

Establishment of buffer strips along watercourses (GAEC 1)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to protect water against pollution and run-off from agricultural sources.</i>				
A1	You must not apply manufactured nitrogen (inorganic) fertiliser within 2 metres of surface water;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Manufactured nitrogen has been applied within 2 metres of surface water.	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches that are not connected to the wider water network and/or ponds.</p> <p>Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.</p>	<p>Medium or High</p>	Permanent
A2	You must not apply organic manure within 10 metres of surface water, except on land managed for breeding wader birds or as species-rich semi-natural grassland and under certain other restrictions. The limit is reduced to 6 metres if you apply slurry, sewage sludge or anaerobic digestate using precision equipment;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres (or 6 metres where precision equipment is used) of surface water on land that is not land covered by the exception that allows spreading on land managed for breeding wader birds or as a species-rich semi-natural grassland.</p> <p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres (or 6 metres where precision equipment is used) of surface water on land that is covered by the exception mentioned above, but has been applied in a way that does not comply with all restrictions.</p> <p><i>Restrictions are listed in Article 21(2) of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008.</i></p>	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches that are not connected to the wider water network and/or ponds.</p> <p>Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.</p>	<p>Medium: Where the manure is farmyard manure High: Where manures have high readily available N.</p>	Permanent
A3	You must not apply organic manure within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Organic manure has been applied within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole.	<p>On farm: where organic manure has been applied within 50 metres of a well or borehole that supplies water exclusively for the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where organic manure has been applied within 50 metres of any spring. Or where organic manure has been applied within 50 metres of a well or borehole, whether located on or off farm which is supplying water to others.</p>	High	Permanent
If you apply organic manure:				
B1	You must produce and keep a map of you holding showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •all surface waters on your holding and land within 10 metres of them; •all springs, wells and boreholes on your holding, and within 50 metres of the boundary of your holding, and land within 50 metres of them; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to produce and/or keep a map of their holding showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all surface waters and land within 10 metres of them; • all springs, wells and boreholes and land within 50 metres of them or the boundary of the holding. 	On farm	<p>Very Low: (warning letter, 0% reduction) some information supplied but incomplete.</p> <p>Low: no information supplied.</p>	Rectifiable

B2 You must update the map with any changes within 3 months from the date of the change.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to update map within 3 months from the date of change.	On farm	Very Low: (warning letter, 0% reduction) some updates made to map but not all. Low: no updates made to map.	Rectifiable
C1	You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers or pesticides to land within 2 metres of the centre of a watercourse or field ditch;			
C2	You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers or pesticides to land between the edge of the watercourse or field ditch and 1 metre on the landward side of the top of the bank.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has applied pesticide, fertilizer or cultivated within the 1- or 2-metre protection zone. <i>The farmer will not break these rules if they have cultivated land for one of the following reasons:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to establish a green cover where one does not exist and the land is part of a field which is being newly created (whether by merger or division); to establish a green cover where one does not exist and the land was previously outside the scope of cross compliance. 	On farm Off farm: where there has been pollution of a watercourse.	Please see Annex 1	Rectifiable or Permanent
D1	You must take all reasonable steps to maintain a green cover on land within 2 metres of the centre of a watercourse or field ditch;			
D2	You must take all reasonable steps to maintain a green cover on land between the edge of the watercourse or field ditch and 1 metre on the landward side of the top of the bank.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has not taken all reasonable steps to maintain the green cover on the 1- or 2-metre protection zone throughout the year. For example, storing material such as bales, dredgings or excess trafficking on the protection zones. <i>The rules of this standard (GAEC 1) do not apply in the following circumstances:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to land forming part of a parcel of 2 hectares or less; 	On farm	Please see Annex 1	Rectifiable

ANNEX 1**Severity matrix for 2-metre protection zone, storing and trafficking.**

	A	B	C	D		
Severity option	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Storing bales/dredgings (loss of green cover)	Trafficking (loss of green cover)
	1.5m to 2m	Under 1.5 m	1.5m to 2m	Under 1.5 m		
	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected		
Very Low	Up to and including 150m	Up to and including 100m	Up to and including 100m	Up to 50m	Odd bale or patch of dredging and up to 20m	Up to and including 100m
Low	Over 150m but up to, and including, 750m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 50m but up to, and including, 250m	Over 20m but up to, and including, 100m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m
Medium	Over 750m but up to, and including, 1500m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 250m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 200m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m
High	Over 1500m	Over 1000m	Over 1000m	Over 500m	Over 200m	Over 1000m

Severity matrix for 1-metre protection zone extending either side from top of the bank.

	A	B	C	D		
Severity option	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Storing bales/dredgings (loss of green cover)	Trafficking (loss of green cover)
	0.5 to 1m	Under 0.5 m	0.5m to 1m	Under 0.5 m		
	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected		
Very Low	Up to and including 150m	Up to and including 100m	Up to and including 100m	Up to 50m	Odd bale or patch of dredging and up to 20m	Up to and including 100m
Low	Over 150m but up to, and including, 750m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 50m but up to, and including, 250m	Over 20m but up to, and including, 100m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m
Medium	Over 750m but up to, and including, 1500m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 250m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 200m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m
High	Over 1500m	Over 1000m	Over 1000m	Over 500m	Over 200m	Over 1000m

Notes:

The metreages are a cumulative total of the watercourses found to be unprotected.

Cultivation includes, ploughing, discing, tining and other mechanical preparation of the protection zone area to give destruction of the green cover and a significant bare soil visible.

On-going management includes, application of fertilisers (including manures and lime) and crop protection products (including pesticides, molluscicides and growth regulators)

Where there has been no loss of green cover for trafficking then no breach has occurred.

When assessing breaches of either "area cultivated and drilled and on-going management" or when "storing bales, dredgings", careful consideration should be given to whether this is case of intentional non-compliance.

Water abstraction (GAEC 2)

The aim of these rules is to protect water resources by licensing abstraction of water for irrigation. They apply to you if you abstract more than 20 cubic metres (4,400 gallons) of water in a period of 24 hours from inland water (such as a river or stream) or an underground source (such as a well or borehole) for irrigation.

If you hold a water abstraction licence for irrigation purposes: You must meet the conditions within any water abstraction licence you hold for irrigation purposes.				
A1	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of any abstraction licence.</p> <p><i>The inspector will check that the licence holder is complying with the licence conditions.</i></p> <p><i>This is intentional only where there is clear evidence of the legal meaning of intent – i.e. “cause or permit....”.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Very low: (warning letter, 0% penalty) for failing to submit an appropriate abstraction return form or failing to provide all required information on the abstraction report form.</p> <p>Low: relates to the Environment Agency category 3 or 4 - minimal or no impact.</p> <p>Medium: relates to the Environment Agency category 2 - significant impact or Medium: one or more of the licence conditions have not been met.</p> <p>High: relates to the Environment Agency category 1 - serious impact or High: failure to make records available or to keep records for a period of not less than 7 years.</p> <p><i>Categories for severity relate to Compliance Classification Scheme (CCS) as explained in Appendix 7 of the GAEC Inspector Specification.</i></p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

B1	If you do not hold a water abstraction licence for irrigation purposes: You must contact the Environment Agency at the earliest opportunity if you want to start abstracting more than 20 cubic metres (4,400 gallons) of water for irrigation in a period of 24 hours, or change your existing abstraction licence to authorise irrigation.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has abstracted more than twenty cubic metres of water each day from a source of supply for irrigation without holding an appropriate abstraction licence or contacting EA to seek and obtain a change to an existing abstraction licence to authorise irrigation.</p> <p><i>This is intentional only where there is clear evidence of the legal meaning of intent – i.e. “cause or permit...”</i></p> <p><i>Farmers who abstract 20 cubic metres (4,400 gallons) or less in a period of 24 hours do not need an abstraction licence.</i></p> <p><i>If you already hold a licence and want to change it to include irrigation or renew a licence due to expire, you must contact the Environment Agency.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Low: relates to the Environment Agency category 3 or 4 - minimal or no impact.</p> <p>Medium: relates to the Environment Agency category 2 - significant impact.</p> <p>High: relates to the Environment Agency category 1 - serious impact.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

Groundwater (GAEC 3)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to protect groundwater by controlling the discharge of potentially harmful and polluting substances.</i>				
A1 You must obtain a permit from the Environment Agency before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any hazardous substances (for example used/waste sheep dip, pesticide washings, solvents, mineral oil and diesel) or non-hazardous pollutants (for example sewage, trade effluent, certain biocides);				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to obtain a permit from the Environment Agency before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any hazardous substance(s).</p> <p><i>This is intentional only where there is clear evidence of the legal meaning of intent – i.e. “knowingly permit”.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Medium: generally applies to unauthorised pesticide washings disposals.</p> <p>High: generally applies to unauthorised sheep dip disposals</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
	<p>The farmer has failed to obtain a permit from the Environment Agency before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any non-hazardous pollutant(s).</p>	On farm	<p>Low: generally applies to Low Groundwater Vulnerability Areas. For Intermediate Groundwater Vulnerability Areas the presumption is Low unless depth to groundwater is shallow and the frequency/volume of discharge is significant.</p> <p>Medium: generally applies to High Groundwater Vulnerability Areas where receptors are present, and where depth to groundwater is shallow or the frequency/volume of discharge is significant.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent

A2	You must meet the conditions of any permit or notice issued by the Environment Agency in relation to the protection of groundwater.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of any environmental permit (for a groundwater activity) issued in relation to the protection of groundwater.</p> <p><i>This is intentional only where there is clear evidence of the legal meaning of intent – i.e. “knowingly permit”.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Low: relates to minimal or no impact.</p> <p>For example, discharge of permitted product to bare land, or, discharge within 2m of a field boundary or footpath, or discharges outside the permitted dates.</p> <p>Medium: relates to significant impact.</p> <p>For example, discharge of permitted product to crops intended for human consumption, or, discharge on to land that is within 10m of a watercourse 50m of a well, spring or borehole, or, discharge of product to same individual area of land more than once per year.</p> <p>High: serious impact.</p> <p>For example. Groundwater is polluted and that puts major fish populations, aquatic habitats, water abstractions, fish farms or major commercial interests at risk.</p> <p><i>These few illustrated examples of severity in A2 should not be viewed as the only ones to determine severity - these will be augmented by other examples inspectors are likely to witness on site, refer to OI26-05 for further guidance on severity classifications.</i></p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

<p>The farmer has failed to comply with the conditions of any groundwater activity notice or any other enforcement notice issued in relation to the protection of groundwater.</p> <p><i>Failure to comply with a notice issued in relation to a groundwater activity will usually be regarded as intentional but may depend on the nature of the failure; e.g. the recipient has tried to comply but has not done so word for word.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Medium: in Low Groundwater Vulnerability Areas where actual pollution of groundwater cannot be established i.e. no evidence of impact.</p> <p>High: where actual pollution of groundwater can be established, or</p> <p>in High or Intermediate Groundwater Vulnerability Areas, where actual pollution of groundwater cannot be established.</p>	<p>Permanent</p>
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Minimum soil cover (GAEC 4)				
A1	You must take all reasonable steps to protect soil by having a minimum soil cover unless there is an agronomic justification for not doing so, or where establishing a cover would conflict with requirements under GAEC 5.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer/landowner has not taken all reasonable steps to protect soil with a minimum soil cover. An agronomic justification is not in place. There is no conflict with GAEC 5. A derogation is not in place.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break these rules where the cover cannot reasonably be maintained near gateways (within 20m) and on public rights of way.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break these rules where all reasonable steps have been taken to provide cover, but the crop has failed due to circumstances beyond the farmers control.</i></p>	On Farm	<p>Very Low: less than or equal to 0.5ha does not meet the requirement</p> <p>Low: More than 0.5ha but less than or equal to 1ha OR % total is less than 2% of the holding, whichever is the greater, does not meet the requirement.</p> <p>Medium: more than 1ha but less than 5ha OR between 2% and 5% of the holding, whichever is greater, does not meet the requirement</p> <p>High: more than 5ha in a single area or more than 5% of the holding (over 5ha for farms below 100ha) does not meet the requirement</p>	Rectifiable

A2	You must apply for a derogation where a suitable agronomic reason for not providing cover exists, but is not listed in the Cross Compliance Handbook.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer/land owner has failed to apply for a derogation where a suitable agronomic justification exists.	On farm	<p>Very Low: a suitable agronomic justification not listed in the GAEC 4 rules exists for why cover has not been provided under 0.5ha in a single area, but the farmer has failed to seek a derogation from RPA</p> <p>Low: a suitable agronomic justification not listed in the GAEC 4 rules exists for why cover has not been provided over more than 0.5ha in a single area, but the farmer has failed to seek a derogation from RPA</p>	Rectifiable

Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion (GAEC 5)

A1	You must put measures in place to limit soil and bankside erosion caused, for example, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cropping practices and cropping structures • livestock management, including outdoor pigs and poultry, causing overgrazing and poaching • wind • vehicles, trailers and machinery. 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Soil erosion has occurred over a single area, crossing permanent boundary features (if any), of at least 1 hectare or caused by livestock trampling along a continuous stretch equal to or greater than 20m long by 2m wide of a watercourse crossing permanent boundary features (if any).</p> <p><i>(The 2m wide is measured from the water level present on the day of inspection. The stretch must be continuous. Any permanent cover which breaks the 20m by 2m measurement will mean that stretch will not be considered a breach)</i></p> <p><i>On common land, a breach will be determined based on the actions of the person responsible for causing the erosion.</i></p>	On farm/Off Farm	<p>Low: A measure or some measures, intended to limit soil erosion have been put in place, but significant soil degradation and loss has occurred</p> <p>Medium: No measures, intended to limit soil erosion have been put in place, but significant soil degradation and loss has occurred.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> <p><i>Rectifiable will be considered where there is evidence that the claimant can or has put the soil back in field</i></p> <p><i>Permanent will be considered where the soil has been lost off farm and cannot be returned</i></p>

Severe soil degradation and loss will be considered based on any of the following conditions being present:

Deep channels (rills and gully's) are visible in the soil (over 0.3m in depth at the deepest point or where the subsoil is identified)

The total extent of the erosion exceeds 5ha in a single area.

The total extent of the watercourse erosion exceeds 40m long by 2m wide in one continuous stretch.

There are three or more separate occurrences of soil erosion on the holding.

Medium: A measure or some measures, intended to limit soil erosion have been put in place, but severe soil degradation and loss has occurred.

High: No measures, intended to limit soil erosion have been put in place, but severe soil degradation and loss has occurred.

Maintenance of Soil Organic Matter Levels (GAEC 6)

Crop Burning

Crop residue burning restrictions				
A1	You must not burn any of these crop residues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cereal straw; • cereal stubble; • residues of oilseed rape; • residues of field beans harvested dry; • residues of peas harvested dry. 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence of burning of crop residues found (which was not for one of the permitted purposes) <i>The farmer will not break this rule if the burning is for:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>plant health reasons where a notice has been served;</i> 	On farm Off farm	Low: evidence of burning crop residue on land up to and including 1ha Medium: evidence of burning crop residues on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land. High: evidence of burning crop residue on land which is greater than 5ha in size.	Rectifiable or Permanent
A2	You must comply with certain restrictions if you are burning linseed residues;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence that linseed residues have been burnt and the farmer has not complied with the restrictions.	On farm Off farm	Low: evidence of burning crop residue on land up to and including 1ha. Medium: evidence of burning crop residues on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land. High: evidence of burning crop residue on land which is greater than 5ha in size.	Rectifiable or Permanent
A3	You must comply with certain restrictions if you are burning residues under the exemption for plant health reasons;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence

	The farmer has not complied with the restrictions when burning under one of the permitted exemptions	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: evidence of non compliance with restrictions when burning crop residue on land up to and including 1ha.</p> <p>Medium: evidence of non compliance with restrictions when burning crop residues on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5ha of land.</p> <p>High: evidence of non compliance with restrictions when burning crop residue on land which is greater than 5ha in size.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
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Heather and grass burning

B1	You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium (a range of shrub species including bilberry and blueberry) outside the burning season except under, and in accordance with, a licence to do so, issued by Natural England.			
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	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Burning has been carried out outside the burning season without a licence issued by Natural England or contrary to the terms of such a licence.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: evidence of burning on land up to and including 1ha.</p> <p>Medium: evidence of burning on land which is more than 1ha in size but no greater than 5 ha of land.</p> <p>High: evidence of burning on land which is greater than 5ha in size.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent

B2 B3	You must take all reasonable precautions to prevent human injury or damage to adjacent land or anything on it before you start burning and during the entire period of the burn; You must make sure you have sufficient people and equipment in place to control and regulate the burning during the entire period of the burn.			
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	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Burning has been carried out without adhering to the necessary controls for its entire period.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Medium: burning has taken place without sufficient persons or equipment to control and regulate the burning during the period of the burn.</p> <p>High: evidence of burning on land without necessary control which led to damage or injury during the entire period of the burn.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Agriculture				
C1	You must not begin or carry out any uncultivated land project (on uncultivated land) which affects an area of 2 or more hectares, unless you have obtained permission from Natural England;			

