

LEAF Marque Standard

Version 14.1

LEAF Marque is an environmental assurance system recognising sustainably farmed products.



Document: LEAF Marque Standard v14.1

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Version History

Version Number	Date of Publication	Changes
v14.0	1/10/16	New style and layout; 6 new control points;
		textual edits; 2 deletions and 1 upgrade.
v14.1	22/12/16	Contents page; minor typographical amendments
		to text; reversion of 1 control point.

Approved by the LEAF Marque Board, on the recommendation of the LEAF Marque Technical Advisory Committee, prior to being issued.

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Introduction

LEAF Marque



LEAF Marque is an environmental assurance system recognising sustainably farmed products.

When you see produce and products with the LEAF Marque logo, you can be sure it comes from a farm practising sustainable agriculture and meeting our Standard.

It is based on LEAF's Integrated Farm Management (IFM) principles. All LEAF Marque certified businesses are independently inspected.

The LEAF Marque Standard sets out the requirements for LEAF Marque certification.

LEAF Marque certified businesses are intended to use the guidance provided within the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review to support their implementation of IFM and their preparation for LEAF Marque certification.

LEAF Marque is a Full Member of the ISEAL Alliance.

Scope

LEAF Marque certification covers the whole farm businesses, including sites and fields managed centrally. LEAF Marque certification applies to products from the whole farm businesses and is NOT limited to defined crops or enterprises within the business.

This LEAF Marque Standard is applied to all LEAF Marque inspections regardless of country and enterprise.

LEAF Marque certified businesses are expected to comply with all relevant regulatory requirements, existing national and/or international laws and regulations.

LEAF Marque certification requires the business to fully comply with all the **Essential (E)** control points within the Standard. Inspection and certification is carried out by an authorised inspection and certification body.

Compliance with the **Recommended (R)** control points is preferable. They may become Essential control points in the future.

Some Control Points may be Non-Applicable (N/A) as determined within the Standard.

LEAF Marque inspections should take place annually, either at the same time as the baseline/foundation assurance schemes, or as a stand-alone inspection.

The current certification bodies and the countries where they operate can be found on the LEAF Marque website www.leafmarque.com



The LEAF Marque Standard is available in several languages which are available on the <u>LEAF website</u>. The English version of the Standard is the definitive version and therefore any issues of interpretation from other translations need to be referred to the English version.

There is no binding additional guidance however significant further guidance and support for LEAF members can be found in the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review.

It should be noted that the LEAF Marque Standard is additional and complementary to other farm assurance schemes (including Red Tractor Assurance for Farms, GLOBALG.A.P. integrated standards, GLOBALG.A.P. Option 2 and GLOBALG.A.P. benchmarked resembling).

Revising the Standard

Revising the LEAF Marque Standard provides the opportunity to continually improve the Standard based on experience gained, lessons learned, and input provided during the implementation of the previous Standards (v13.0 and earlier). In addition, as a Full Member of the ISEAL Alliance, LEAF Marque is committed to revising the Standard taking into account feedback during stakeholder consultation.

The first public consultation for v14.0 was in March/April 2016. The second public consultation was in June/July 2016.

LEAF Marque is very grateful to all those involved in the continual development of the LEAF Marque Standard. In particular, we would like to thank the LEAF Marque Technical Advisory Committee.

If you would like to make a proposal for revisions of the LEAF Marque Standard, please contact info@leafmarque.com. The next version (v15.0) of the LEAF Marque Standard is planned to be issued no sooner than 1st October 2018.

ISEAL Alliance

LEAF Marque is a Full Member of the ISEAL Alliance.

ISEAL¹ is a non-governmental organisation whose mission is to strengthen sustainability standards systems for the benefit of people and the environment. Members are multi-stakeholder sustainability standards and accreditation bodies that demonstrate their ability to meet the ISEAL Codes of Practice and accompanying requirements, and commit to learning and improving.

