.
- Total phosphorus content.
- Total potassium content.
- Dry matter (also referred to as total solids) content.
- Physical contaminant content (individual reporting of glass, metal, plastic and other 'non-stone' fragments of greater than 2mm).

For certified composts only:

- Confirmation that the sample complies with the plant response and weed seed/propagule requirements of PAS 100:2011/2018.

- Quantity of stones greater than 4mm.

For certified digestates only:

- Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH4-N) content.
- Quantity of stones greater than 5mm.

Appendix 8: Authorisation B6 (Standard 10.2)

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:

1. The crustacean shells originate from crustaceans cooked² in a fishery products processing plant approved under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and meeting the requirements of Annex 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005.
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 4, Chapter 3 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 5 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 9: Guide to Relevant Legislation and Codes of Practice

ASSURANCE AND TRACEABILITY

Livestock Identification and Traceability Guidance
www.gov.scot/publications/livestock-identification-and-traceability-guidance/

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007 as amended
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2007/174/made

The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/414/contents

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2007/312/contents/made

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/412/contents/made

Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs)
www.ruralpayments.org/topics/inspections/all-inspections/cross-compliance/detailed-guidance/statutory-management-requirements/

FARM HUSBANDRY

The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/11/contents

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/388/contents/made

The Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1964
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1964/39

The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended)
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1966/36

Animal Health and Welfare (Scottish Government)
www.gov.scot/policies/animal-health-welfare/animal-welfare/

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle (Scottish Government)
www.gov.scot/publications/code-practice-welfare-cattle/

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep (Scottish Government)
www.gov.scot/publications/code-practice-welfare-sheep/

Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity (Scottish Government)
www.gov.scot/publications/biosecurity-practices-for-animal-health-guidance/

VMD Code of Practice on the responsible use of animal medicines on the farm
www.gov.uk/government/publications/responsible-use-of-animal-medicines-on-the-farm/code-of-practice-on-the-responsible-use-of-animal-medicines-on-the-farm

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

SRUC Technical Note TN617 Stockowner Biosecurity
www.sruc.ac.uk/media/ns4barz0/tn617-biosecurity.pdf

FOOD AND FEED

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs
www.ec.europa.eu/food/safety/biosafety/food_hygiene/legislation_en

The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2006/3

The General Food Law Regulation (EC) No 178/2002
www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/general-food-law

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin
www.eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/853/oj/eng

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption
faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur63428.pdf

Scottish Food and Feed Law Guide
www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/Scottish_Food_and_Feed_Law_Guide_-_August_2018.pdf

FSS Food Law Code of Practice (Scotland) 2019
www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/Food_Law_Code_of_Practice_2019.pdf

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 o official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur66444.pdf

The Animal Feed (Scotland) Regulations 2010
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/373/contents/made

The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended)
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2005/608/contents/made

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 Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/446/part/1/made

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

Farming and Water Scotland
www.farmingandwaterscotland.org/

The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/307/introduction/made

The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/411/contents/made

The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/177/contents/made

Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005
www.rb.gy/js0lgd

Appendix 9: Guide to Relevant Legislation and Codes of Practice (cont.)

FARM ENVIRONMENT

SEPA www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/land/agriculture/agricultural-regulation-and-guidance/	Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/148/contents/made
Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity ,Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code) www.farmingandwaterscotland.org/pepfaa-code-of-good-practice/	Biofertiliser Certification Scheme www.biofertiliser.org.uk
The Safe Sludge Matrix www.fas.scot/downloads/safe-sludge-matrix/	Compost Certification Scheme www.qualitycompost.org.uk
Agriculture health and safety www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/index.htm	Farmer's guide to sourcing and using compost and digestate www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/resources/agriculture
Weeds Act 1959 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/7-8/54/contents	Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) www.fas.scot/publication/good-agricultural-environmental-conditions-gaecs/
Sheep Dipping Code of Practice for Scottish Farmers, Crofters and Contractors (SEPA) www.sepa.org.uk/media/f4ahjkcr/sheep_dipping_code_of_practice.pdf	Farm Soils Plan www.gov.scot/publications/developing-method-estimate-costs-soil-erosion-high-risk-scottish-catchments/pages/10/
Agricultural Fuel Oil) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended in 2006) www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/531/resources	Pesticides: Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products in Scotland www.gov.scot/publications/pesticides-code-practice-using-plant-protection-products-scotland/
The Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2006/133/pdfs/ssi_20060133_en.pdf	The General Binding Rules beta.sepa.scot/regulation/authorisations-and-compliance/easr-authorisations/make-an-application/septic-tanks-and-private-sewage-treatment-systems/
The Water Environment (Miscellaneous) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/389/contents/made	Planet Nutrient Management www.planet4farmers.co.uk
The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1989/1263/made	TRANSPORT
The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990) www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1990/880/made?view=plain	The Welfare of Animals during Transport – Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a79856540f0b63d72fc67f6/pb13551-satellite-tracking.pdf
Biosolids Assurance Scheme (BAS) www.assuredbiosolids.co.uk/	Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2006/606/contents/made
The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 200 (as amended) www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/235/schedules	The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2005/653/made/data.htm?wrap=true
The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended) www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2011/9780111012147/contents	Defra-approved disinfectants disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/
	The Road Vehicles construction and use Regulations (1989) www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/1078/introduction/made





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