	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has carried out a relevant project affecting an area of 2ha or more on uncultivated land without obtaining permission from Natural England.	On farm Off farm	Low: a relevant project has been conducted on an area of 2ha or more of uncultivated land. High: a relevant project has been conducted on an area of 2ha or more of uncultivated land and has had a significant effect on the environment.	Rectifiable or Permanent: depending on project type.
C2	You must not begin or carry out any uncultivated land project if a screening notice applies to that land, unless you have obtained permission from Natural England;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has carried out a relevant project on land subject to a screening notice without first obtaining permission from Natural England.	On farm Off farm	Medium: the farmer has breached the conditions of a screening notice. High: the farmer has breached the conditions of a screening notice resulting in a significant effect on the environment.	Rectifiable or Permanent: depending on project type.
C3	You must not breach a stop notice that has been served on you.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has breached a stop notice.	On farm Off farm	High	Rectifiable or Permanent: depending on project type.
C4	You must meet any requirement of a remediation notice served on you, unless you have a reasonable excuse.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has failed to comply with any requirements of a remediation notice.	On farm Off farm	Medium: where the non-compliance has not had a significant effect on the environment. High: non-compliance results in a significant effect on the environment.	Rectifiable or Permanent: depending on project type.
Forestry				
C5	You must not begin or carry out any afforestation on agricultural land or any deforestation project on existing woodland, regardless of area, unless you have obtained permission from the Forestry Commission;			
C6	You must not continue any work on a project if you have received an enforcement notice that requires you to stop work.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence

	The farmer has carried out work which would have required Forestry Commission consent in respect of one of the two projects covered by Cross Compliance (afforestation and deforestation) where this exceeds the relevant area threshold, if applicable, without obtaining permission from the Forestry Commission.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: a relevant project has been conducted.</p> <p>High: a relevant project has been conducted and has had a significant effect on the environment.</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: depending on project type.</p>
C7	You must carry out any work as set out in the consent given by the Forestry Commission;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has failed to carry out the work as set out in the consent given by the Forestry Commission. <i>Should be considered an intentional breach.</i>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: where there has been partial compliance.</p> <p>Medium: where there has been no compliance but this has not resulted in a significant effect on the environment.</p> <p>High: where there has been no compliance and this has resulted in a significant effect on the environment.</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: depending on project type.</p>
C8	You must carry out any work required by an enforcement notice within the given time period.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has failed to comply with an enforcement notice.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Medium: the farmer has breached the conditions of an Enforcement notice.</p> <p>High: the farmer has breached the conditions of an Enforcement notice resulting in a significant effect on the environment.</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: depending on project type.</p>

Boundaries (GAEC 7a)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to protect boundary features, such as hedgerows, stone walls, earth banks, and stone banks because they're important landscape features.</i>				
Hedgerows				
A1	You must take all reasonable steps to keep a green cover on land within 2 metres of the centre of a hedgerow.			
A2	<p>You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers or pesticides to land within 2 metres of the centre of a hedgerow.</p> <p>Fertilisers include: inorganic and organic fertiliser, organic manures, lime, slurry, sewage sludge, slag, trace elements, calcified seaweed and human waste (not an exhaustive list).</p> <p>Pesticides means anything used for destroying pests and include herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and other biocides.</p>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has not taken all reasonable steps to maintain the green cover on the 2-metre protection zone throughout the year. For example, storing material such as bales, dredgings or excess trafficking on the protection zones.</p> <p><i>The rules do not apply in any of the following circumstances:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to land either side of a hedgerow which is less than 5 years old (the farmer will need to keep documentary evidence to prove this); - to land forming part of a parcel of 2 hectares or less; - to hedgerows within the curtilage of a dwelling house; - to the side of any hedgerow facing a dwelling house when the hedgerow marks the boundary of the curtilage of the dwelling house - to casting up of a traditional hedge bank between 1 September and the last day of February. 	On farm	see annex 1	Rectifiable
	<p>The farmer has applied pesticide, fertiliser or cultivated within the 2 metre protection zone.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break these rules if they have used pesticides for spot application or they have cultivated land for one of the following reasons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish a green cover where one does not exist and the land is part of a field which is being newly created (whether merger or division); - to establish a green cover where one does not exist and the land was previously outside the scope of cross compliance. 	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a pollution of a watercourse.</p>	See annex 1	Rectifiable or Permanent

Cutting, Trimming and removal				
A3	<p>You must not cut or trim any hedgerow between 1 March and 31 August (inclusive) unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the hedgerow overhangs a highway, road or footpath over which there is a public or private right of way and the overhanging hedgerow obstructs the passage of, or is a danger to, vehicles, pedestrians or horse riders; the hedgerow is dead, diseased, damaged or insecurely rooted and because of its condition, it or part of it, is likely to cause danger by falling on to a highway, road or footpath; or obstructs the view of drivers or the light from a public lamp, for example, a street lamp; it is to carry out hedge-laying or coppicing during the period 1 March to 30 April (inclusive); it is to trim a newly laid hedgerow by hand, within 6 months of it being laid. you are growing oil seed rape or temporary grassland and have received written permission from the Secretary of State for the Environment to cut or trim during the month of August. Written permission must be received before any activities are carried out, and any conditions attached to the permission must be adhered to. 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has illegally cut or trimmed any hedgerow between 1 March and 31 August.	On farm	<p>Very Low: Up to and including 2 lengths illegally cut or trimmed.</p> <p>Medium: more than 2 lengths, up to 4 lengths illegally cut or trimmed.</p> <p>High: more than 4 lengths have been illegally cut or trimmed.</p>	Permanent
A4	<p>You must not remove part of a hedgerow unless you have told your local authority (or National Park Authority if your land is in a National Park) in writing of your proposal, and have;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> received written permission to carry out the removal or have received no reply from the authority within 42 days of your notification. 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has removed relevant hedgerows without seeking permission of local authority (or National Park Authority).</p> <p>The farmer has removed relevant hedgerows after seeking permission of the local authority, but has not waited the appropriate amount of time for a response (42 days, or a longer amount of time that the farmer has agreed to).</p> <p>The farmer has removed relevant hedgerows after seeking permission of the local authority, but permission was not granted (authority issued a hedgerow retention notice).</p>	On farm	<p>Medium: where 1 length breached</p> <p>High: where more than 1 length has been breached.</p>	Permanent
A5	<p>Removal must be carried out in accordance with the proposal specified in the hedgerow removal notice, and the hedgerow must be removed within the period of two years from the date on the hedgerow removal notice.</p>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence

	The removal has not been carried out with the proposal as set out in the notification. The farmer has not carried out the removal within the period of two years from the date on the hedgerow removal notice	On farm	Medium - where 1 length breached. High: where there has been more than 1 length breached	Permanent
Stone walls, Earth Banks and Stone Banks				
B1	You must not remove existing stone walls, earth banks or stone banks.			
B2	You must not remove earth or stone from an existing stone wall, stone bank or earth bank.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Removal of a stone wall or stone from a stone wall <i>The farmer will not break these rules if they have removed a stone wall, stone bank or earth bank, or earth or stone from a stone wall, stone bank or earth bank for one of the following reasons:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>to widen an existing gateway in a stone wall, stone bank or earth bank to allow machinery or livestock access. The gateway should be no wider than 10 metres and the newly created ends finished to a vertical face;</i> • <i>to repair another stone wall on your holding which is in a better condition than the one you removed the stone from;</i> • <i>have written permission from the Secretary of State to do so, in order to enhance the environment, improve public or agricultural access, or for reasons relating to livestock or crop production.</i> 	On Farm	<p>Low: removal of small amounts of stone and/or earth from a derelict stone wall, earth bank or stone bank or rough pile of stone and/or earth but leaving the majority of the pile/stone wall, earth bank or stone bank intact. Widening a gateway by less than 1m above the 10m permitted.</p> <p>Medium: removal of an amount of stone and/or earth, or an entire pile of stone and/or earth from a stone wall, earth bank or stone bank so that the stone wall, earth bank or stone bank appears to have deteriorated in condition, but the majority of the stone wall, earth bank or stone bank remains. Widening a gateway by 1m or more of the 10m permitted.</p> <p>High: removal of all the stone and/or earth, or the large majority of stone and/or earth from a stone wall, earth bank or stone bank, leaving no more than one layer of stone or 25cm of earth above ground level. Also in cases where there has been the removal of the entire stone wall, earth bank or stone bank above ground level, including any foundation stones below ground level.</p>	<p>Rectifiable: if the stone wall, earth bank or stone bank can be restored to previous condition.</p> <p>Permanent: in cases where the stone and/or earth or the methods used cannot be duplicated.</p>

ANNEX 1**Severity matrix for 2-metre protection zone, storing and trafficking (GAEC 7A breaches)**

	A	B	C			
Severity option	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated but no further activity	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Area cultivated, drilled and on-going management	Storing bales/dredgings (loss of green cover)	Trafficking (loss of green cover)
	1.5m to 2m	Under 1.5 m	1.5m to 2m	Under 1.5 m		
	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected	Up to 0.5m affected	More than 0.5m affected		
Very Low	Up to and including 150m	Up to and including 100m	Up to and including 100m	Up to 50m	Odd bale or patch of dredging and up to 20m	Up to and including 100m
Low	Over 150m but up to, and including, 750m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 50m but up to, and including, 250m	Over 20m but up to, and including, 100m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 500m
Medium	Over 750m but up to, and including, 1500m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m	Over 250m but up to, and including, 500m	Over 100m but up to, and including, 200m	Over 500m but up to, and including, 1000m
High	Over 1500m	Over 1000m	Over 1000m	Over 500m	Over 200m	Over 1000m

Notes:

The metreages are a cumulative total of the hedgerows found to be unprotected.

Cultivation includes, ploughing, discing, tining and other mechanical preparation of the protection zone area to give destruction of the green cover and a significant bare soil visible.

On-going management includes, application of fertilisers (including manures and lime) and crop protection products (including pesticides, molluscicides and growth regulators)

Where there has been no loss of green cover for trafficking then no breach has occurred.

When assessing breaches of either "area cultivated and drilled and on-going management" or when "storing bales dredgings", careful consideration should be given to whether this is case of intentional non-compliance.

Public rights of way (GAEC 7B)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to keep public rights of way open and accessible because they are important landscape features.</i>				
A1	You must not disturb the surface of a public right of way so that it becomes inconvenient to use;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The surface of a visible, field-edge public right of way or cross-field restricted byway (RB) or byway open to all traffic (BOAT) has been disturbed.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break these rules if they have lawful authority or excuse. This includes times when there is a need to disturb the surface of a footpath or bridleway across a field to plough the land or bring it into agricultural use and it would be inconvenient and difficult to avoid disturbing the surface of the way. In this case there are rules for making good the surface, detailed at B2 below.</i></p>	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
A2	You must not wilfully obstruct the free passage along a public right of way, for example by locking gates, growing crops, allowing overhanging vegetation, or blocking the route with electric or barbed wire fences.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>A visible public right of way has been wilfully obstructed.</p> <p><i>This can be classed as a breach even if there is no proven intention to obstruct the public right of way, the statutory offence is one of causing an obstruction.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break these rules if they have lawful authority or excuse. This includes times when there is a need to disturb the surface of a footpath or bridleway across a field to plough the land or bring it into agricultural use and it would be inconvenient and difficult to avoid disturbing the surface of the way. In this case there are rules for making good the surface, detailed at B2 below.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: an obstruction on the public right of way makes it necessary to deviate from the route in some way but continued passage is not prevented.</p> <p>High: an obstruction that is so severe that it prevents continued passage along a public right of way.</p>	Rectifiable

B1	You must maintain any stile, gate or similar structure across a footpath or bridleway in a condition that makes it safe and reasonably easy to use (this applies where maintenance is your responsibility);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	A stile(s) and/or gate(s) has not been maintained to a standard of repair which ensures it is safe and reasonably easy to use.	On farm	Medium: where the structure is not reasonably easy to use, but access is not denied. High: where the structure is so poorly maintained it does not allow access.	Rectifiable
B2	You must make good the surface of a disturbed cross-field footpath or bridleway to not less than the minimum width within 14 days of the first disturbance if you are sowing a crop, or within 24 hours in all other circumstances;			
B3	You must indicate the route of a reinstated cross-field footpath or bridleway to members of the public.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The surface of a visible, cross-field footpath or bridleway has been disturbed and has not been re-instated to meet the minimum width requirement and/or within the specified time(s). <i>Where an emergent crop obscures the line of the way and this is not marked out by other means, treat as 'obstruction'.</i>	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
	The route of a reinstated cross-field footpath or bridleway has not been indicated.	On farm	Very Low	Rectifiable

Trees (GAEC 7C)			
<i>The aim of these rules is to: A and B: protect trees because they are important habitat and landscape features, and C: protect wild birds during the nesting season.</i>			
A1	You must not fell a tree without a felling licence, where a licence is required;		
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity
	The farmer has felled licensable tree(s) without the necessary Felling Licence.	On farm Off farm	Very low: for example, cases where individual trees, or a tree in a hedgerow, has been felled, or a woodland has been thinned. Medium: where the felled woodland is re-established back on the site either by replanting or natural regeneration. High: cases of rare species, or an ancient woodland, being felled.
A2	You must not fail to comply with licence conditions, a restocking notice, enforcement notice or directions served on you.		
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity
	The farmer has unlawfully failed to comply with the conditions of a Felling Licence or failed to comply with a felling direction. <i>This should be considered as an intentional breach.</i>	On farm Off farm	Medium: the farmer has not complied with the condition to restock the felled area. High: in cases which involve rare tree species (elm) or ancient woodland.
	The farmer has unlawfully failed to comply with a restocking notice. <i>This should be considered as an intentional breach.</i>	On farm Off farm	Medium: the farmer has not complied with the requirement to restock the felled area. High: in cases which involve rare tree species (elm) or ancient woodland.
	The farmer has failed to comply with an enforcement notice. <i>This should be considered as an intentional breach.</i>	On farm Off farm	High: in all cases.
B1	You must not cut down, wilfully damage or destroy, uproot, top or lop any tree protected by a TPO without the written consent of your local planning authority;		
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity
	The farmer has cut down, topped, lopped or uprooted any tree (or trees) subject to a TPO without written consent.	On farm	Medium: where damage has occurred to a tree (or trees) by topping or lopping. High: where a tree has been destroyed.
	The farmer has intentionally damaged or destroyed any tree (or trees) subject to a TPO without written consent. <i>This non-compliance is intentional.</i>	On farm	Medium: where damage has occurred to a tree (or trees) by topping or lopping. High: where a tree has been destroyed.
	Permanence		
	Rectifiable or Permanent Permanent: where a tree has been destroyed.		
	Rectifiable or Permanent Permanent: where a tree has been destroyed.		

B2 You must not cut down, wilfully damage or destroy, uproot, top or lop any tree located in a conservation area without giving 42 days written notice to your local planning authority.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has cut down, topped, lopped or uprooted any protected tree (or trees) in a conservation area without giving the required notice.	On farm	<p>Medium: where damage has occurred to a tree (or trees) by topping or lopping.</p> <p>High: where a tree has been destroyed.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> <p>Permanent: where a tree has been destroyed.</p>
	The farmer has intentionally damaged or destroyed any protected tree (or trees) in a conservation area without giving the required notice. <i>This non-compliance is intentional.</i>	On farm	<p>Medium: where damage has occurred to a tree (or trees) by topping or lopping.</p> <p>High: where a tree has been destroyed.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p> <p>Permanent: where a tree has been destroyed.</p>
C1 You must not cut, top, lop, trim etc. any tree during the no cutting dates of 01st March to 31st August.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has cut, topped, lopped, trimmed etc. any tree during the no cutting dates of 01st March to 31st August. <i>This non-compliance is intentional.</i>	On farm	<p>Low: If two or fewer trees have been affected.</p> <p>Medium: If three to five trees have been affected.</p> <p>High: If more than five trees have been affected.</p>	Permanent

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (GAEC 7D)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to help protect, manage and maintain Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) because they are important for rare species, habitats, geology and landscapes.</i>				
A1 You must get Natural England's consent in writing before carrying out, causing or allowing any operation listed in an SSSI's legal documents (unless that operation is already covered by a management agreement, scheme or notice);				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has carried out, caused or allowed an operation for which no prior written consent has been given (or other conditions fulfilled).</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break any of these rules if they have a reasonable excuse to carry out certain operations.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: where no damage caused.</p> <p>Medium: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has carried out, caused or allowed an operation with consent but has failed to adhere to the terms of the consent.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break any of these rules if they have a reasonable excuse to carry out certain operations.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low: where no damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A2	You must comply with all management notices served by Natural England or the terms of any restoration orders served by a court.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has failed to comply with a management notice. <i>A management notice is served under section 28K WCA 1981. The farmer will not break any of these rules if they have a reasonable excuse to carry out certain operations.</i>	On farm Off farm	Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements of the management notice. High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply with the management notice.	Rectifiable or Permanent
	The farmer has failed to comply with a restoration order. <i>A restoration order may be issued under section 31 of the WCA 1981. The farmer will not break any of these rules if they have a reasonable excuse to carry out certain operations.</i>	On farm Off farm	Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements of the restoration order. High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply with the restoration order.	Rectifiable or Permanent
B1	You must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage any of the SSSI's special interest features, or disturb any fauna that are a special interest feature. This rule can apply to actions that take place outside the SSSI itself but which have the same consequences.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has intentionally or recklessly caused damage or destruction of the special interest feature and/or disturbance of the fauna. <i>The farmer will not break any of these rules if they have a reasonable excuse to carry out certain operations.</i>	On farm Off farm	Low: where minor damage has been caused. Medium: where intermediate level damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.	Rectifiable or Permanent

Ancient monuments (GAEC 7E)

The aim of these rules is to help preserve scheduled monuments because they are important landscape features.