ISEAL membership involves progressive compliance with ISEAL's Standard-Setting, Impacts and Assurance Codes, verified through independent evaluation and peer review, as well as a commitment to continuous learning. ISEAL members form a network of standards organisation that collaborate, innovate and drive the sustainability standards movement forward.

¹ The International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling (ISEAL) Alliance is a formal collaboration of leading international standard-setting and conformity assessment organizations focused on social and environmental issues. The ISEAL Alliance supports credible standards and conformity assessment by developing capacity building tools to strengthen members' activities and by promoting credible voluntary social and environmental certification as a legitimate policy instrument in global trade and development.



LEAF



LEAF (Linking Environment And Farming) is the leading global organisation delivering more sustainable food and farming. We work with farmers, the food industry, scientists and consumers to inspire and enable sustainable farming practices that are prosperous, enrich the environment and engage with local communities. We do this

through Integrated Farm Management, a whole farm business approach that delivers sustainable food and farming.

LEAF's Vision

A world that is farming, eating and living sustainably.

LEAF's Mission

To inspire and enable sustainable farming that is prosperous, enriches the environment and engages local communities.

"Sustainable Farming delivers a site-specific farming system supporting the integration of the environment, society and farm economic viability over the long term." LEAF, 2012

LEAF's mission is realised through our three core pillars of work namely:

- 1. Facilitating sustainable farming knowledge generation and exchange;
- 2. Developing market opportunities;
- 3. Engaging the public in sustainable food and farming.

LEAF has developed as a credible 'go-to' organisation in the delivery of more sustainable farming practices with a very well respected and regarded network of demonstration farms and innovation centres, building management tools and guidance, developing communication skills and channels between farmers and consumers, such as through our successful public outreach programme – Open Farm Sunday and in the market place with LEAF Marque.

LEAF has members across the world who produce a wide range of crops and livestock.

LEAF was established in 1991 and continues to work with the objectives of encouraging the uptake of more sustainable farming and to build public trust and understanding in food, farming and nature.

www.leafuk.org



LEAF's Integrated Farm Management

LEAF's Integrated Farm Management (IFM) is a whole farm business approach that delivers more sustainable food and farming.

It uses the best of modern technology and traditional methods to deliver prosperous farming that enriches the environment and engages local communities.

A farm business managed to IFM principles will demonstrate site-specific and continuous improvement across the whole farm including:

- Organisation and Planning
- Soil Management and Fertility
- Crop Health and Protection
- Pollution Control and By-Product Management
- Animal Husbandry
- Energy Efficiency
- Water Management
- Landscape and Nature Conservation
- Community Engagement



LEAF Sustainable Farming Review

The LEAF Sustainable Farming Review is a self-assessment, online management tool for LEAF members to support business implementation of IFM. It enables businesses to monitor their performance, identify strengths and weaknesses as well as set actions across the whole farm business.

LEAF Resources

LEAF provides a range of technical tools and resources for LEAF members in addition to the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review. These include:

- LEAF IFM Guide
- LEAF Information Centre
- LEAF IFM Bulletin
- Simply Sustainable Series: Soils, Water, Biodiversity



LEAF Network

LEAF Demonstration Farms are commercial farms which show the beneficial practices of IFM to a broad range of audiences, through organised visits. They communicate an understanding of IFM in order to encourage uptake by farmers, support from the industry and political awareness of sustainable food and farming. LEAF's network of Demonstration Farms includes a range of farm businesses across the UK. They work alongside LEAF Innovation Centres.

LEAF Innovation Centres are research organisations whose work supports the research, evidence, development and promotion of IFM. They investigate and communicate practices which underpin the continual improvement of IFM to help deliver more sustainable food and farming. The network of LEAF Innovation Centres includes a range of organisations across the UK. They work alongside LEAF Demonstration Farms and are key to the development of LEAF. Through hosting visits, doing talks, writing articles and contributing to LEAF's technical resources, they play a critical role in one of LEAF's core activities: facilitating sustainable farming knowledge generation and exchange.