A1	You must not carry out any of the following works without the written consent of Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport:			
(i)	those resulting in the demolition or destruction of, or damage to, a scheduled monument;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>A scheduled monument has been damaged, demolished or destroyed without the <u>written</u> consent of Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not be in breach of these rules if they took all reasonable precautions, and exercised all due diligence, to prevent any damage to the monument or if they did not know, and had no reason to believe, that the monument was in an area affected by the works, or that the monument was scheduled or the works were urgently necessary in the interests of health or safety and they gave written notice to Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport of the need for the works as soon as was reasonably possible.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Low: insignificant 'damage', e.g. putting up a fence can 'damage' a monument, but would be insignificant.</p> <p>Medium: where the monument has been damaged.</p> <p>High: where the monument has been demolished or destroyed.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
(ii)	those for the purpose of removal or repair of a scheduled monument (or any part of one);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>A scheduled monument (or any part of one) has been removed or repaired without the <u>written</u> consent of Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not be in breach of this requirement if the works were urgently necessary in the interests of health or safety and they gave written notice to Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport of the need for the works as soon as was reasonably possible.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: where the monument has been repaired.</p> <p>High: where the monument has been removed either in part or in full.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent

(iii)	those for the purpose of making alterations or additions to a scheduled monument (or part of one);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>A scheduled monument (or part of one) has been altered or added to without the <u>written</u> consent of Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not be in breach of this requirement if they did not know, and had no reason to believe, that the monument was in an area affected by the works, or that the monument was scheduled or the works were urgently necessary in the interests of health or safety and they gave written notice to Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport of the need for the works as soon as was reasonably possible.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: where minor works have been carried out.</p> <p>High: where the major works have totally changed the character of the monument.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
(iv)	any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Flooding or tipping operations have been carried out on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.</p> <p><i>Where operations have damaged the monument, treat under the first breach description.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not be in breach of this requirement if the works were urgently necessary in the interests of health or safety and they gave written notice to Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport of the need for the works as soon as was reasonably possible.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Low: where operations have partially inundated, buried or obscured the monument, but no damage has occurred.</p> <p>Medium to High: where operations have damaged the monument, treat under the first breach description.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
B1	You must comply with the conditions attached to any consent you have received from Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	An operation has taken place with the consent of Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport but the conditions have not been followed.	On farm	Low to High: the level of damage should be assessed in order to determine the level of severity. For example, where conditions have been breached but no damage done a Low severity should be given.	Rectifiable or Permanent

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) (SMR 1)

The aim of these rules is to reduce the pollution of waters caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future.

If your farm is in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone:

A1	<p>You must keep up to date records which show the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a calculation showing your existing manure storage capacity; • the area of your holding; • by the 30 April each year, the number and type of specified livestock kept on your holding, and the amount of time the livestock spent on the holding, during the previous calendar year; • by the 30 April each year, a calculation of the total amount of nitrogen produced by specified livestock kept on your holding during the previous calendar year; • any livestock manure moved onto or off the holding including quantities, dates and details of recipients; • sites used for temporary storage of manure(poultry and solid), and dates of use; <p>• your nitrogen fertiliser plan showing for each crop in each field, calculated soil nitrogen supply (SNS), the anticipated month the crop will be planted, calculated crop nitrogen requirement and calculated nitrogen supply from any planned application of organic manure, and the calculated amount of manufactured nitrogen fertiliser required;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if you intend to spread nitrogen fertiliser, field records of your crop planting dates and a copy of any advice received from a FACTS qualified adviser; • field records of arable yields and grassland management; • field records of your actual applications of manufactured nitrogen fertiliser and organic manure including dates of application, quantities applied and type. <p>This rule does not apply if you are a low intensity grassland farmer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if you spread organic manure, a risk map of the holding; • by the 30 April each year, for holdings with livestock, a record for the previous storage period of the number and type of livestock in a building or on hardstanding during the storage period;
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	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Records incomplete.	On farm	<p>Very Low: (warning letter, 0% reduction) Minor errors or omissions but a full assessment can be made.</p> <p>Low: Current records available but no historic records. Some small errors or omissions, or records not up to date but an almost full assessment can be made.</p> <p>Medium: Moderate errors or omissions, allowing only a partial assessment of compliance to be made.</p> <p>For claimants where the only NVZ requirement is in relation to grazed livestock*, No Livestock Manure N limit calculation completed by 30th April in the current year but relevant information is available that can be collated by the farmer at the time of the visit.</p> <p>High: No current year key records and/or calculations kept for high risk requirements, (although other records/calculations for the current and/or previous years area available) specifically the Storage Calculation and/or Risk Map and/or 4 stage plan/fertiliser records , meaning no assessment can be made for any of (all or individual) of these requirements.</p> <p>* Grazed livestock include animals which may be housed but not on a slurry system where the numbers present do not exceed the Livestock manure N farm limit of 170kg/ha</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent

A2	You must keep all records for at least 5 years and make them available to an inspector on request;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	None of the required records are available on request.	On farm	<p>Medium: Claimants where the only NVZ requirement is in relation to grazed livestock* No Livestock Manure N Limit calculation or supporting records/information have been completed/retained. For other claimants - failure to keep any records/information.</p> <p>High: Failure to keep any records for current and previous years.</p> <p>* Grazed livestock include animals which may be housed but not on a slurry system where the numbers present do not exceed the Livestock manure N farm limit of 170kg/ha</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
A3	You must for each specified crop type, make sure that the holding average nitrogen application rate (manufactured nitrogen fertiliser plus crop available nitrogen from livestock manure) does not exceed the maximum nitrogen limit for that crop type. From 1 January 2014 you can only apply organic manure to specified crop types or grass grown for production of chlorophyll or high protein fodder, if you know how much crop available nitrogen it contains. From 1 January 2014, this limit will apply to manufactured nitrogen fertilisers plus crop available nitrogen from all organic manures;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Fails to comply with the N max limit for the specified crop types</p> <p>Organic manure applied from 01/01/14 to specified crop types or grass, etc. without knowing how much crop available Nitrogen it contains</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Low: Up to and including 2% in excess of the N max limit</p> <p>Medium: Between 2 and 5% in excess of the N max limit.</p> <p>High: Where the amount that is spread is more than 5% in excess of the N max or is unknown.</p>	<p>Rectifiable - medium only</p> <p>Permanent - High only</p>

A4	You must limit the rate of application of organic manure (excluding manure deposited by grazing animals) in any 12-month period to any individual field to an amount that contains no more than 250 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare; However you can:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in any four year period, apply up to 1000 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare in the form of certified green/food compost to orchard land. Compost must be applied as mulch; • in any two year period, you can apply up to 500 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare in the form of certified green/food compost to soil every two years. Compost may be applied as mulch or incorporated into the soil; 			
	The rules at A4 do not apply if you are a low intensity grassland farmer;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Field based limit for organic manure exceeded.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Low: Up to and including 5% of excess of the field based limit on any field of the holding under inspection.</p> <p>Medium: Between 5 and 10% of excess of the field based limit on any field of the holding under inspection.</p> <p>High: Application of more than 10% field based limit on any field of the holding under inspection.</p>	<p>Rectifiable - low only</p> <p>Permanent - High only</p>
A5	You must limit the livestock manure that is applied to land on your holding (including manure deposited by grazing animals and any imported livestock manures) to 170 kilograms of total nitrogen per hectare in each calendar year averaged over the area of your holding (unless you have been granted a derogation);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Livestock manure nitrogen farm loading limit exceeded.</p> <p><i>Note: The limit is 250kg of total N per hectare if the farmer holds a grassland derogation.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Low: Up to and including 5% in excess of the limit.</p> <p>High: >5% in excess of the limit.</p>	<p>Permanent - High only</p>

A6	You must apply nitrogen fertiliser in as accurate a way as possible;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Nitrogen fertiliser (manufactured and organic) not applied to land in as accurate a way as possible.	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm, e.g. N applied next to or into ditches or ponds and/or temporarily dry ditches or blind ditches.</p> <p>Off farm: where N is applied next to or into rivers, streams or lakes.</p>	<p>Medium: evidence of non-accurate spreading of manufactured fertiliser or solid/semi solid organic manure.</p> <p>High: evidence of non-accurate spreading of liquid organic manure; evidence of nitrogen fertiliser entering surface water.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
A7	You must only spread slurry with low trajectory equipment (less than 4 metres from the ground) or other technique such as band-spreading or injection (unless using equipment which can achieve an average slurry application rate of not more than 1 millimetres per hour when it is operating continuously);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Slurry has been applied by high* trajectory spreading equipment (*not including equipment that achieves a maximum application rate of not more than 1 mm/hr when operating continuously, e.g. pulse jet irrigator).	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	High	Permanent

A8	<p>You must when applying organic manure on to the surface of bare soil or stubble, make sure it is incorporated into the soil. For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poultry manure, it must be incorporated as soon as practicable, and within 24 hours at the latest; • slurry and liquid digested sewage sludge, it must be incorporated as soon as practicable, and within 24 hours at the latest unless it is applied by precision equipment; • any other organic manure (other than organic manure spread as a mulch on sandy soil), it must be incorporated as soon as practicable, and within 24 hours at the latest, if the land is sloping and within 50 metres of surface water that could receive run-off from that land; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Any organic manure applied to the surface of bare soil or stubble not incorporated into the soil in accordance with the rule.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Medium: Where the manure is farmyard manure. High: Where the manure is slurry, poultry manure or other with high readily available N.</p>	<p>Rectifiable where there is evidence that run-off has not occurred and where the manure is incorporated into the soil during the visit or Permanent in all other cases.</p>
A9	<p>You must provide sufficient storage for all slurry produced on the holding by specified livestock and all poultry manure produced whilst in a yard or building during the following storage periods;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 October to 1 April (6 months) for pigs and poultry; • 1 October to 1 March (5 months) for other livestock; <p>Storage capacity is not required for slurry or poultry manure sent off the holding during the storage period or spread on land that has a low run-off risk after the end of the closed period (as long as this does not breach other spreading rules). Where the intention is to spread on land with a low run-off risk, storage facilities for an additional one week's manure must be provided as a contingency measure;</p>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sufficient storage capacity has not been provided during the specified storage periods.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	High	Rectifiable

A10	<p>You must store poultry manure and other types of solid manure (including any bedding contaminated with organic manure) either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a vessel; • on an impermeable surface; • in a roofed building (this includes greenhouses); or • in temporary field heaps as long as they are solid enough to be stacked in a freestanding heap and do not give rise to free drainage from within the stacked material. <p>With effect from 16 May 2014, they must also occupy as small a surface area as is required to support the mass and prevent it from collapse;</p>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Poultry manure and/or other types of solid manure have not been stored either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a vessel; • on an impermeable surface; • in a roofed building (this includes greenhouses); or • in an appropriate temporary field heap; 	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.</p>	<p>Medium: where minor defects (maintenance issues) affecting the durability/serviceability of the storage facility are found.</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>Any temporary field heap is not solid enough to be stacked in a freestanding heap and/or is producing free drainage from within the stacked material.</p> <p>From 16th May 2014, any temporary field heap, at the time of construction, does not occupy as small a surface area as is required to support the mass and prevent it from collapse</p>	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. sited next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds, or within 50m of a well or borehole that supplies water exclusively for the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where watercourses leaving the farm could be impacted, or where sited within 50m of any spring and/or within 50m of a well or borehole, whether located on or off farm which is supplying water to others.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Very Low</p>	<p>Rectifiable where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred and where the farmer removes the temporary field heap during the visit; or Permanent</p>

A11	You must cover with an impermeable material any solid poultry manure that does not have bedding material or litter mixed into it and is stored on a temporary field site.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Neat poultry manure has been stored on a temporary field site and not covered with an impermeable material.	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond farm; e.g. sited next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds, or within 50m of a well or borehole that exclusively supplies water for the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where watercourses leaving the farm could be impacted, or where sited within 50m of any spring and/or within 50m of a well or borehole, whether located on or off farm which is supplying water to others</p>	High	<p>Rectifiable Where there is no evidence that the heap has absorbed rainwater, slumped or released nitrate into the environment, otherwise</p> <p>Permanent</p>

B1	You must not apply organic manures with a high readily available nitrogen content (for example, slurry, poultry manure) to land during the following closed periods (unless you are a registered organic farmer):			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 September to 31 December for grassland with sandy or shallow soils; • 15 October to 31 January for grassland on all other soils; • 1 August to 31 December for tillage land with sandy or shallow soils (application is allowed between 1 August and 15 September as long as a crop is sown on or before 15 September); • 1 October to 31 January for tillage land on all other soils; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Closed period for organic manure with high readily available nitrogen breached.	On farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.	High	Permanent
B2	You must not apply manufactured nitrogen (inorganic) fertilisers to any soil type during the following closed periods (unless exemptions apply):			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 September to 15 January for grassland; • 1 September to 15 January for tillage land; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Closed period for manufactured nitrogen fertiliser breached and agronomic justification not demonstrated.	On farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.	High	Permanent
B3	You must not apply more than 30 cubic metres per hectare of slurry or 8 tonnes per hectare of poultry manure to land at any one time, from the end of the above closed periods until the last day in February, and you must allow at least 3 weeks between each individual application;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Restrictions on spreading following the closed period breached.	On farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond farm.	High	Permanent

B4	You must not apply any nitrogen fertiliser before you have carried out a field inspection to assess the risk of run-off to surface water and not apply nitrogen fertiliser if there is a significant risk. The inspection must take into account: - the slope of the land, particularly if the slope is more than 12 degrees (1 in 5); - any land drains (other than a sealed impermeable pipe); and - ground cover, closeness to surface water, weather conditions and soil type;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Spreading has taken place when either: a) the farmer did not carry out a field inspection to assess the risk of run-off; or b) the farmer carried out a field inspection and there was a significant risk of run-off occurring. <i>Note: This is a precautionary control - i.e. a breach occurs even if there is no actual pollution.</i>	On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds. Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.	High	Permanent
B5	You must not apply any nitrogen fertiliser when the soil is waterlogged, flooded, has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the last 24 hours or is snow covered;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Any nitrogen fertiliser applied when soil is: • waterlogged; • flooded; • has been frozen for 12 hours or more within the last 24 hours; or • snow covered.	On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds. Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.	High	Permanent

B6	You must not apply manufactured nitrogen (inorganic) fertiliser within 2 metres of surface water;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Manufactured nitrogen fertiliser has been applied within 2 metres of surface water.	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds.</p> <p>Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.</p>	<p>Medium or High</p>	Permanent
B7	You must not apply organic manure within 10 metres of surface water, except on land managed for breeding wader birds or as species-rich semi-natural grassland and under certain other restrictions. The limit is reduced to 6 metres if you apply slurry, sewage sludge or anaerobic digestate using precision equipment;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres (or 6 metres when using precision equipment) of surface water on land that is not covered by the exception that allows spreading on land managed for breeding wader birds or as a species-rich semi-natural grassland.</p> <p>Organic manure has been applied within 10 metres (or 6 metres when using precision equipment) of surface water on land that is covered by the exception mentioned above, but has been applied in a way that does not comply with all restrictions.</p> <p><i>Restrictions are listed in Article 21(2) of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008.</i></p>	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. N applied next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds.</p> <p>Off farm: where N is applied next to or into ditches, rivers, streams or lakes.</p>	<p>Medium: Where the manure is farmyard manure High: Where manures have high readily available N.</p>	Permanent

B8	You must not apply organic manure within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Organic manure has been applied within 50m of a spring, well or borehole.	<p>On farm: where organic manure has been applied within 50m of a well or borehole that supplies water exclusively for the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where organic manure has been applied within 50m of any spring. Or where organic manure has been applied within 50m of a well or borehole, whether located on or off farm, which is supplying water to others.</p>	High	Permanent

B9	<p>You must not locate temporary field heaps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 10 metres of a surface water or land drain; • within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole; • on land likely to become waterlogged; • on land likely to flood; • in a single position for more than 12 successive months; • in the same place as an earlier heap constructed within the last two years. <p>with effect from 16 May 2014, on land with a slope of 12 degrees or more which is within 30 metres of surface water;</p>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Temporary field heaps have been sited in a high risk location.</p>	<p>On farm: where there is evidence the effect will not go beyond the farm; e.g. sited next to dry ditches, blind ditches and/or ponds, or within 50m of a well or borehole that exclusively supplies water to the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where watercourses leaving the farm could be impacted, or where sited within 50m of any spring and/or within 50m of a well or borehole, whether located on or off farm which is supplying water to others.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Rectifiable: where there is evidence that no run-off has occurred and where the farmer removes the temporary field heap during the visit; or</p> <p>Permanent</p>

B10	You must not carry out separation of slurry into its solid and liquid fractions unless it is done mechanically or on an impermeable surface where the liquid fraction drains into a suitable container.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Separation of slurry has been carried out neither mechanically nor on an impermeable surface.	On farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.	High	Rectifiable: where there is no evidence of contamination or Permanent
	Separation of slurry has been carried out without suitable containment	On farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.	High	Permanent
C1	You must notify your local Environment Agency office in writing about a new, or substantially enlarged, or substantially reconstructed installation at least 14 days before work constructing the new or improved installation is to begin.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to notify Environment Agency within 14 days of construction works beginning.	On Farm	Very low: Where the store complies with construction standards Low: Where the store does not comply with construction standards	Rectifiable: where construction is delayed for notification to be made or Permanent
C2	You must notify your local Environment Agency office of the place where field silage is to be made at least 14 days before that site is first used.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to notify Environment Agency within 14 days of using a field silage site.	On Farm	Low	Rectifiable: where construction is delayed for notification to be made or Permanent

C3	You must make sure that installations meet requirements covering capacity, durability, maintenance and safety zones, are built in accordance with the relevant construction standards, and field silage site rules are met.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to meet the installation requirements and/or field site rules	On Farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.	Medium: Where there are very minor deficiencies in construction etc. High: In all other cases.	Rectifiable or Permanent.
C4	You must comply with any notices served by the Environment Agency to require improvements to be made to an installation or field silage site if the Agency does not consider them to be suitable.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to comply with notices served by the Environment Agency	On Farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.	High	Rectifiable or Permanent.
C5	You must carry out regular inspections of installations and carry out timely repairs where necessary.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to carry out regular checks and timely repairs	On Farm Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.	Low: If no leaks are visible High: If leaks are visible	Rectifiable if no leaks apparent and any necessary repairs carried out, or Permanent.