Open Farm Sunday



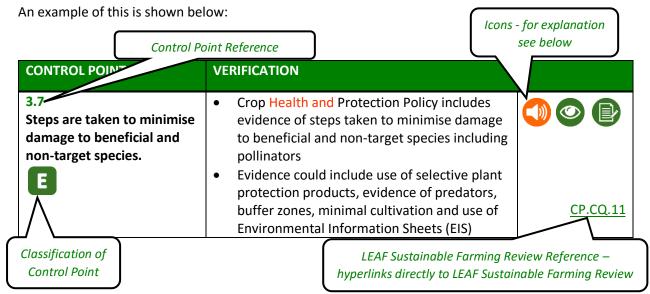
LEAF manages Open Farm Sunday, the single, most effective and supported day in the UK farming calendar. It is a day for farmers 'open their gates' and welcome people onto farms to discover the story behind their food and the vital role farmers have in caring for the countryside. LEAF also manages Open Farm School Days which encourages school children out onto farms to learn more about where their food comes from and how it is produced.

www.farmsunday.org



Changes for v14.0

The style and layout of the LEAF Marque Standard has undergone extensive changes for v14.0. This includes some changes to the wording of the control points, however the meaning has not been changed other than where indicated in orange.



The previous classification of 'Critical Failure Points (CFPs)' has been changed to 'Essential' (E) control points. Other classifications remain unchanged (i.e. Recommended (R) control points and Non-Applicable (N/A)).

New icons have been developed to represent these classifications.

Where there has been a change in the classification of a control point, this will be represented in orange.

		Essential Control Point
	E	All certified businesses must comply with these control points.
E	E	Where the icon is orange, the control point was not Essential in the
		previous version of the Standard
		Recommended Control Point
		Compliance with these control points is preferable.
$ \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}$	R	Where this icon is orange, the control point was not Recommended in the
		previous version of the Standard
		Non-Applicable Control Point
N/A	N/A	Applies to situations as determined within the Standard.
IV/A	N/A	Where this icon is orange, the situations for Non-Applicable have been
		changed from the previous version of the Standard
NE		New Control Point
INE	- • •	Control points which are new to the Standard.



Evidence is now referred to as Verification.

New icons have been developed to represent the types of verification method used by inspectors. Where there has been a change in the type of verification of a control point, this will be represented in orange.

		Verbal
		e.g. interview with business staff and/or management and/or contractors.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard
		Observe
		e.g. observation of activities, practices and environment.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard
		Record
		e.g. a printed or electronic copy of a record or document.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard

The LEAF Sustainable Farming Review reference (e.g. OP.OQ.01) is now hyperlinked directly to the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review where further information and guidance can be found. (This can only be accessed by LEAF Members.)

For each of the nine area of Integrated Farm Management, there is an introduction included. This summarises the rationale for each area as well as providing some guidance links.

Edits to LEAF Marque Standard v13.0 have been made to the following control points:

- 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.11, 1.12, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21
- 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13
- 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20
- 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7
- 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9
- 6.4
- 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5
- 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11, 8.12, 8.14, 8.17, 8.19, 8.20, 8.21, 8.24, 8.26
- 9.1, 9.2, 9.3

Changes for v14.1

During the post publication period (1st October 2016) it was noticed that there were a few edits that justified a version change to 14.1.

Edits to LEAF Marque Standard v14.0 have been made to the following control points:

- Minor typographical edits
- 4.7 Reversion of control point to Recommended



Key

		Essential Control Point
		All certified businesses must comply with these control points.
E	E	Where the icon is orange, the control point was not Essential in the
		previous version of the Standard
		Recommended Control Point
		Compliance with these control points is preferable.
R		Where this icon is orange, the control point was not Recommended in the
		previous version of the Standard
		Non-Applicable Control Point
N/A	N/A	Applies to situations as determined within the Standard.
14/2	14/7	Where this icon is orange, the situations for Non-Applicable have been
		changed from the previous version of the Standard
NE	·w	New Control Point
		Control points which are new to the Standard.
		Verbal
		e.g. interview with business staff and/or management and/or contractors.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard
	_	Observe
		e.g. observation of activities, practices and environment.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard
		Record
		e.g. a printed or electronic copy of a record or document.
		Where this icon is orange, it is a new means of verification from the
		previous version of the Standard





Effective organisation and planning are the foundations to a successful Integrated Farm Management (IFM) approach. Setting objectives and monitoring the results provide the means by which benefits of IFM can be quantified, demonstrated and continuously improved.

Use of management plans and reviews play an important part in the finance and profitability on the farm. Your family and staff's motivation and involvement, crop performance, livestock performance and welfare, environmental commitment and engagement with local community are also important considerations.

Informed organisation and planning means that record-keeping, staff training and engagement, market development and communication are considered and implemented to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the farm business. In addition, good organisation and planning will reduce business risk, whilst making it more resilient to change. While many of these considerations are obvious, having clear and documented procedures helps avoid mistakes as well as develop contingency plans which are the building blocks of IFM.

- More information on the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review can be found on the <u>LEAF</u> website or MyLEAF
- More information on the Membership Certificate can be found on the <u>LEAF website</u> or downloaded from MyLEAF
- LEAF's <u>Farm Environmental Policy and Farm Environmental Plan</u> provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's <u>Health and Safety Risk Assessment</u> provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's <u>Emergency Information sheet</u> can be used as a template for displaying emergency information
- More information on the Chain of Custody can be found on the LEAF website or MyLEAF
- LEAF's IFM PowerPoint can be used to inform staff about LEAF and IFM



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
1.1 The LEAF Sustainable Farming Review has been completed. 1.2 The business is a certified full member of an appropriate assurance system for each enterprise.	 Record of Completion of the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review within the last 9 months LEAF Producer Groups need to complete the LEAF Sustainable Farming Review for the whole group Membership certificates indicate the business has the appropriate assurance for each enterprise within the legal entity business (e.g. if there are potatoes and cereals, there must be membership of the appropriate baseline system for both enterprises) Appropriate baseline systems include GLOBALG.A.P. and Red Tractor Assurance and other recognised national assurance systems which are independently verified The LEAF Marque Standard must be applied to all enterprises and land in the control of the farming business Products supplied locally for local consumption and do not contribute to the farming business as a whole may be exempt if the outcome of these activities is not detrimental to the farm as a whole Small enterprises, where enterprise specific assurance is inappropriate in economic terms, may be exempt if the outcome of these activities is not detrimental to the farm as a 	MyLEAF
1.3	wholeCorrect and up to date copy of Membership	<u>OP.OQ.03</u>
The 'farm details and product information and area' section of the 'My Profile' of 'myLEAF' has been completed and is accurate.	Certificate and/or LEAF Sustainable Farming Review report that contains farm data including whole farm area, information on class, enterprise, unit and quantity	
E		OP.BI.01
		OP.BI.02
1.4	(Deleted 2015)	
1.5	(Deleted 2015)	



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
There is an implemented Farm Environmental Policy.	 Farm Environmental Policy references: Integrated Farm Management (IFM) Effective resource management through reducing and reusing water and reducing raw material consumption Eliminating or minimising pollution (i.e. energy, water, soil, air, light, and greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation) Optimising energy and water efficiency Minimising, or avoiding altogether, actions that adversely affect biodiversity and natural habitats Policy is communicated to all staff Policy forms the basis of the business' objectives and targets Policy meets all regulatory and legislative requirements Policy shows commitment to continuous improvement Policy is relevant to the business' activities Policy is integrated with Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan 	OP.OQ.07
1.7 There is a Farm Environmental Plan setting out short and long term objectives.	 Farm Environmental Plan references: Energy Water Pollution, greenhouse gases and air quality Soil Other aspects of the business that impact on the environment Plan sets out short-term (present to five years) and long-term (more than five years) objectives Plan includes non-food enterprises that impact on the business The Plan is integrated with the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan 	OP.OQ.08