Wild birds (SMR 2)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to protect wild birds, their eggs and nests. They apply to all wild birds. Extra rules apply if you have land classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA).</i>				
For land classed as a Special Protection Area (SPA):				
A1	You must get Natural England's consent in writing before carrying out, causing or permitting any specified operation listed in a SSSI's legal documents, or listed within a special nature conservation order (unless that operation is already covered by a management agreement, scheme or notice);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation for which no notice/consent has been given. <i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i>	On farm: in most cases. Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact.	Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.	Rectifiable or Permanent
	The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation on land where a special nature conservation order is in force for which no notice/consent has been given. <i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i>	On farm: in most cases. Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact.	Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.	Rectifiable or Permanent
	The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted an operation with notice/consent but has failed to adhere to the terms of the consent. <i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i>	On farm: in most cases. Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact.	Low: where no damage has been caused. Medium: where minor damage has been caused. High: where major damage has been caused.	Rectifiable or Permanent

A2	You must comply with all management notices served by Natural England or the terms of any restoration order served by a court ¹ .			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with a management notice where the notice is concerned with special interest features of the SPA.</p> <p><i>A management notice is served under section 28K WCA 1981.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact.</p>	<p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p>	Rectifiable
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with a restoration order where the order is concerned with the special interest features of the SPA.</p> <p><i>A restoration order may be issued under section 31 of the WCA 1981 or regulation 26 of SI 1994/2716 (with respect to a special nature conservation order).</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact.</p>	<p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p>	Rectifiable
B1	You must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage the special interest features of the area or disturb any fauna that are a special interest feature. (This requirement can apply to actions that take place other than on the SPA itself but which have the same consequences).			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has intentionally or recklessly caused damage or destruction of the special interest or disturbance of the fauna (that is also an interest feature of the SPA).</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SPA if they have a reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases of far reaching impact</p>	<p>Low: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where intermediate level damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
¹ Where the purpose of the notice or restoration order is to protect or restore the special interest features of the area or otherwise restore the land to its former condition as may be so specified.				

Habitats and species (SMR 3)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to protect species of flora and fauna. Extra rules apply if you have land designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</i>				
On land designated as a Special Area of Conservation:				
A1	You must get Natural England's consent in writing before carrying out, causing or permitting any specified operation listed in a SSSI's legal documents, or listed within a special nature conservation order (unless that operation is already covered by a management agreement, scheme or notice);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation for which no notice/consent has been given.</p> <p><i>A specified operation means one which has been identified as likely to damage the special interest features of the area. This information forms part of the notification package of Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.</p>	<p>Low: where no damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted a specified operation on land where a special nature conservation order is in force for which no notice/consent has been given.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.</p>	<p>Low: where no damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has carried out, caused or permitted an operation with notice/consent but has failed to adhere to the terms of the consent.</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.</p>	<p>Low: where no damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A2	You must comply with all management notices served by Natural England and the terms of any restoration orders served by a court ¹ .			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with a management notice where the notice is concerned with special interest features of the SAC.</p> <p><i>A management notice is served under section 28K WCA 1981.</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.</p>	<p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with a restoration order where the order is concerned with special interest features of the SAC.</p> <p><i>A restoration order may be issued under section 31 of the WCA 1981 or Regulation 29 of SI 2010/490 (with respect to Special Nature Conservation Orders).</i></p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is physical evidence of an effect beyond the farm.</p>	<p>Medium: where a farmer only partially complies with the requirements.</p> <p>High: where a farmer fails to comply or continues to fail to comply.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
B1	You must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage the special interest features of the area or disturb any protected fauna that are a special interest feature. (This rule can apply to actions that take place other than on the SAC itself but which have the same consequences).			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has caused damage or destruction of the special interest or disturbance of the fauna (that is also an interest feature of the SAC).</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break the rules for a SAC if they have reasonable excuse.</i></p>	<p>On farm: in most cases.</p> <p>Off farm: in cases of far reaching effect.</p>	<p>Low: where minor damage has been caused.</p> <p>Medium: where intermediate level damage has been caused.</p> <p>High: where major damage has been caused.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
¹ Where the purpose of the notice or restoration order is to protect or restore the special interest features of the area or otherwise restore the land to its former condition as may be so specified.				

Food and feed law (SMR 4)

The aim of these rules is to make sure that the production of food for human consumption and food or feed that is fed to food producing animals is safe.

Food and feed safety, withdrawal and recall:

A1	You must not place unsafe food or unsafe feed on the market;				
A2	You must not feed unsafe feed to food producing animals.				
Description of breach		Extent		Severity	Permanence
<p>There is evidence that food that is harmful to human health or unfit for consumption (for example, mould growth or pest infestation of grain) has been placed on the market or has been used as feed.</p> <p>There is evidence that feed that is deemed to have an adverse effect on human or animal health has been placed on the market.</p>		<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>High</p>		<p>Rectifiable or Permanent: if producer has no system to trace or recall the product and has not informed the competent authorities.</p>
<p>There is evidence that unsafe feed has been fed to food producing animals.</p>		<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Medium: unsafe feed has been fed to food producing animals and there has been a minor adverse affect on those animals.</p> <p>High: unsafe feed has been fed to food producing animals resulting in animal deaths or moderate to serious sickness, or food products have become contaminated.</p> <p><i>If there have been cases of animal deaths, or livestock products have become contaminated, it is likely that Animal Health or Trading Standards will have become involved to help determine if the feed was the cause of animal death.</i></p>		<p>Rectifiable: where there is no adverse affect on the animals and all contaminated food products can be recalled; or Permanent: in all other cases.</p>

Note: if there have been cases of animal deaths, or livestock products have become contaminated, it is likely that Animal Health or Trading Standards will have become involved to help determine if the feed was the cause of the animal death. Similarly, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) will issue a Feed Incident Report and depending upon the severity, issue a product recall. The product will leave an audit trail.

B1	You must arrange for unsafe food or unsafe feed to be withdrawn from the market if you believe you have supplied it, and inform both your local authority and the Food Standards Agency (FSA);			
B2	You must destroy any unsafe feed unless the competent authority tells you not to do so;			
B3	You must tell consumers of food, or the users of the feed, of the reason for any withdrawal if it may have reached them;			
B4	You must arrange for unsafe food or unsafe feed to be recalled if there is no other way of achieving a sufficiently high level of health protection;			
B5	You must immediately tell both your local authority and the FSA if food which you have supplied, or is in your possession and you intend to sell, could be harmful to health and of the actions you have taken to prevent risks to the final consumer. In the case of feedstuffs containing veterinary medicinal products (medicated feedstuffs) and/or specified feed additives (coccidiostats or histomonostats) at levels greater than their prescribed or authorised levels, or feedstuffs which are contaminated with such products, which maybe harmful to health, the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) should also be informed.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	There has been a food safety incident and the farmer has not followed the requirements concerning notification, recall and withdrawal.	On farm Off farm	High: unsafe food has been supplied and adversely affected the food chain (actual incident) – evidence required, producer failed to recall or inform competent authority.	Rectifiable or Permanent: if producer has not followed the requirements concerning notification, withdrawal and recall.

<p>Where there has been a feed safety incident the farmer has not followed the due processes.</p> <p>“Due processes” - <i>procedures to withdraw feed include holding any unused stock and not using it for feed use. Recall would include contacting customers receiving non-complying feed. The competent authorities that must be informed of a withdrawal or recall are either the local authority (usually the Trading Standards department) or the Food Standards Agency. Destruction would probably be under the direction of a local authority inspector and would often be as a result of a sample of feed having been tested positive for a contaminant, which breached a statutory maximum permitted level. Other acceptable uses might be considered depending on the case as long as these did not have implications for the food chain (e.g. industrial use).</i></p> <p><i>In the case of feedingstuffs containing veterinary medicinal products (medicated feedstuffs) and/or specified feed additives (coccidiostats or histomonostats) at levels greater than their prescribed or authorised levels, or feedingstuffs which are contaminated with such products, which may be harmful to health, the VMD should also be informed.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p> <p><i>(The breach might be in relation to a nationwide recall of batches. A farmer must keep records of those they have immediately supplied with feed but not other parties, which might receive the feed subsequently).</i></p>	<p>Medium: if feed is unlikely to have an adverse affect on animal or consumer health.</p> <p>High: if feed is likely to have an adverse affect on animal or consumer health.</p>	<p>Rectifiable: if not used; or Permanent: if feed has been used (i.e. fed).</p>
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Traceability				
C1	You must put in place systems and procedures for the traceability of inputs to your farm, which identify:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of your supplier; • the type and quantity of inputs that were supplied to you; • the date of the delivery of these inputs to your farm; 			
C2	You must put in place systems and procedures for the traceability of products when they leave your farm, which identify:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name and address of the businesses you supplied; • the nature and quantity of the products that were supplied to those businesses; • the date on which the products left your farm; 			
C3	You must store this information in a format which is readily available and produce it when requested.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Permanence	
	Key pieces of information are missing, or information is not kept at all.	On farm	<p>Low: information largely available but incomplete.</p> <p>Medium: poor or inadequate system of keeping the required information. Cannot fully meet inspection requirements.</p> <p>High: no system or information kept following a test of the traceability system having broken the business down into different enterprises and checking two inputs and two outputs for any livestock enterprises and two outputs for any cereals/crop based enterprises.</p> <p>These enterprises will consist of: Dairy, eggs, livestock including beef, sheep, pigs and poultry (meat production); Cereals (combinable crops); Horticulture; Potatoes and other root crops.</p>	Rectifiable
	Information is kept but not in a systematic manner: it cannot be produced on demand, taking into account a test of reasonableness.			

Hygiene of foodstuffs and feed hygiene				
<i>N.B. Rules D1 - D7 do not apply to the direct supply by the producer of small quantities of primary products to the final consumer (for example, farm gate sales) or to local retail establishments which then directly supply the final consumer.</i>				
D1	You must store and handle waste and hazardous substances separately and securely in order to prevent contamination of your food products or feed products;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>There is evidence of waste or hazardous substances not being handled separately and securely.</p> <p><i>Whilst not an exhaustive list, waste and hazardous substances may include:</i> <i>slurry, dirty water/run-off, silage effluent, waste metal, batteries, sheep dip, plant protection products and biocides, fertilisers, veterinary products, noxious chemicals, diesel, swarf.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Very Low: poorly stored/handled waste or hazardous substances, leading to an increased risk of contamination.</p> <p>Medium: e.g. gross contamination from poorly stored/handled waste or hazardous substances. The product is still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: in extreme instances where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible. or Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p>
	<p>Waste or hazardous substances not stored separately or securely.</p> <p><i>Whilst not an exhaustive list, waste and hazardous substances may include:</i> <i>slurry, dirty water/run-off, silage effluent, waste metal, batteries, sheep dip, plant protection products and biocides, fertilisers, veterinary products, noxious chemicals, diesel, swarf.</i></p>			
D2	You must take account of the results of any relevant analysis carried out on samples taken from primary products or other samples relevant to feed safety;			
	Description of breach	Extent		Permanence
	<p>The results of any analysis carried out indicate a possible risk to human health and the farmer has not taken any action to stop the risk.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium: unlikely to have an adverse effect on human health.</p> <p>High: likely to have an adverse on human health.</p>	<p>Permanent</p>

D3	You must store feed away from chemicals or any other products banned for use as animal feed;			
D6	You must handle medicated and non-medicated feeds separately to prevent cross-contamination and store medicated feeds in such a way so they can't be fed by mistake to animals for which they're not intended;			
	Description of breach	Extent		Permanence
	Feed not stored separately or is stored in direct contact with a product with the potential to cause contamination.	On farm Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.	Low: feed is poorly stored or handled, although it is not in contact with medicated feeding stuffs or other hazardous substances. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health. Medium: gross contamination from poorly stored/handled feed that has come into contact with chemicals or medicated feed has contaminated non-medicated feed. The product is still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health. High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.	Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible. Rectifiable: in all other cases.
	Medicated feeding stuffs not clearly labelled as such and stored separately from non-medicated feed. Feeds are not separated in store via physical barrier or bagged.			
	No separate handling facilities for medicated feeding stuffs.			

D4	You must keep storage areas and containers clean and dry and implement appropriate pest-control measures where necessary. Take particular care when cleaning storage areas and containers which are used to contain medicated and non-medicated feed.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Farmer has not kept clean and/or dry and/or taken sufficient care when cleaning containers/areas used to store medicated and non-medicated feed.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Low: insufficient care taken when cleaning containers/areas. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>Medium: insufficient care taken when cleaning containers/areas which has led to contamination of feed. The feed is still on the farm. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health</p> <p>High: Non compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human and/or animal health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible.</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p>
	Farmer has not implemented appropriate pest control measures		<p>Low: Some pest control measures in place but not adequate. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>Medium: No appropriate pest control measures in place. The non compliance is unlikely to have a direct impact on human and/or animal health</p> <p>High: No appropriate pest control measures in place. The non compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food borne disease, with a direct impact on human and/or animal health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	

D5 You must store seed properly and in such a way that it is not accessible to animals				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Seed has not been stored in containers and/or areas that prevent animal access	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Low: inappropriate storage. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>Medium: inappropriate storage and there is animal access to the seed. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>High: Non compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human and/or animal health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p>
D7 You must make sure the on farm feed distribution system ensures that the right feed is sent to the right destination. During distribution and feeding , feed must be handled in such a way as to ensure that contamination does not occur from contaminated storage areas and equipment.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	On farm feed distribution system does not ensure that the right feed is sent to the right destination	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium: feed fed to wrong animal/species and/or contaminated. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health</p> <p>High: Non compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human and/or animal health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases.</p>
	Feed has been contaminated during its transit from the storage container/area to the feeding point.			