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
In the Farm Environmental Plan targets are set to improve and enhance the environment.	 Farm Environmental Plan includes targets in the following areas: Optimal use of energy Optimal use of water Reducing pollution and greenhouse gases and improving air quality Soil Targets have a timescale Targets are related to short- and long-term objectives (see 1.7) Targets link to the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) Measurable targets are developed and linked to monitoring where appropriate 	<u>OP.OQ.08</u>
1.9 The Farm Environmental Plan and Farm Environmental Policy are annually reviewed and updated.	 Record of review and necessary update to Farm Environmental Policy and Farm Environmental Plan Actions in Farm Environmental Plan have been implemented 	OP.OQ.07 OP.OQ.08
1.10 The Farm Environmental Policy is signed and understood by permanent members of staff.	 Permanent staff (including departmental management staff where appropriate) have signed off on the Farm Environmental Policy Farm Environmental Policy is displayed for all staff Staff understand Farm Environmental Policy 	OP.OQ.07
1.11 The Farm Environmental Policy has been communicated to suppliers and contractors.	 Evidence that Policy has been communicated to suppliers and contractors (e.g. via copy letters, meeting minutes, or emails) This includes graziers or any other person(s) with a short-term rental licence who have access to land 	OP.OQ.07



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
1.12 (Upgraded 2016) Water and energy efficiency are considered when new equipment is purchased or new buildings are designed.	 Farm Environmental Policy includes reference to commitment to improving energy and water efficiency through justified purchase decisions Consideration has been given to incorporation of renewable energy generation into the building design Consideration has been given to ways to recover or recycle water when new buildings are designed 	OP.OQ.07 EE.EQ.03 WM.WQ.01
1.13 Market outlets and product requirements are clearly identified prior to production and are integrated within enterprise planning.	 Records show customer requirements are incorporated into production plan (i.e. quality, quantity and environmental considerations) Customer contracts or sales plans are acceptable evidence LEAF Producer Groups can complete that as a group function 	
1.14 There is a record of all received complaints and evidence of appropriate actions.	 Records show complaints and actions taken LEAF Sustainable Farming Review Question Farm Practice Complaints (OP.OD.02) has been completed with appropriate figures 	OP.OQ.02
E		OP.OQ.10
1.15 Relevant staff are given regular training or awareness events on the principles and practices of Integrated Farm Management (IFM).	 Record of staff training and attendance Record of discussion or improvements that have arisen from the training Training is done regularly (at least annually) All staff have an appropriate awareness of IFM Contractors have an appropriate awareness of IFM LEAF Sustainable Farming Review Question Staff IFM Awareness (OP.OD.01) has been completed with appropriate figures 	OP.OQ.09 OP.OD.01
1.16	• (Deleted 2016)	



STANDARD	VERIFICATION		
1.17 There is a Health and Safety Risk Assessment.	 Health and Safety Risk Assessment has been completed in the past 12 months Health and Safety Risk Assessment covers the whole business and includes all farm operations and interactions with the general public 		
	 Staff understand the importance of reducing risk in day to day operations 	<u>OP.OC</u>	Q.12
1.18 (New 2016) LEAF Marque Chain of Custody Grown Products and Output Products have been completed and is accurate. E	 Grown Products are all crops grown and animals reared by the business Output Products are all products that the business sells Your active Grown Products and the Output Products can be evidenced online or by printing the Grown Products and Output Products pages LEAF Producer Groups need to complete a single LEAF Marque Chain of Custody for the whole group 	MyL	.EAF
1.19 (New 2016) LEAF Marque Chain of Custody Self Assessment has been completed and approval received. E	 LEAF Marque Chain of Custody Self Assessment has been approved by LEAF within the last 9 months The email you receive from support@leafchainofcustody.org confirming the approval of your Self Assessment or the overview page of your Self Assessment can provide evidence of this LEAF Producer Groups need to complete a single Self Assessment for the whole group 	MyL	EAF
1.20 (New 2016) The business is a Supply Partner for the LEAF Marque Chain of Custody. E N/A N/A for businesses who do not buy, process, manufacture or mix LEAF Marque produce	 Businesses who buy, process, manufacture or mix LEAF Marque produce must be a 'Supply Partner' for the LEAF Marque Chain of Custody The Site Management page can provide evidence of whether the business is a 'Grower only' or a 'Supply Partner' for the LEAF Marque Chain of Custody LEAF Producer Groups need to complete a single LEAF Marque Chain of Custody for the whole group 		.EAF