D8	You must periodically clean on farm feed transport vehicles and feeding equipment, in particular when used to deliver and distribute medicated feed;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Feed contaminated due to transport vehicles/equipment not cleaned sufficiently prior to use	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Low: insufficient care taken when cleaning vehicles/equipment. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>Medium: insufficient care taken when cleaning vehicles/equipment which has led to contamination of feed. The feed is still on the farm. The non compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human and/or animal health</p> <p>High: Non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, food borne disease or illness with a direct impact on human and/or animal health. Farmer has taken no steps to control or prevent the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent: Where there has been a food/feed safety incident and traceability and/or full withdrawal is not possible</p> <p>Rectifiable; in all other cases</p>

D9	You must use feed additives, veterinary medicinal products and biocides correctly (if you use them on your farm) with dosage, application and storage as stated on the label or as prescribed. This includes making sure that food you produce does not contain residues of pesticides or veterinary medicinal products that are higher than the permitted maximum residue level for the pesticide used or the maximum residue limit for the medicine used;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Evidence of feed additives, veterinary medicines or biocides being used incorrectly or inappropriately.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not mixed or stored correctly; • not labelled; • past their use-by dates; • not used in accordance with the instructions/dosage on the label (evidence from records of application); • withdrawal periods have been contravened (evidence from veterinary medicines record). 	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium: gross contamination of feed not stored separately, or medicated feeds fed either in excess or to the wrong species. The non-compliance is unlikely to have a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>High: in extreme cases, where non-compliance has led to or can be linked with direct impacts on human and/or animal health. The farmer has not controlled or prevented the breach.</p>	<p>Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has placed food on the market that, on analysis of a sample, and taking account of measurement uncertainty, has been found to contain a pesticide residue that exceeds the statutory maximum residue level (MRL) for a pesticide found in the food tested.</p>	<p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is approval for the use of a pesticide on the crop, but the MRL set from residues of that pesticide has been exceeded; • no safety or health concern arises from the breach of the MRL. <p>High:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no authorisation for the use of the pesticide concerned on any crops in the UK; • there is no authorisation for the use of the pesticide on the crop concerned; • safety concerns arise from the level of pesticide residue found. 	<p>Permanent: in all cases.</p>
	<p>The farmer has sold or supplied an animal for slaughter, or has sold/supplied milk, eggs or honey that, on analysis of a sample, has been found to contain residues of authorised veterinary medicinal products that exceed the maximum residue limit (MRL) for the medicine used or an unauthorised substance.</p>	<p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the medicine used is an authorised product, but the MRL set for residues of that medicine has been exceeded; • no safety or health concern arises from the breach of the MRL. <p>High:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the medicine is not authorised for use in food producing species in the UK; • safety or health concerns arise from the level of medicine residue found. 	<p>Permanent: in all cases.</p>

D10	You must take adequate measures to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases transmissible to humans through food;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Failure to ensure that all eligible animals conform to national herd/flock health surveillance and testing intervals for TB.</p> <p><i>Further aspects of these control measures are covered by specific standards for raw milk.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a proven food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Low: where test is overdue by 1 to 10 days (inclusive).</p> <p>Medium: where test is overdue by 11 to 30 days (inclusive)</p> <p>High: where test is overdue by 31 days or more</p>	<p>Permanent: herd not conformed to testing interval and animals have been moved off farm; where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident; or</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases (herd test can be carried out).</p>
	<p>Failure to abide by the statutory pre-movement testing of animals – inspection standard will be where animals have been moved off farm in the 60 days prior to date of inspection without test having been carried out.</p> <p><i>Note: pre-movement testing is not a requirement in all counties/herds; farmer must keep test chart TB52 for 60 days plus 3 years.</i></p>	<p>Off farm</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Permanent</p>
	<p>Clear evidence that farmer has no system in place regarding precautionary measures when new animals are introduced on-farm (e.g. not kept separate from rest of herd/flock to verify whether they carry disease or not).</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a proven food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent: only where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident.</p>

	<p>Farmer has not informed the relevant authority of a disease incident on farm.</p> <p><i>Note: diseases referred to here are the notifiable zoonotic diseases.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a proven food/feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food-borne disease with a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent: only where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident.</p>
	<p>Evidence that farmer has failed to report indicators of potential outbreaks (abortions).</p>			
	<p>Failure to comply with any notice or instruction that has been issued by the relevant authority</p>	<p>On Farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High: where non-compliance has led to, or can be linked to, a food borne disease with a direct impact on human and/or animal health.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent: only where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident.</p>

D11	You must source and use feed, for food producing animals, from establishments that are registered and/or approved by your local authority. In the case of feed containing specified feed additives, source the feedingstuffs from establishments that are approved by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence that the farmer is sourcing and/or using feed from establishments that are not registered/approved.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/ feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Low: feed has been sourced from establishments not registered/approved in accordance with 183/2005 but there has been no contamination or risk to animal health or human health.</p> <p>High: feed has been sourced from establishments not registered/approved in accordance with 183/2005 and has led to, or can be linked to, food-borne disease with a direct impact on human health; linked to animal illness death.</p>	<p>Permanent: only where there has been an off-farm food/feed safety incident and feed sourced from unregistered unapproved establishments; or</p> <p>Rectifiable: in all other cases</p>
D12	You must take appropriate remedial action when informed of problems identified during official controls.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Farmer has not implemented the remedial action highlighted during previous official controls.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food/ feed safety incident.</p>	<p>Medium: unlikely to have an adverse effect on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>High: likely to have an adverse effect on human and/or animal health</p>	Permanent.

D13	<p>You must keep up to date records on all of the following, if they are relevant to your business and make them available on request to an inspector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • veterinary medicinal products, or other treatments, given to your animals (including the dates of the treatment and the withdrawal period); • the use of plant protection products and biocides; • the results of any analyses carried out on samples taken from food producing animals, plants, animal feed or other samples taken for diagnostic purposes that have importance for human and animal health, and to take account of these accordingly; • any relevant reports on checks carried out on animals or products of animal origin; • any use of genetically modified seeds in feed production. 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>No records kept or records incomplete and/or not produced at inspection.</p> <p>Note: <i>(a) Inspectors likely to restrict check to one that verifies that veterinary medicine records exist and look reasonably complete. Only a veterinarian will have the skills and competence to check records in detail;</i> <i>(b) Possible example is herd milk recording carried out to establish the offending animals with high somatic cell counts;</i> <i>(c) Possible example is TBC/SCC/antibiotic records from purchaser.</i></p> <p><i>For b and c the inspector is verifying that the results being kept by the farmer in his farm records exist; there is no requirement under this standard for the inspector to interpret the results.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p>	<p>Low: missing information or errors that can be rectified and a full assessment is possible.</p> <p>Medium: partial records/incomplete records. Only sufficient information to allow a partial assessment.</p> <p>High: no records.</p>	<p>Rectifiable: if records can be corrected; or Permanent: if there are no records or if records cannot be corrected.</p>
	<p>The results of any analysis carried out indicate a possible risk to human health and the farmer has not taken any action to stop the risk.</p>	<p>On farm Off farm</p>	<p>Medium: unlikely to have an adverse effect on human and/or animal health.</p> <p>High: likely to have an adverse effect on human and/or animal health.</p>	<p>Permanent</p>

If you are a producer of raw milk (from any species), or handle raw milk, or colostrum, the following extra rules apply:				
E1	You must make sure that raw milk and colostrum comes from animals that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are in a good general state of health; • show no sign of disease that might result in the contamination of milk or colostrum; • do not have any udder wound likely to affect the milk or colostrum; • are not within the prescribed withdrawal period following the administration of authorised products or substances; • have not been given any unauthorised substances or products; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Permanence	
	(BPs 1-3) Evidence that milk and/or colostrum from animals showing signs of ill health (as could reasonably be determined by a non-vet, e.g. discharge, inflammation, udder wounds) has been included in the bulk tank.	On farm	Low: where milk and colostrum is going for heat treatment.	
		Off farm	Medium: where milk and colostrum will not be heat treated.	
	(BP4) Evidence of milk and/or colostrum from treated animals that have not observed the required withdrawal period has been included in the bulk tank.	On farm	High	
		Off farm		
	(BP5) Evidence of milk and/or colostrum from animals treated with an unauthorised substance has been included in the milk tank.	On farm	High	
		Off farm		
E2	You must make sure that raw milk and colostrum comes from animals belonging to herds/holdings which have disease-free status for tuberculosis and brucellosis. If your herd or holding is not disease-free you may sell raw milk and colostrum from your non-reactor animals if you are selling to a wholesaler who will heat treat the milk and colostrum before marketing it for human consumption, or the raw milk is from sheep or goats and is intended to be made into cheese that has a maturation period of at least two months;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence that milk and/or colostrum for human consumption from reactor animals has entered the food chain, and/or there is evidence that milk and/or colostrum for human consumption from herds or flocks that have lost their disease free status has not been sent for appropriate treatment. (Heat treatment or cheese production with a maturation period of over 2 months). Note: The appropriate treatment depends on the disease free status lost and the species in question. Further information is contained within Regulation EC 853/2004, Annex III, section IX, Chapter 1.	Off farm	Medium: all situations except where the producer sells raw drinking milk and/or colostrum directly to the final consumer. High: if the producer sells raw drinking milk and/or colostrum directly to the final consumer.	Permanent

E3	You must effectively isolate animals that are infected, or suspected of being infected, with brucellosis or tuberculosis so that there is no adverse effect on other animals' milk/colostrum;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence of failure to isolate animals that are infected or suspected of being infected.	On farm Off farm	Low: contact with herd mates and milk/colostrum has been heat treated. High: contact with susceptible livestock on neighbouring holdings and milk/colostrum has not been heat treated.	Rectifiable or Permanent
E4	You must make sure that milking equipment and the premises where raw milk and colostrum are stored, handled or cooled are located and constructed to limit the risk of contamination of milk and/or colostrum;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Poor location or construction of premises that is within the farmer's ability to rectify.	On farm	Very low: where there are minor problems with small risk of contamination. Medium: where the problems found show a higher risk of contamination of the milk and/or colostrum.	Rectifiable
	Evidence that there is a significant risk of contamination occurring due to location of the milking equipment close to hazardous materials and/or due to poor construction and/or practices in maintenance of the milking shed or milk/colostrum storage area.			
E5	You must make sure that premises used for the storage of raw milk and/or colostrum: • are protected against vermin, including birds and birds' nests, and adequately separated from premises where animals are housed; • have suitable refrigeration equipment in order to meet the post-milking cooling rules;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Premises used for the storage of milk and/or colostrum are not adequately protected from vermin and/or separated from premises where animals are housed; e.g. visible signs of vermin infestation or common air space with livestock areas.	On farm	Medium: gross infestation, inadequate separation or poor refrigeration and milk and/or colostrum are still on farm. The non-compliance is unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health. High: in extreme instances where non-compliance has led to/or can be linked to food borne disease from the milk and/or colostrum that has a direct impact on human health.	Rectifiable
	Refrigeration equipment not working to the required level.			

E6	You must make sure the surfaces of equipment that come into contact with raw milk or colostrum are easy to clean and disinfect (where this is necessary);			
E7	You must clean (and disinfect where necessary) the surfaces of equipment that come into contact with raw milk or colostrum after use, and maintain in a sound condition;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence that equipment is not constructed of materials conducive to easy cleaning/are not maintained in a sound condition.	On farm	Low: dependent upon the levels of contamination and the location of any such contamination. Medium: dependent upon the levels of contamination and the location of any such contamination.	Rectifiable
	Evidence that smooth, washable and non-toxic materials are not in use.			
	Evidence of dirty equipment.			
	Evidence that milk contact surfaces in the milking area or milk storage area are dirty or contaminated (e.g. stale milk residues/milk stone/mould).			
E8	You must carry out milking hygienically, especially making sure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before milking starts the teats, udder and adjacent parts are clean; • you satisfactorily identify animals undergoing any medical treatment which is likely to transfer residues to the milk or colostrum; • raw milk or colostrum from any animals that are still within the withdrawal period after receiving medication is not used for human consumption; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	(BP1) teats and udders not clean before cluster attachment at milking time. Milking routine or facilities are not robust enough for the cleanliness of the animals.	On farm	Very low: all situations except where producer sells raw drinking milk or colostrum directly to the final consumer. High: if producer sells raw drinking milk directly to the final consumer.	Rectifiable
	(BP2) animals that are undergoing medical treatment likely to transfer residues to the milk, or are still within the withdrawal period for that treatment are not adequately identified at milking.	On farm	Low	Rectifiable or Permanent
	(BP3) such animals are not milked last and with the delivery pipe removed from the bulk tank, or using separate equipment e.g. separate dump bucket and cluster. <i>Note: If such practices are not followed it could lead to milk obtained from these animals being sold for human consumption.</i>	On farm Off farm	Low	Rectifiable or Permanent

E9	You must hold raw milk in a clean place, designed and equipped to avoid contamination, immediately after milking. The milk must be cooled immediately to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not more than 8°C if it is collected daily; • not more than 6°C if it is not collected daily. 			
E10	You must hold raw colostrum in a clean place, designed and equipped to avoid contamination, immediately after milking. The colostrum must be cooled immediately to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not more than 8°C if it is collected daily; • not more than 6°C if it is not collected daily. or it must be frozen.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence of inappropriate storage of milk or colostrum. Storage facilities are not clean; or are not constructed from materials conducive to easy cleaning and prevention of contamination.	On farm	<p>Low: inappropriate storage (no contamination).</p> <p>Medium: inappropriate storage resulting in contamination and the likelihood of it leading to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>High: inappropriate storage resulting in gross contamination and a significant risk of a direct impact on human health.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
	Milk or colostrum has not been cooled within a reasonable period (2 hours) following the end of milking and prior to collection. <i>Note: It may not be practical to cool milk <u>immediately</u> in all situations.</i>	<p>On farm: the milk or colostrum will not be collected by the buyer.</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food safety incident; milk or colostrum has left the premises.</p>	<p>Very low: non-compliance unlikely to lead to a direct impact on human health.</p> <p>Medium: where breach is seen to be a very recent development and little or no effort is being made to rectify situation.</p> <p>High: where it is obvious that the facilities are not in effective operational order or are not suitable for the volume of milk or colostrum to be stored (extra tanks outside dairies without cooling equipment for example) and no action is being taken to rectify situation.</p>	Rectifiable or Permanent
	Evidence of inappropriate storage or refrigeration of milk or colostrum. This can be observed on the tanker docket and/or by taking temperature of milk or colostrum stored.			

If you are an egg producer the following additional rules apply:				
F1 You must keep eggs clean and dry, free of strong odour, effectively protected from shocks and out of direct sunshine.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Eggs kept in unsuitable conditions (e.g. close to moving agricultural machinery, in the tractor shed, close to bleach or diesel).</p> <p><i>This relates to all eggs in shell that are produced by farmed birds.</i></p>	<p>On farm: where eggs have not left the premises.</p> <p>Off farm: where there has been a food safety incident; eggs have left the premises.</p>	Very low	Rectifiable or Permanent

Restrictions on the use of substances having hormonal or thyrostatic action and beta-agonists in farm animals (SMR 5)

The aim of these rules is to stop the illegal use in stock farming of substances that have a hormonal or thyrostatic action or contain beta-agonists, and to prevent the residues that these substances leave in meat and other foodstuffs from entering the human or animal food chain.

A1	You must not give food producing animals restricted substances (unless in line with any permitted exceptions);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has administered restricted substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists to food-producing animals.</p> <p>Note: some exemptions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) containing beta-agonists prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet, or by a farmer under direction of a vet, to equidae and pets. • Authorised VMPs containing beta-agonists prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet by injection to treat or induce tocolysis in cows during calving. • Authorised VMPs with a gestogenic, oestrogenic (other than oestradiol 17β and its ester-like derivatives) or androgenic action prescribed by a veterinary surgeon may be administered by a vet, or by a farmer under direction of a vet, for the synchronisation of oestrus or for the preparation of donors or recipients for the implantation of embryos. <p><i>Note: Evidence for this breach may come from the detection in samples taken from live animals or from samples taken at slaughterhouses.</i></p> <p><i>Evidence may also come from the detection in feed or water of unauthorised substances having hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</i></p> <p>Only the farmer's own veterinary surgeon or a UK registered pharmacy acting in accordance with a veterinary prescription should have supplied drugs covered by SMR 5. However, obtaining such products from a non-authorised source may not in itself constitute a breach of SMR 5, if it is a UK authorised product and is covered by a prescription.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: if the animals have left the farm.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Rectifiable: only where animals are found on farm and it can be established that no products have entered the food chain; or Permanent</p>

A2	You must not have substances on your farm that contain beta-agonists to induce tocolysis in cows when calving; (e.g. clenbuterol hydrochloride)			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer is in possession of any substance containing a beta-agonist that may be used for induction purposes in the treatment of tocolysis.</p> <p>Note: Any prescription may not be available in written form on the farm. But the farmer should be able to demonstrate who prescribed the medicinal product and this should be followed up to verify. As farmers are required to keep the proof of purchase of all veterinary medicinal products for 5 years this should be available to identify the supplier of the source of the medication.</p> <p>Some banned substances have legitimate uses as medicines for humans and companion animals. If the inspector is satisfied that any products found are for these purposes, no breach of SMR 5 has occurred. Where illegal possession is suspected or has been established, an assessment will have to be made as to whether illegal administration has also taken place (see above).</p> <p><i>Inspectors may also have to take into account that medicines may be found that were legally obtained, but have since ceased to be authorised. The continued possession of such products is unlawful.</i></p>	On farm	High	Rectifiable: as any illegally possessed products can be seized by an inspector appointed under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations.
A3	You must not have food producing animals on your farm to which a restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer is in possession of animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate illegal administration to food-producing animals of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p> <p>The farmer is in possession of animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate non compliance with an authorised SMR 5 product's stated dosing instructions.</p>	On-farm: where it is found that an animal and/or animal products have left the farm it will be necessary to consider whether a breach has occurred under A4 and/or A5.	High	Rectifiable

A4	You must not place on the market or send to slaughter for human consumption any animal to which a restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has placed on the market or sent to slaughter for human consumption animals with residues in any tissues or body fluids at concentrations that indicate illegal administration to food-producing animals of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p> <p><i>Certain exemptions apply - see Regulation 9 of SI 1997 No.1729 as amended.</i></p>	<p>On-farm</p> <p>Off farm: if the animals have left the farm.</p>	High	<p>Rectifiable: in cases where the animals can be prevented from entering the food chain; or</p> <p>Permanent: in cases where the animals cannot be prevented from entering the food chain.</p>
A5	You must not place on the market meat, or any other animal product, derived from an animal to which any restricted substance has been administered (unless given in line with any permitted exceptions).			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer placed on the market meat or animal products from animals with residues at concentrations that indicate illegal administration of substances with hormonal or thyrostatic action or beta-agonists.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	High	<p>Rectifiable: in cases where the produce can still be prevented from entering the food chain; or</p> <p>Permanent: in cases where the produce cannot be prevented from entering the food chain.</p>

B1	You must observe the relevant withdrawal period if your food producing animals have been given any of the restricted substances in line with the permitted exceptions;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has not observed the relevant withdrawal periods where food producing animals have been administered any of the restricted substances.</p> <p><i>Currently there are no authorised medicines containing thyrostats for farm animals.</i></p> <p><i>Failure to observe withdrawal periods only applies to slaughtered animals or to live animals from which products (usually eggs and milk) are taken.</i></p>	<p>On farm: if the animal is still present.</p> <p>Off farm: where animal has left the holding.</p>	High	<p>Rectifiable: in cases where the animals can be prevented from entering the food chain; or</p> <p>Permanent: in cases where the animals cannot be prevented from entering the food chain.</p>

B2	You must make veterinary medicinal records relating to restricted substances available to the competent authority, or anyone acting on behalf of the competent authority, on request.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Non-maintenance of records of permitted animal treatment with substances with hormonal or beta-agonists to food-producing animals contrary to Regulations 18 (if the administration is by the vet) or 19 (administration is by the farmer) of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations.</p> <p><i>Assessment of medicines records is often part of the procedure for Animal Health when they inspect farms.</i></p> <p><i>Where administration of the substances covered by SMR 5 is permitted under an exception, keeping the records required by the Veterinary Medicines Regulations is also required and failure to do so is a breach of SMR 5.</i></p> <p><i>Farmers must keep proof of purchase of all veterinary medicinal products for 5 years. This will include proof of purchase of any treatments relating to SMR 5. Therefore if a farmer has the appropriate proof of purchase but no or an incomplete record of use of an SMR 5 product this may provide evidence of an offence.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Low: minor omissions in records of administration of SMR 5 substances or mistakes but inspector still able to make an assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p> <p>Medium: records of administration of SMR 5 substances incomplete - only sufficient for inspector to make a partial assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p> <p>High: no records of administration of SMR 5 substances – or inspector unable to make an assessment of compliance with withdrawal periods or trace treated animals.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent: depending on time-lag between suspected treatment and whether farmer is in possession of any information that would enable him to make a record.</p>

Pig identification and registration (SMR 6)

<i>The aim of these rules is to reduce the risk of pig diseases spreading, by controlling movements and improving traceability.</i>				
Registration and identification				
A1	You must register your details with Defra, through your Local Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency office, within 1 month of establishing your holding. Notify them of any change to your details (including if you stop keeping pigs) within 1 month of the change;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Applicant details not correctly registered with competent authority, nor maintained.	On farm	Medium - where registration details are not up to date. High - where the applicant is not registered.	Rectifiable
A2	You must correctly identify your pigs (depending on their age and destination) before they leave your holding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for pigs aged 1 year or over moving to any type of market, to slaughter or between holdings - use ear tags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your Defra herdmark; • for pigs aged under 1 year moving to any type of market or to slaughter – use ear tags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your Defra herd mark; or • for pigs aged under 1 year moving between holdings - use ear tags, tattoos or double slapmarks bearing your Defra herd mark or a temporary mark (paint mark); 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pigs aged 1 year or over moving off a holding not identifiable by the correct means. Pigs of any age moving to a slaughterhouse or market without a Defra herd mark. Pigs under a year old moving off a holding without a temporary paint mark that will last for the journey, unless for breeding purposes where a permanent mark is required.	On farm Off farm: in cases where there is evidence of movements off farm.	Low - Number of pigs is less than or equal to 10 and less than or equal to 3% of the number sampled which are not identifiable by the correct means. Medium - Number of pigs is less than or equal to 30 and greater than 3% and less than or equal to 50% of the number sampled which are not identifiable by the correct means. Medium - Number of pigs is greater than 10 and less than or equal to 30 and less than or equal to 3% of the number sampled which are not identified by the correct means. High - Number of pigs is greater than 30 or greater than 50% of the number sampled which are not identifiable by the correct means.	Rectifiable or Permanent: where animals sent directly to a slaughterhouse or market.

B1	You must not remove or replace identification without permission from your local authority unless it is lost, illegible or removed for welfare reasons. In all cases you must replace the identification appropriately.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Illegal removal of official identity from any pig moved onto the holding over 1 year of age or direct from market or holding under 1 year of age.	On farm Off farm	High: This would be a fraudulent act to intentionally alter an animal's identity.	Rectifiable - if the animal is still on the holding and the action can be reversed to the original identity or Permanent - if the animal has been sent direct to slaughter with incorrect identity.
On-farm records and movements				
A9	You must record all movements of pigs on and off your holding within 36 hours. Always record the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and address of the person keeping the record; • date of the movement; • identification number or temporary mark; • number of pigs; • holding you moved the pigs from; • holding you moved the pigs to; 			
A3	You must notify the eAML2 system online before you move pigs from your holding unless one of the following exemptions applies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you are moving any pigs to a market or collection centre which agrees to notify the eAML2 system online on the day that the pigs arrive; • you are moving any pigs to a veterinary practice for emergency treatment; • you are moving any pigs to a show without knowing which holding they will move the pigs to after the show (in this case you must notify the eAML2 system online or the eAML2 Bureau Service operated by the Meat and Livestock Commercial Services Limited (MLCSL) within 3 days of the move from the show). <p>If you do not notify the eAML2 system online and the exemptions do not apply, you must give the required information to the eAML2 Bureau Service by telephone or in writing and you must not move any pigs until you have received a document from the eAML2 Bureau Service recording that information.</p> <p>Unless you are moving any pigs for emergency veterinary treatment, for all of the above you must always give the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full addresses, including postcodes and CPH numbers, of both the origin and destination of the pigs; • date of the movement; • number of pigs being moved; • identification marks of the pigs; and • lot numbers of the pigs (if the movement is from a market); 			

A4	You must when transporting pigs, carry a haulier summary/movement document that accompanies pigs during moves, and where the moves have not been reported online this must be signed by the keeper. If the keeper receiving the animals is not able to notify the eAML2 system online, you must give the keeper two copies of the haulier summary/movement document;			
A5	You must notify movements of pigs onto your holding within 3 days by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> confirming online on the eAML2 system that the pigs have arrived (noting any changes); or sending a copy of the haulier summary/movement document (noting any changes) to the eAML2 Bureau Service or confirming the changes to them by telephone or fax; 			
A6	You must keep a copy of the haulier summary sheet/movement documents for 6 months after any pigs arrive on your holding (unless you have notified the eAML2 system online that they have arrived);			
A7	You must if you are sending any pigs to a port for consignment outside Great Britain, either notify the eAML2 system online or send a copy of the haulier summary or movement documents to the eAML2 Bureau Service within 3 days of the pigs leaving the holding;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Movement documents not maintained in accordance with the legal requirements.</p> <p>Records not maintained in accordance with the legal requirements.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is evidence of movements off the holding that have not been recorded/ reported.</p>	<p>Very low - Number of movements not reported or inaccurately reported, or the number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded equals 1 and the number of pigs covered by the movement is less than or equal to 25 on or off holding and cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.).</p> <p>Low - Number of movements not reported or inaccurately reported, or the number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded within farm records equals 1 and the number of pigs covered by the movement is greater than 25 but less than or equal to 75 or the number of movements equals 2 and the number of pigs covered by the movements is less than or equal to 75 on or off holding, and cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.).</p> <p>Low - Where 1 or more movement documents have not been retained for the statutory 6 month period.</p> <p>Medium - Number of movements not reported or inaccurately reported, or the number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded is greater than 2 or the number of pigs covered by the movement/s is greater than 75 on or off the holding, and cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.).</p> <p>High - No movements reported or no movement recorded.</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: where AMLS cannot be updated</p>

A8	You must once a year, record the maximum number of pigs you normally keep on the holding and the actual number of pigs on the holding on that date;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No record has been made of the maximum number of pigs normally kept or actual number of pigs is not recorded on the date maximum number is recorded.	On farm	Low	Rectifiable or Permanent
A10	You must make sure that these on-farm records are up to date, kept for at least 3 years and are available on request to an inspector.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to retain records for the required period or failure to make records available on request.	<p>On farm: where there is evidence that no animals have moved from the holding, during the period in which no records are kept.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is evidence of animal movements off farm not recorded.</p>	High: Records not maintained for required period or records not made available on request.	Rectifiable or Permanent

Cattle identification and registration (SMR 7)

The aim of these rules is to maintain a system for the identification and registration of cattle to make possible their traceability, in particular in the event of a disease outbreak.

Tagging	
A1	You must tag all calves born on your holding, or cattle imported from outside the European Union (EU), with Defra approved ear tags within the following timescales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dairy calves – with one ear tag within 36 hours of birth and with the second ear tag within 20 days of birth; • bison calves – within 9 months of birth or when they are separated from their mother if this is earlier; • other calves – within 20 days of birth; • all animals leaving your holding – with both tags before they leave; • cattle imported from outside the EU – within 20 days of release from import checks;
A2	You must replace illegible or lost ear tags within 28 days of noticing the damage or loss;
Passports and registration	
A3	You must register cattle born on your holding no later than 27 days after birth (7 days for bison) by making an application for a passport from the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) through an approved channel;
A4	You must register cattle imported from within the EU, but outside Great Britain, within 15 days of its arrival on your holding by sending the foreign passport/movement document to BCMS and making an application for a passport;
A5	You must register cattle imported from outside the EU within 15 days of tagging the animal and no later than 35 days from its release from import checks by making an application for a passport from BCMS;
A6	You must produce a signed and valid passport for every animal in your care on request;
A7	You must make sure that when cattle are moved off your holding they are accompanied with their valid passport, properly completed and signed;
Notification of movements and deaths	
A8	You must notify BCMS through an approved channel; of any movements of cattle on to and off your holding within 3 days of the movement;
A9	You must notify BCMS through an approved channel; of any cattle deaths on your holding within 7 days of the date of death. If your chosen method is to complete the Death details section of the passport, you return the passport within 7 days of the death;
A10	You must notify BCMS by returning the passport of any lost or stolen animal within 7 days of becoming aware of the loss or theft.

On-farm records (herd register)	
A11	<p>You must keep on-farm records for your holding, which include the following appropriate details for each animal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • official ear tag number; • dam's official ear tag number; • date of birth; • sex; • date of movements on and off your holding; • details of where the animal has moved to or from; • breed; • date of death;
A12	<p>You must complete the herd register within the following timescales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movements – 36 hours of them taking place; • birth of a dairy calf – 7 days; • birth of any other calf – 30 days; • a death – 7 days; • ear tag replacement where the ear tag number is changed – 36 hours of the replacement;
A13	<p>You must make sure that these on-farm records are up to date, kept for at least 10 years from the date of the last entry and are available on request to an inspector.</p>
Tagging	
B1	<p>You must not remove or replace ear tags without permission from Defra (obtained through BCMS), except when replacing lost or illegible tags;</p>
B2	<p>You must not alter, obliterate or deface an ear tag;</p>

Passports and registration			
B3	You must not alter or deface a cattle passport.		
Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
To be assessed in line with the CII discrepancy seriousness scores for table.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p> <p><i>In all cases where the breach is a missing off movement, i.e., failure to report a movement or death MUST be assessed as off-farm.</i></p> <p><i>See list of off-farm codes in table below:</i></p>	<p>Very low: Discrepancy score less than or equal to 2 and severity score less than 100.</p> <p>Low: Discrepancy score less than or equal to 2 and severity score greater than or equal to 100; also Discrepancy score greater than 2 and less than or equal to 20 and severity score less than or equal to 1.</p> <p>Medium: Discrepancy score greater than 2 and less than or equal to 20 and severity score greater than 1; also Discrepancy score greater than 20 and severity score less than or equal to 20.</p> <p>High: Discrepancy score greater than 20 and severity score greater than 20; also Discrepancy score is greater than 2 and less than or equal to 20 and severity score is greater than or equal to 50.</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent: in cases of compulsory slaughter.</p>

Off Farm Codes		
List 1	List 2	Additional Animals
FM	DB	DD
DD	ID	NA
NA	DD	
	NA	
	NP	
	NF	
	MV	

Seriousness Scores for each CII discrepancy		
Discrepancy code	Discrepancy description	Seriousness score
FM	Failure to report movement	1
ID	DAM ID error (DBES Impact)	0.3
NF	Animal not found in farm records	1
MV	Movement details not recorded or incorrectly recorded	0.4
DB	Incorrect date of birth	0.7
NP	Animal present without passport/ CoR/ CPP35	1
DD	Dead animal, death not reported	0.7
NA	Passport/ CoR present – no animal	1
TG1	Never been correctly tagged/ lost all tags	1
TG2	Tags lost over 28 days	0.4

Sheep and Goats identification (SMR 8)

The aim of these rules is to maintain a system for the identification and registration of sheep and goats to make possible their traceability, in particular in the event of a disease outbreak.

Identification

A1	You must identify all sheep and goats with the correct means of identification within 6 months of birth for intensively farmed animals and 9 months for extensively farmed animals, or before they leave the holding of birth, whichever is sooner;
A2	You must for intra-community trade, identify sheep and goats with two identically numbered ear tags; and if identified on or after 31 December 2009, one identifier must be electronic;
A4	You must only keep sheep or goats identified with a single slaughter tag beyond the age of 12 months if the animals are completely traceable, and you must then replace the single means of identification with two new identifiers. For sheep, one of the identifiers must be electronic;

	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sheep and/or goats have never been tagged or are incorrectly tagged (i.e. not in accordance with Council Regulation/ SAGRIMO).	<p>On farm: where the animals that have never been tagged or are incorrectly tagged are still on the holding.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is evidence that animals that have never been tagged or are incorrectly tagged have moved off the holding.</p>	<p>Low: Number of animals found incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged is less than or equal to 10 and less than or equal to 3% of the number sampled.</p> <p>Medium: Number of animals found incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged is greater than 3%, and less than 20% of the number sampled.</p> <p>Medium: Number of animals found incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged is greater than 10 and less than or equal to 3% of the number sampled.</p> <p>High: Number of animals found incorrectly tagged or have never been tagged is equal to or greater than 20% of the number sampled.</p>	Rectifiable

A3	You must replace any lost or illegible means of identification within 28 days of noticing their loss or illegibility or before the animal leaves the holding, whichever is the earlier;
B1	You must not alter, obliterate or deface any means of identification attached to an animal. However you may apply additional management information provided the legibility of the UK flock mark or UK individual ID number is not affected.

	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Sheep and/or goats with lost or illegible means of identification that are not replaced within 28 days.</p> <p>Ear tag altered, obliterated, defaced or removed for reason other than replacement, illegibility or welfare.</p> <p><i>This should be considered as Intentional.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: identification tag/s lost, the inspector is not satisfied that there is a tag replacement policy in place and no tag/s have been ordered (if appropriate) within the 28 day time limit, or the keeper has failed to confirm that missing tags have been replaced within 28 days.</p> <p>High: any animal sampled found to have their means of identification altered, obliterated or defaced.</p>	Rectifiable

Record keeping				
A5	<p>You must for animals born and identified before 31 December 2009 keep on-farm records with the required information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details of the movement of sheep and goats on and off your holding, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date of the movement; - the number of animals moved; - the destination or origin of the animals moved; - the transport details for the animals leaving your holding; <p>and additionally, for animals born or identified on or after 31 December 2009 these details must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the individual identification numbers of individually identified animals and in the case of batches of animals identified with a single slaughter tag which originate from different holdings of birth, the number of animals with each different flock/herd mark; - in the holding of birth, the year of birth and date of identification; - the month and year of death of the animal on the holding; - the breed and, if known, the genotype; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for all animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an annual inventory of the animals kept at 1 December; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Flock/herd records not maintained in accordance with the legal requirements (SAGRIMO).	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Very low: Annual stocktake (inventory) missing.</p> <p>Very low: Any or all of the following requirements are missing: ID of holding; address and geographical co-ordinates (CPH); production type.</p> <p>Very low: Where known, missing breed and/or genotype information in flock/herd register. (only to be used when this is the only error found.)</p> <p>Very low: Number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded equals 1 and the number of animals covered by the movement is less than or equal to 25 on or off holding which cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.).</p> <p>Low: Number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded equals 1 and the number of animals covered by the movement is greater than 25 but less than or equal to 75 or the number of movements equals 2 and the number of animals covered by the movements is less than or equal to 75 on or off holding which cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>or</p> <p>Permanent</p>

		<p>Medium: Number of movements not recorded or inaccurately recorded is greater than 2 or the number of animals covered by the movement/s is greater than 75 on or off the holding which cannot be verified through other farm documentation (i.e. invoices etc.). NB Use A6 where no movements are recorded.</p> <p>Very Low: Where there is evidence that replacement tags have not been recorded.</p> <p>Very low: Where there is evidence that deaths have not been recorded.</p> <p>Very low: Number of animals recorded within the farm register missing either or both, year of birth, date of identification is less than or equal to 10.</p> <p>Low: Number of animals recorded within the farm register missing either or both, year of birth, date of identification is between 11 and up to or equal to 30.</p> <p>Medium: Number of animals recorded within the farm register missing either or both, year of birth, date of identification is greater than 30.</p> <p>Low: For births where the number of animals with no details held within the farm register is less than or equal to 5.</p> <p>Medium: For births where the number of animals with no details held within the farm register is 6 or greater.</p>	
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A6	You must make sure that these on-farm records are up to date, kept for at least 3 years from the date of the last entry and are available on request to an inspector.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Failure to retain records for the required period or failure to make records available on request. (This is only to be used where there are no records being kept at all or where no records are made available.)	<p>On farm: where there is evidence that no animals have moved from the holding, during the period in which no movements have been recorded or kept up to date.</p> <p>Off farm: where there is evidence of animal movements off farm not recorded or records kept up to date.</p>	High: Records not maintained for required period or records not made available on request.	Rectifiable or Permanent

Prevention and control of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) (SMR 9)

The aim of these rules is to minimise the risk posed to human and animal health by certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs).