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
1.21 (New 2016) There is a current LEAF Marque Chain of Custody Licence where a LEAF Marque claim is made.	 Claims include use of the LEAF Marque logo and/or statements referring to LEAF Marque and/or sustainable/environmental production or similar on packaging and/or in marketing materials 	
N/A for first time LEAF Marque inspection or if the business is not making a claim	 The business holding the Licence will be the brand owner or responsible for the approval of the claim for another brand The Licence Applications page can provide evidence of current Licence(s) LEAF Producer Groups need to complete a single LEAF Marque Chain of Custody for the whole group 	MyLEAF





Soil is the basis of agricultural production. The conservation and improvement of this valuable resource must be the highest priority in the adoption of Integrated Farm Management.

The availability of land and fertile soil is essential for healthy productive crops and livestock. Good quality soil also supports water management, reduces risk of nutrient run-off, acts as a carbon sink and promotes biodiversity.

Good soil husbandry includes the routine analysis, maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological soil health. This helps ensure soils' long term fertility and builds organic matter, while reducing the risk of erosion, structural degradation, compaction and associated environmental concerns such as flooding and drought. Good soil husbandry increases yields and profitability.

- LEAF's <u>Simply Sustainable Soils</u> provides Six Simple Steps for your soil to help improve the performance, health and long-term sustainability of your land.
- There are also a number of Simple Sustainable Soils Case Studies available
- LEAF's <u>Soil Management Plan</u> provides more information on what to consider in your soil management planning



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
2.1	Plan includes:	
There is an implemented	 Map 	
Soil Management Plan	 Different soil types and their condition 	
(including a descriptive	 Areas prone to compaction, slumping, 	
map).	erosion, runoff and leaching	
	Explanatory notes	
E	 Control strategies to reduce possible 	
	risks to soil health	
	Risks are communicated to staff and	
	contractors	
	 Appropriate operations have been used 	
	 Can include policies/practices for the 	
	conservation and build-up of soil organic	
	matter (see 2.2)	
	• The requirements of control point 2.7 should	
	be included in the Plan	
	A Soil Management Plan is still necessary when	
	growing in substrate. Consider your utilisation,	
	management and disposal of substrate and the	SM 50 01
	area below the substrate	<u>SM.SQ.01</u>
2.2	 Document with details of organic matter 	
There is a general policy to	policy/practices (this can be part of your Soil	
conserve and build up soil	Management Plan (see 2.1))	
organic matter.	 Measures include incorporation of crop 	
E	residues and efficient use of other organic	
	materials where available and appropriate	
N/A in some circumstances where growing media other	If soil organic matter is being measured, LEAF	
than soil is used	Sustainable Farming Review Question Soil	CM CO 03
	Organic Matter % (SM.SD.01) has been	SM.SQ.02
2.2	completed with appropriate figures	SM.SD.01
2.3	Plan includes calculations of likely crop	
There is an implemented	requirements and takes account of available	
Nutrient Management Plan that is integrated with a	nutrients in soil, manures, composts and crop residues	
Manure Management Plan		
(4.2).	 Plan includes NPK applications as well as other nutrients 	
	 Plan shows an emphasis on efficiency (e.g. 	
E	optimal use of inputs)	
	 Plan shows emphasis on reducing use (i.e. 	
	inorganic inputs and using other substitutes)	
	 Plan is updated every year and has a review 	
	date and dates for completed actions	SM.SQ.02
	 The requirements for control point 4.2 can be 	SM.SQ.06
	included in the Plan	SM.SQ.07
	maded in the rian	



STANDARD	VERIFICATION		
The business is aware of soils, livestock and crops that are prone to trace element deficiencies.	 Appropriate leaf/soil/livestock analysis records Written records of visible crop or livestock symptoms (e.g. in a diary) 		© SM SO OS
2.5	(Deleted 2013)		SM.SQ.06
2.6 There is a long-term cropping plan. N/A in some circumstances where there are perennial crops such as orchard and long-term protected crops	 The plan identifies annual cropping cycles for the current year and the intentions for the future (over at least three years) The rotation/cycle is sustainable and appropriate to the farm business, including the soil and climate 		
		_	<u>CP.CQ.02</u>
The risk of soil degradation is assessed prior to operations being carried out to ensure the timing, field conditions, equipment and soil management techniques are appropriate. E N/A in some circumstances where growing media other than soil is used	 The business is able to explain how soil management operations are planned and carried out The producer is able to justify and demonstrate that cultivations have minimum environmental impact The business has documented steps to reduce any adverse impacts in their Soil Management Plan (see 2.1) The Soil Management Plan map identifies risk areas (see 2.1) No significant visual evidence of soil damage 		SM.SQ.01 SM.SQ.03
than soll is used	such as compaction or soil erosion		SM.SQ.04
All cultivations and field operations are recorded. R N/A Where business does	 Field operation records by crop type or by field Checking field records can be very onerous on large farms with small fields so grouping may occur and is acceptable 		
not carry out cultivations or field operations			SM.SQ.04



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
2.9 Recommendations for application of fertilisers (organic or inorganic) are given by competent, qualified persons. E N/A where business does not apply fertilisers	 Evidence of qualifications for competent, qualified person(s) Evidence to show professional development of competent, qualified person(s) (i.e. training records of advisor or staff) The recommended minimum amount of training or professional development is four hours per year 	OP.OQ.09 SM.SQ.06 SM.SQ.09
2.10 Organic and inorganic fertiliser applications are recorded. E N/A where business does not apply fertilisers	 Field records and fertigation records that show evidence that all nutrient applications have been applied at the correct rate, timings and placed accurately Records should confirm that the Nutrient Management Plan has been followed (see 2.3) Operator records referring to field applications 	SM.SQ.07
2.11 Operators/contractors are trained in accurate techniques of nutrient application.	 Operator/contractor training records including reference to the appropriate understanding and awareness of environmentally-sensitive areas on the farm and risks associated with nutrient losses through runoff Operator/contractor training records include any internal training and experience Operator/contractor training records include nutrient mixing for fertigation systems 	SM.SQ.09
2.12 Nitrogen use efficiency is measured. R N/A in some circumstances where measurement is not practical. This should be justified by the business	 Nitrogen use efficiency measurements are being made and recorded LEAF Sustainable Review Question Synthetic Nitrogen Use Efficiency (SM.SD.02) is completed with appropriate figures 	SM.SD.02
2.13 Control measures are implemented to minimise the loss of nutrients when applying organic matter. E N/A if manure or organic matter not applied	Records of storage, nutrient application dates and cultivation practices appropriate to cropping plan	SM.SQ.09





Crop Health and Protection

Protecting crops from weeds, pests and disease is an essential part of Integrated Farm Management (IFM) in order to maintain yields and reduce avoidable losses.

Safe and effective control will also help reduce the risk of water pollution and help preserve the abundance and diversity of native species.

Within an IFM system, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) takes a holistic approach to crop health and protection combining different strategies (cultural, biological, mechanical and/or chemical) to protect crops and ensure that chemical control is only used when necessary. It is essential to consider a range of approaches to ensure that the balance between optimising yield and quality, crop health, cost efficiency and environmental protection are maintained.