A1	<p>You must not feed animal protein, or any feeding stuff that contains animal protein, to ruminants, with the exception of the following (subject to required sourcing and processing, for example, it cannot be catering waste):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • milk, milk-based products and colostrum; • eggs and egg products; • gelatine from non-ruminants; • hydrolysed proteins derived from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins; • liquid milk replacers for unweaned ruminants containing fishmeal, if registered by Defra.
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	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	There is evidence that the farmer is feeding prohibited animal protein or products containing prohibited animal protein to ruminants. Certain proteins can be used in feed for ruminants if sourced and used according to the ABP Regulations, such as milk, eggs, collagen & gelatine from non-ruminants, hydrolysed proteins from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins, liquid milk replacers containing fishmeal to unweaned ruminants.	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases where animals have moved off since being fed animal protein or products.</p>	High	Permanent

A2	You must not feed products containing prohibited proteins to any farmed animals, or mix prohibited proteins with feedstuffs;
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	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>There is evidence that the farmer is feeding prohibited proteins to farmed animals, or mixing prohibited proteins with animal feeding stuffs.</p> <p><i>'Prohibited proteins' are processed animal protein (with specific exemptions - see 'Restricted proteins') and collagen & gelatine from ruminants e.g. beef gelatine (including in surplus food).</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases where animals have moved off since being fed prohibited protein(s).</p>	High	Permanent

A3 You must not use restricted proteins to produce feed for non-ruminants unless you have received authorisation from Defra;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer is producing feed for non-ruminants which contains restricted proteins and does not have authorisation (in the form of a letter from Defra) to do so.</p> <p><i>Requirement applies to all farms producing feed using restricted proteins.</i></p> <p>email: ahspecialistservicecentreworcester@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk to confirm current authorisation status.</p> <p><i>Restricted proteins' are animal proteins restricted to non-ruminant feed origin, such as fishmeal, blood products & dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin. Also included are processed animal proteins of non ruminant origin, including pig and poultry meal for aquaculture animals.</i></p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>Low - if ruminants not kept.</p> <p>Medium - if ruminants are present and there is evidence that they have been exposed to restricted proteins.</p>	Rectifiable
A4 You must not use feed products containing restricted proteins on a farm where there are ruminants present unless you are authorised by Defra;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer does not have registration/permission to store or use feed containing restricted proteins where required.</p> <p><i>Requirement applies to all farms where ruminants are present. All registrations/permissions previously issued can be considered as adequate authorisation.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Low - if there is no evidence that ruminants have been exposed to feed containing restricted proteins.</p> <p>Medium - if there is evidence that ruminants have been exposed to feed containing restricted proteins.</p>	Rectifiable

A5	You must not export from the UK any bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996;			
A6	You must not place on the market or export any products consisting of or incorporating any material (other than milk) derived from a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has exported a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996.	On farm Off farm: if the animal/product has moved off.	High	Rectifiable: if the animal/product can be traced and eliminated; or Permanent
	The farmer has placed on the market or exported products consisting of or incorporating any material (other than milk) derived from a bovine animal born or reared in the United Kingdom before 1 August 1996.			
A7	You must not place on the market or export first generation offspring, the semen, ova or embryos of cattle, sheep or goats (of any age) without fully complying with the documentation requirements and restrictions applying to the sale or export of such products;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has placed the offspring of a BSE case on the market.	On farm Off farm: if the animal/product has moved off.	High	Permanent or Rectifiable: if the animal/product can be traced and eliminated.
	The farmer has placed on the market/exported semen/ova/embryos of cattle, sheep or goats (of any age) without the correct certificate.			

A8	You must not move any cattle born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996 from their registered premises unless you have obtained a movement licence from the Animal and Plant Health Agency Specialist Service Centre in Worcester.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has moved cattle which were born or reared in the UK before 1 August 1996 from their registered premises without obtaining a movement licence from the Animal and Plant Health Agency Specialist Service Centre in Worcester.</p> <p>However, there may be exceptional circumstances in which you need to move an animal. In these cases, you must apply the Animal and Plant Health Agency Specialist Service Centre in Worcester for a movement licence and a licence must be obtained before the animal is moved from the premises.</p> <p>email: ahspecialistservicecentreworcester@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Permanent or Rectifiable: if the animal can be traced and eliminated.</p>
B1	You must notify the duty veterinary officer of your local Animal and Plant Health Agency office immediately if you know or suspect that an animal or carcass in your possession, or under your charge, is infected with a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has not notified the Animal & Plant Health Agency of an animal or carcass in his/her possession, or under his/her charge known or suspected of being infected by a TSE.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases where any animal known or suspected of being infected has moved off farm.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Permanent or Rectifiable: if the animal/carcass can be traced and eliminated.</p>

B2	You must fully comply with any movement restrictions imposed;			
B3	You must fully comply with any order to slaughter and destroy any animal;			
B4	You must fully comply with any other notices served by an inspector;			
B5	You must fully comply with the inquiry carried out by an inspector to identify all animals at risk;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has not complied with a movement restriction, slaughter/destruction order and/or any other notice served by an inspector or other enforcement body.</p> <p>Notices may be served on BSE or scrapie suspects (& confirmed cases), BSE cohorts or offspring, or flocks where scrapie has been confirmed</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases where any animal known or suspected of being infected has moved off farm.</p>	High	<p>Permanent or Rectifiable if the animal/product can be traced and eliminated.</p>
	<p>The farmer has failed to comply with the enquiry carried out by the inspector to identify all animals at risk.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: in cases where any animal known or suspected of being infected has moved off farm.</p>	High	

Restrictions on the use of plant protection products (PPPs) (SMR 10)				
<i>The aim of these rules is to make sure that plant protection products are used properly and to minimise their risk to humans, animals and the environment.</i>				
A1	You must not use any plant protection product unless it is authorised or has a valid parallel trade permit.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has used an unauthorised product and/or a product for which a permit is required (e.g. a product whose authorisation has lapsed, been revoked; an imported product that does not have a permit for use in this country or 'own-use' parallel imports where an equivalent UK label in English is not available).	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where environmental contamination or residues in foodstuffs arises from illegal use.</p> <p><i>Impact of the use of an illegal product will vary dependant on the product but may pose a risk to human health or the environment.</i></p>	High	Permanent
B1	You must use authorised or permitted plant protection products in accordance with any requirements or condition which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specified in the authorisation, permit or in any extension of use; • on the label of the product as required by the authorisation, permit or extension of use; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	The farmer has used an authorised and/or permitted product but has not complied with all relevant requirements for, or conditions of, use or extension of use, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product not authorised or permitted for intended use, crop, land or situation; • Product not authorised or permitted for intended method of application; • Maximum dose exceeded; • Maximum number of treatments/total dose exceeded; • Application dates/harvest intervals not observed; • Access restrictions for workers and/or livestock ignored; • Notifications not given where appropriate (e.g. the requirement to notify beekeepers or the beekeepers liaison officer); • LERAP decisions are recorded. • Appropriate PPE is used where spraying is observed. • Other. 	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where there is environmental contamination and/or damage to human health as a result of the non-compliance.</p>	<p>Medium: where the breach is technical in nature.</p> <p>High: where the breach may have consequences for human health or the environment.</p>	Permanent

B2	You must use plant protection products in accordance with good plant protection practice ¹ as explained in the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products:			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer has used PPPs in a manner that is not in accordance with the relevant legislation, good plant protection practice¹ as set out in the Code of Practice.</p> <p>¹ This means a practice whereby the treatments with plant protection products applied to given plants or plant products, in conformity with the conditions of their authorised uses, are selected, dosed and timed to ensure acceptable efficacy with the minimum quantity necessary, taking due account of local conditions and of the possibilities for cultural and biological control.</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: where, for example, there is contamination of water catchments.</p>	<p>Low - appropriate only where there is no evidence of spillage/damage to containers that led to contamination.</p> <p>Medium: where the breach is technical in nature.</p> <p>High: where the breach may have consequences for human health or the environment.</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	<p>The farmer has used plant protection products (PPPs) in a manner that is not in accordance with the principles of integrated control, where this was possible (e.g. the farmer has not considered the need for treatment or the use of alternative means of control prior to the use of pesticides).</p>	<p>On farm</p> <p>Off farm: dependent on non-compliance.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

Welfare of calves (SMR 11)

The aim of these rules is to protect the welfare of calves by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. These rules apply as well as the rules for the welfare of farmed animals (SMR 13).

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved then this should be regarded as rectifiable; where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or animal has to be euthanized then this must be regarded as permanent.

A1 You must inspect all housed calves at least twice a day, and those kept outside at least once a day;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Housed calves have not been inspected twice each day.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Calves kept outside have not been inspected once each day.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
A2 You must make sure that each of your calves can stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and groom itself without difficulty;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calf unable to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest and/or groom itself without hindrance/difficulty.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

B1 You must not tether your calves;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calf tethered for reasons other than feeding group housed calves milk/milk substitute.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Calf tethered for longer than one hour at each feed.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Tether prevents calf from lying down, resting, standing up and grooming itself without hindrance.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Tether has caused pain or injury to calf.	On farm	High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable or Permanent
B2 You must not muzzle your calves;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calves are muzzled or evidence that calves have been muzzled.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
B3 You must not keep a calf in an individual stall or pen after the age of 8 weeks (unless it needs to be isolated to receive treatment).				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calves over 8 weeks old penned singly, without appropriate veterinary advice.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A3	You must make sure that individual stalls or pens satisfy the minimum width and length rules and that they have perforated walls which allow the calves to see each other and have physical contact with one another (except for those isolating sick animals);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pen size too small in either length or width.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	No perforated walls for individual pens so calves have no direct visual and physical contact with other calves.	On farm	Medium <i>It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity.</i>	Rectifiable
A4	You must make sure that each calf, when kept in a group, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Unobstructed floor space too small for the weight of the calves.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A5	You must provide flooring, for those calves kept in buildings, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smooth but not slippery; • designed so there is no injury or suffering to the calves standing or lying on it; • suitable for the size and weight of the calves; • rigid, even and stable; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Flooring is found to be any one or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not smooth • slippery • not designed to prevent injury or suffering to calves when standing or lying on it • unsuitable for size and weight of calves • uneven/unstable • wholly slatted 	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A6 You must keep all housed calves on, or at all times give them access to, a lying area that is clean, comfortable, well drained and has dry bedding;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calf does not have access to a lying area which is clean, comfortable and/or well-drained and which does not adversely affect it.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
A7 You must give all calves appropriate bedding;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Insufficient/inappropriate or no bedding for all calves.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
A8 You must for calves kept in an artificially lit building, provide artificial lighting for a period that is at least equal to the period of natural light normally available between 9.00am and 5.00pm;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Inspector observation and/or farmer admission that artificial light provided between 9.00am and 5.00pm for housed animals is not equivalent to natural light during this time.	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
A9 You must clean and disinfect housing and equipment used for your calves; remove dung, urine and leftover food as often as necessary to reduce smells and avoid attracting flies or rodents;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence that cleaning and disinfection procedures are inadequate.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Evidence that faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food has not been removed frequently enough to avoid attracting flies or rodents.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A10	You must feed all weaned calves at least twice a day;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Calves are fed less than twice per day (if not fed ad libitum).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A11	You must make sure when feeding group-housed calves that each calf either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has access to feed at the same time as the others in the feeding group; • has continuous access to feed; • is fed by an automatic feeding system; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	For feeding systems that are not adlib, or where animals are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding individually, calves are not able to access the feed at the same time as others in the feeding group.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A12	You must give your calves fresh drinking water at all times in hot weather conditions or when they are ill;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sick calves do not have continuous access to water. <i>This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with suitable and adequate water in SMR 13 (requirement A17).</i>	On farm	High	Rectifiable or Permanent
	In hot weather calves do not have continuous access to water. <i>This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with suitable and adequate water in SMR 13 (requirement A17).</i>	On farm	High	Rectifiable or Permanent

A13 You must give all calves food that contains enough iron;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Clinical anaemia in calves, associated with blood haemoglobin level < 4.5 mmol/l.	On farm	High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable or Permanent
A14 You must provide the specified minimum daily ration of fibrous food for each calf over 2 weeks old;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence of no or insufficient fibrous food provision (less than 50g per day per calf at 8 weeks to less than 250g per day per calf at 20 weeks).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Diet present during inspection not suitable for calves.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A15 You must make sure that each calf receives bovine colostrum as soon as possible after it is born and within the first 6 hours of life.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Stock keeper does not ensure that calves receive bovine colostrum within 6 hours of birth.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

Welfare of pigs (SMR 12)

The aim of these rules is to protect the welfare of pigs by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. These rules apply as well as the rules for the welfare of farmed animals (SMR 13).

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved then this should be regarded as rectifiable where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or animal have to be euthanized then this must be regarded as permanent.

For all pigs:

A1	You must make sure that each of your pigs is free to turn around without difficulty at all times, including while tethered (where this is allowed);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Not all pigs can turn around without difficulty at all times.</p> <p><i>If this breach is observed it is likely to be because of inadequate tethering arrangements or accommodation – these breaches are detailed below.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
B1	You must not tether pigs at any time;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Pig tethered unnecessarily (i.e. not tethered for imminent or recent examination, treatment, operation).</p> <p><i>The farmer will not break this rule relating to the tethering of pigs if it is for veterinary purposes. In this case any tether must be regularly inspected and adjusted to make sure that it does not cause pain or injury to the pig and allows it to lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Tether prevents pig from lying down, resting, standing up and grooming itself without hindrance.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Tether has caused pain or injury to pig.	On farm	High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable or Permanent

A2 B2	You must make sure that the accommodation for your pigs allows them to:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stand up, lie down and rest without difficulty; • have a clean, comfortable and adequately drained place in which to rest (including making sure that any bedding is clean, dry and not harmful to the pigs); • see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for veterinary reasons or for farrowing); • maintain a comfortable temperature; including the rule that you must not keep pigs in the high temperature/high humidity environment known as the 'sweat box system'; • have enough space to allow all of them to lie down at the same time; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pig(s) unable to stand up and/or lie down and/or rest without difficulty.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pig(s) do not have a clean, and/or physically comfortable and/or adequately drained lying area to rest, or that bedding is not suitable/maintained to avoid harm/discomfort.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pig(s) are unable to see other pigs (unless the pig is isolated for farrowing or for veterinary reasons).	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pig(s) cannot maintain a comfortable temperature; includes the use of accommodation defined as the sweat box system	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Insufficient space for all pigs to lie down at the same time.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A3	You must make sure that individual stalls or pens satisfy the minimum size rules (these do not apply in certain excepted situations);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Internal area of stall/pen is less than the square of the length of the pig; any internal side is less than 75% of the length of the pig.</p> <p><i>The length of a pig is measured from the tip of its snout to the base of its tail while it is standing with its back straight</i></p> <p><i>Important: the following circumstances are permitted exceptions and are NOT classed as a breach of requirements for the size of an individual pen:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Those used for holding a female pig for the period between seven days before the predicted day of her farrowing and the day on which her piglets are weaned (including any piglets fostered by her)</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for veterinary purposes.</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of servicing, artificial insemination or collecting semen.</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is fed.</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen for the purposes of marking, washing or weighing it.</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while its accommodation is being cleaned.</i> • <i>When keeping a pig in a stall or pen while it is waiting to be loaded for transportation.</i> <p><i>However, the period the pig is kept in this accommodation must not be longer than needed for that purpose.</i></p> <p><i>The requirements for a minimum size of stall or pen also do not apply if it is referring to a stall or pen that the pig can enter or leave when it wants. In this case the stall must be entered from another stall or pen where the pig is normally kept and which does comply by the minimum standards</i></p>	<p>On farm</p>	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A4	You must provide flooring, for those pigs kept in buildings, that is:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smooth but not slippery; • suitable for the size and weight of the pigs; • rigid, even and stable, if there is no litter; • designed, constructed and maintained so there is no injury or suffering to the pigs standing or lying on it; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Flooring is found to be one or more of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not smooth • slippery • not suitable for size and weight of pigs • uneven/unstable (when no litter has been provided) • not designed, constructed or maintained to prevent injury or suffering to pigs when standing or lying on it. 	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
A5	You must provide flooring of the correct measurements (for openings and slats) if you use concrete slatted floors (this applies for all pigs kept in groups);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Openings are too wide between slats for category of pig.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Slat width too small for category of pig.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s).</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A6 You must provide artificial lighting of at least 40 lux for at least 8 hours each day, for pigs kept in an artificially lit building;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pigs exposed to light of less than 40 lux in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting.	On farm	Medium <i>There are general lighting requirements under SMR 13 (requirements A12 and B3); any breach of lighting requirements resulting in UPUD are described under SMR 13.</i>	Rectifiable
	Pigs exposed to less than 8 hours of light in buildings where pigs are dependent on artificial lighting.	On farm	Medium <i>There are general lighting requirements under SMR 13 (requirements A12 and B3); any breach of lighting requirements resulting in UPUD are described under SMR 13.</i>	Rectifiable
B3 You must not expose your pigs to constant or sudden noise, or levels above 85 decibels in any building where you keep your pigs.				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Exposure of pigs to noise levels of 85 decibels and above that could be reasonably avoided or minimised.	On farm	Medium <i>It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity.</i>	Rectifiable
	Exposure of pigs to any other continuous or sudden loud noises that could be reasonably avoided or minimised.	On farm	Medium <i>It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity.</i>	Rectifiable
A7 You must give permanent access to enough manipulable material which allows proper investigation and manipulation, for example, straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, which does not upset the health of your animals;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No or insufficient manipulable material available to enable proper investigation and manipulation activities.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Material provided which compromises pig health.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A8	You must take measures to prevent fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour; if you keep your pigs together, keep those pigs separate which show persistent aggression or are victims of that aggression;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Inadequate measures are taken to minimise aggression in groups of pigs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Persistent aggressors, or their victims, are not isolated from the rest of the group.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A9	You must make sure that when feeding group-housed pigs each pig either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has access to feed at the same time as the others in the feeding group; • has continuous access to feed; • is fed by an automatic feeding system; 			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	For feeding systems that are not adlib, or where animals are not fed by an automatic feeding system feeding individually, pigs are not able to access the feed at the same time as others in the feeding group. <i>There are specific requirements for sows and gilts detailed later (requirement E8)</i>	On farm	Medium <i>It is unlikely that a breach of this requirement would result in UPUD, hence no "High" rated severity</i>	Rectifiable
A10	You must give all pigs over 2 weeks old permanent access to a sufficient supply of fresh drinking water.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pigs over 2 weeks old have not been given permanent access to an adequate supply of fresh water. <i>This requirement is additional to the general requirement to provide animals with water in SMR 13 (requirement A17)</i>	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

For piglets:				
C1	You must provide piglets with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Piglets have not been provided with a source of heat and a dry and comfortable lying area away from the sow where all of them can rest at the same time (where it is considered necessary in order to meet all accommodation requirements).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
C2	You must make sure that a part of the total floor where you keep the piglets is large enough to allow the animals to rest together at the same time and is solid, covered with a mat or littered with straw or any other suitable material;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No or insufficient area for the piglets, which is solid or covered with a mat or littered with straw or other suitable material that allows all piglets to lie together at the same time.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
C3	You must give the piglets enough space to be able to be suckled without difficulty if you use a farrowing crate.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Piglets do not have sufficient space to suckle without difficulty.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
D1	You must not wean piglets from the sow at an age of less than 28 days (unless there is a risk of adverse welfare or health of the dam or piglets). <i>You will not break the rule relating to the weaning of piglets if they are weaned up to 7 days earlier, provided that you move them into specialised housing which you empty and thoroughly clean and disinfect before you introduce a new group and which is separate from housing where you keep sows.</i>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Piglets are weaned earlier than 28 days, where there is no reasonable justification based on sow and/or piglet health or welfare grounds AND where there is not appropriate specialised housing for early weaning of pigs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Specialised accommodation is available for early weaned piglets but the housings are not emptied and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before introduction of a new group and/or the accommodation is not separated from housing where sows are kept.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

For sows and gilts:				
E2	You must treat pregnant sows and gilts against internal and external parasites, if necessary;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sows and/or gilts have not, where necessary, been treated against external and internal parasites (unacceptable parasite burden).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
E3	You must thoroughly clean pregnant sows and gilts before they are placed in farrowing crates;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence and/or farmer admission that sows and/or gilts are not cleaned prior to placement in farrowing crates.	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
E4	You must give sows and gilts enough suitable nesting material in the week before the expected farrowing time (unless it is not technically practical because of the slurry system you use);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Lack of sufficient quantity of suitable nesting material provided for sows and/or gilts one week prior to farrowing, where it is reasonably possible to provide such material.	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable
E5	You must keep sows and gilts in groups (except during the period between 7 days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete); <i>You will not break the rule relating to keeping sows and gilts in groups if they are kept on holdings of fewer than 10 sows provided that the individual accommodation keeps to the general rules for pig accommodation.</i>			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sows and gilts housed singly other than during the period 7 days prior to farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets is complete. <i>On holdings of fewer than 10 sows, sows and gilts may be kept individually as long as their accommodation keeps to the general requirements for pig accommodation</i>	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

E1	You must make sure that each female pig after service, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space, continuous solid floor and pens of correct dimensions;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Insufficient unobstructed floor space committed for the gilts and/or sows after service.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Insufficient continuous solid floor area committed for the gilts and/or sows after service.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pen length < 2.8m (or <2.4m where there are less than 6 pigs).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
E6	You must provide an unobstructed area behind the sow or gilt during farrowing;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No unobstructed area available behind sow(s) or gilt(s) for the ease of natural or assisted farrowing.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
E7	You must provide some method of protecting the piglets, such as farrowing rails, if you keep sows loose in farrowing pens;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	When sows are kept loose in farrowing pens there is no method of protecting the piglets (e.g. farrowing rails).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

E8	You must feed sows and gilts using a system that makes sure each pig can get enough food even when other pigs are competing for food;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sows and gilts kept in groups are not fed using a system which ensures each individual can obtain sufficient food in the presence of competitors.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
E9	You must give all dry pregnant sows and gilts enough bulky or high-fibre food, as well as high-energy food, to satisfy their hunger and need to chew.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Dry pregnant sows or gilts are not provided with a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	For boars:			
F1	You must place and build boar pens to allow the boars to turn round and to hear, see and smell other pigs;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Boar unable to turn around in pen.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Boar unable to hear and/or see and/or smell other pigs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
F2	You must provide clean resting areas in the boar pens and make sure that the lying area is dry and comfortable;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Boar pen does not contain clean resting areas and the lying area is not dry and comfortable.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

F3	You must make sure that each boar has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pen, which is not used for natural service, is less than 6m ² .	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pen, which is also used for natural service, is less than 10m ² .	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Pen, which is also used for natural service, contains obstacles.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
For weaners and rearing pigs:				
G1	You must make sure that each weaner or rearing pig, when kept in groups, has its minimum allowance of unobstructed floor space;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Insufficient floor area for the weaners or rearers assessed by inspector.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
G2	You must place pigs in groups as soon as possible after weaning and keep these groups stable with as little mixing as possible;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Pigs mixed at inappropriate age or time which does not prevent fighting that goes beyond normal behaviour.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

G3	You must provide opportunities for the animals to escape and hide from unfamiliar pigs if mixing is necessary. This must also be done at as young an age as possible, preferably before, or up to 1 week after, weaning.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	When pigs are mixed adequate opportunities are not provided for pigs to escape and hide from other pigs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
H1	You must not use tranquilising medication to help with mixing, unless there are exceptional circumstances and is on the advice of a vet.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Tranquillising medication has been used to facilitate mixing where there are no exceptional conditions and without - or contrary to - consultation with veterinary surgeon.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s). High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s).	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

Animal welfare (SMR 13)

The aim of these rules is to protect the welfare of farmed animals by setting minimum standards for their care and husbandry. They apply to any species kept for farming purposes.

Inspector note: Where breaches are referred to as “rectifiable or permanent” this is dependent on the individual circumstances of the breach for the animal(s) concerned. If welfare for individual animals can be improved then this should be regarded as rectifiable where the animal’s pain and distress caused cannot be reduced e.g. injury is permanent or an animal has to be euthanized then this must be regarded as permanent.

A1	You must make sure that your animals are looked after by enough staff who have the correct skills and knowledge;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Number of staff available insufficient to prevent welfare problems occurring.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	<p>Evidence that stockperson demonstrates lack of professional competence and/or ability in livestock care, which is not covered by any other specific criteria listed in the schedule. For example:</p> <p><i>1) Where any animals (other than poultry) are kept in a building and do not have access at all times to, a lying area which either has well-maintained dry bedding or is well-drained);</i></p> <p><i>2) Where animals are kept in a building where the maintenance of bedding etc. restricts their freedom of movement but US has not been caused.</i></p> <p>Note: from 2012 these situations will be a breach for cross compliance purposes even without evidence of US.</p> <p><i>Where US is disclosed in example 2 the breach should be recorded under B1 (freedom of movement).</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A2	You must make sure your animals are inspected thoroughly at least once a day if your husbandry system depends on frequent human attention and in other systems as often as necessary to avoid suffering;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Livestock have not been inspected to the required frequency. <i>There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 (requirement A1).</i>	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A3	You must make sure that there is enough lighting so that you can carry out a thorough inspection of the animals at any time;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No or inadequate fixed or portable lighting available to enable thorough inspection of animals.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A4	You must make sure that you care for ill or injured animals immediately, and if they do not respond to this care then seek veterinary advice;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Animal has not been cared for appropriately.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	There has been an unacceptable delay in the care of the sick animal (this may relate to the inspector's subjective assessment of how frequently such animals should be inspected).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Stockperson has failed to seek veterinary advice if inspector believes that any competent stockperson would have done so.	On farm Off farm: (e.g. appropriate advice relating to disease treatment may extend to other farms).	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A5	You must isolate sick or injured animals in suitable accommodation with dry comfortable bedding, if necessary;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Animal not isolated when, in the inspector's opinion on the day of inspection, the animal required isolation in suitable accommodation with, where appropriate, dry comfortable bedding.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Isolation facilities are not suitable (taking into account sick animals' injury/illness).	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
A6	You must make a record of any medicinal treatment given to your animals, and keep these records for at least 3 years from the date of the treatment and make these records available to any authorised person at inspection (or when otherwise asked for);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer will be in breach if one or more of the following points relating to medicine records are found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no records are kept or are not made available to the inspector at the time of inspection; • records kept but are inaccurate or missing information; • records have not been kept for the required period of time from the date of treatment. <p><i>Records for medicines are not kept/kept but do not agree with products/veterinary invoices/animals undergoing treatment found on farm at the time of inspection.</i></p> <p>NB Where more than one bulleted breach is identified each should be recorded separately on the Control Report Form under the summary of breach findings along with an appropriate justification for each.</p>	On farm	Low	<p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>

A7	You must make a record of the number of deaths found when the animals are inspected, and keep these records for at least 3 years from the date of the relevant inspection, and make these records available to any authorised person at inspection (or when otherwise asked for);			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>The farmer will be in breach if one or more of the following points relating to mortality records are found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no records are kept or are not made available to the inspector at the time of inspection; • records kept but are inaccurate or missing information; • records of the number of deaths have not been kept for the required period of time from the date of the relevant inspection. <p><i>Records for mortality are not kept/kept but do not agree with evidence found on farm; e.g. carcasses and/or relevant database information.</i></p> <p>NB Where more than one bulleted breach is identified each should be recorded separately on the Control Report Form under the summary of breach findings along with an appropriate justification for each.</p>	On farm	Low	Rectifiable or Permanent
B1	You must not restrict your animals' freedom of movement if this causes them unnecessary suffering or injury;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Animal(s) caused unnecessary suffering or injury due to restricted freedom of movement.</p> <p>Note: <i>Where animals are kept in a building where the maintenance of bedding etc. restricts their freedom of movement but US has not been caused the breach should be recorded under A2.</i></p>	On farm	High (only one breach level as by definition there is UPUD).	Rectifiable or Permanent
A8	You must give your animals enough space to avoid unnecessary stress, if they are continuously or regularly tethered or confined, and also allow them to show their normal behaviour in line with established experience and scientific knowledge;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Animal(s) caused unnecessary suffering or injury by method of tethering or confinement.</p> <p><i>There are specific tethering requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 (requirement B1) and pigs in SMR 12 (requirement B1)</i></p>	On farm	High (only one breach level as by definition there is UPUD)	Rectifiable or Permanent

B2	You must not use materials and/or equipment for accommodation purposes that is harmful to your animals;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Harmful materials have been used in the construction of accommodation, pens and/or equipment.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A9	You must use materials for animals' accommodation that can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Material used means that accommodation is not capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A10	You must build and maintain accommodation so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions which could injure your animals;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Sharp edges or protrusions in accommodation or fittings likely to cause injury.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A11	You must keep air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations within limits that will not harm your animals;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity or gas concentrations either singly or in combination are harmful to the animals.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A12	You must provide artificial lighting if there is not sufficient natural light in a building;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	No supplementary lighting provided when natural light provided is insufficient to meet the physiological and ethological needs of animals.	On farm	Medium	Rectifiable

B3 You must not keep animals in permanent darkness or without an appropriate rest period from artificial lighting;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Animals kept in permanent darkness. <i>There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 (requirement A8) and pigs in SMR 12 (requirement A5)</i>	On farm	High	Rectifiable
	Animals kept without appropriate rest from artificial lighting. <i>There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11 (requirement A8) and pigs in SMR 12 (requirement A5)</i>	On farm	High	Rectifiable
A13 You must give your animals that are not kept in buildings access to a well drained lying area at all times and, if necessary, protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and other risks to their health;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Evidence of no well drained lying area for stock that are not kept in buildings.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Lack of protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and/or other risks to health.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A14 You must check automated and/or mechanical equipment that is essential for the health and well-being of your animals at least once a day and put right any faults immediately (or take appropriate steps to protect the health and well-being of your animals until you can get the fault put right);				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Automated and/or mechanical equipment essential to animal health and well-being is not inspected at least once a day.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Defects are found in automated or mechanical equipment essential for health and well-being and farmer has not taken appropriate action.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A15 You must provide an appropriate back-up to the main system if your animals' health and well-being depends upon artificial ventilation and an alarm to warn you if the ventilation system fails. Inspect and test these at least once every 7 days;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Lack of appropriate back-up system and/or alarm system.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Lack of evidence and response from stockperson indicates that back-up system and/or alarm system is not inspected at least every 7 days.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Back-up system and/or alarm system is present but fails to operate when inspector requests demonstration at time of inspection (i.e. there are faults in the system(s)).	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A16 You must feed your animals a wholesome diet, making sure that they have access to feed at intervals appropriate to their needs (and, in any case, at least once a day);				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Feed that is available is not wholesome and/or is inappropriate for the age and species of livestock inspected.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Feed has failed to maintain good health and satisfy nutritional needs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Animals are being fed less frequently than once per day and/or not as appropriate to their physiological needs, and this is not because of veterinary advice. <i>There are specific requirements relating to calves in SMR 11.</i>	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

A17	You must give all animals access to a suitable water supply and enough fresh drinking water or other fluid each day;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Insufficient or no water supply (or other suitable means) such that animals cannot meet their fluid intake needs.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
B4	You must not give your animals food or liquid in any way, or containing any substance, that could cause them unnecessary harm;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Provision of feed and/or liquid that may cause unnecessary suffering or injury.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
A18	You must minimise any contamination of food and water and the harmful effects of competition between animals for food and water through the design and location of feeding and watering equipment.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Contamination of feed and/or water due to design, construction or location of equipment.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
	Direct observation of harmful/excessive competition between animals for feed and/or water resource.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent

B5 You must not administer any substance to your animals which is harmful to their health or welfare;				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Use of unlicensed treatment administered in/onto an animal.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
	Use of treatment that is not an accepted therapy for that condition in that species.	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	<p>Rectifiable</p> <p>Rectifiable or Permanent</p>
B6 You must not carry out any mutilation or intervention on your animals, unless the action is classed as a 'permitted procedure'. (Many of these have conditions attached, including the need to be reasonably justified and be a measure of 'last resort');				
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	<p>Mutilation that is not listed as a permitted procedure has been carried out on farmed animal.</p> <p><i>This will be treated as an intentional breach</i></p>	On farm	High	Permanent
	<p>Permitted procedure has been carried out but not by a veterinary surgeon or an experienced/adequately trained person as required by law.</p> <p><i>For example this may include short tail docking of sheep where no US has resulted.</i></p>	On farm	<p>Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s)</p> <p>High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)</p>	Permanent
	<p>Permitted procedure which has specific requirements attached to it has been carried out without those specific requirements e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for anaesthetic • Age at which procedure is permitted • Method used to carry out the procedure • Absolute requirement for veterinary surgeon to carry out procedure • That procedure should be a last resort • Procedure carried out at appropriate stage of breeding cycle <p><i>Unlawful permitted procedures may be intentional breaches – should consider this</i></p>	On farm	High	Permanent

B7	You must not carry out breeding procedures (either natural or artificial) that cause, or are likely to cause, harm to your animals;			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Inappropriate breeding has taken place which is likely to cause or has caused suffering or injury.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent
B8	You must not keep animals for farming purposes unless it can be reasonably expected that the normal breed characteristics (genetic and physical) mean that they can be kept without harm to their health and welfare.			
	Description of breach	Extent	Severity	Permanence
	Animals kept for farming purposes whose genotype or phenotype is likely to have a detrimental effect on their health or welfare.	On farm	Medium: evidence of breach but where this has not caused unnecessary pain, distress or injury to animal(s) High: where there is unnecessary pain, injury, suffering or distress to animal(s)	Rectifiable Rectifiable or Permanent