- LEAF's Crop Health and Protection Policy provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's <u>example Pollution Emergency Procedure</u> can be used as procedure template for dealing with spillages
- UK Environmental Information Sheets (EIS) are available from The Voluntary Initiative
- Pro-operator's <u>Biobed Masterclass</u> provides guidance on pesticide handling and disposal of spray washing
- More information on UK sprayer operators can be found on the <u>National Register of Spray</u>
 Operators website
- More information on storing plant protection products in the UK is provided in HSE's
 <u>Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users (AIS No. 16)</u> or
 under GLOBALG.A.P. Guidelines



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
3.1 There is an implemented Crop Health and Protection Policy that is reviewed annually.	 Crop Health and Protection Policy includes reference to the following; Integrated Farm Management (IFM) Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Crop rotation, where applicable Selection of varieties resistant to pests and diseases Adoption of non-plant protection product interventions to control pests, where appropriate Cultivations Selection and justification of plant protection products (PPPs) to reduce any effects on beneficial species Appropriate dose rates and timings Resistance management strategy Policy reviewed annually Reviewed policy signed off by permanent staff 	
	 The requirements of control points 3.2, 3.5 and 3.7 should be included in the Policy 	<u>CP.CQ.01</u>
There are strategies to avoid pest resistance to herbicides, fungicides and insecticides.	 Crop Health and Protection Policy (see 3.1) states strategies to avoid pest resistance to herbicides, fungicides and insecticides (i.e. timing and dose rate, use of thresholds, utilising different modes of action, etc.) Crop protection records show that strategies have been used 	
3.3 There is a system in place for monitoring and recording pests (including vertebrate), disease, weed levels and beneficial predatory species. The system is used to decide when to apply plant protection products (PPPs).	 Recorded system for regular monitoring by an agronomist or member of staff Records reference the use of pest, disease and weed thresholds, threshold warnings and local weather conditions 	CP.CQ.01
3.4 There is a record to justify the use of crop protection practices.	 Crop protection operation records include justification of products and practices used Decision support systems, advice tool and/or other precision farming techniques are used 	CP.CQ.06 CP.CQ.06 CP.CQ.09



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
3.5 The business considers the environmental impact of all crop protection practices, including plant protection product (PPP), mechanical and cultural practices.	 Crop Health and Protection Policy (see 3.1) includes reference to the environmental impact of crop protection practices Justification is included in records kept of all crop protection operations used Justification of the proposed pest and disease programme can be recorded at the planning stage prior to the growing season Deviations from the Policy are considered and recorded 	CP.CQ.01 CP.CQ.06
3.6 Growth stages, infestation levels and plant protection product type are considered before deciding on the appropriate rate of plant protection product (PPP) used.	 Monitoring, recommendation and spray records show evidence of appropriate dose rates The use of adjuvants (modifying agents) enabling the use of reduced rates and low volume spraying on crops is only done within the statutory regulations PPP label instructions are adhered to 	
N/A where business does not apply PPPs		<u>CP.CQ.06</u> <u>CP.CQ.09</u>
3.7 Steps are taken to minimise damage to beneficial and non-target species.	 Crop Health and Protection Policy (see 3.1) includes evidence of steps taken to minimise damage to beneficial and non-target species including pollinators Evidence could include use of selective plant protection products (PPPs), evidence of predators, buffer zones, minimal cultivation and use of Environmental Information Sheets (EIS) 	CP.CQ.01 CP.CQ.11
3.8 There is a documented procedure to ensure harvest intervals are observed.	 Procedures identify first permissible harvest time and/or date after plant protection product (PPP) application Procedures are adhered to by staff/contractors 	
N/A where business does not apply PPPs		OP.OQ.19



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
3.9 Precautions taken to ensure plant protection product (PPP) use is limited to the area in which it is required. E N/A N/A where business does not apply PPPs	 Precautions taken by staff/contractors to limit PPP application to the area in which it is required may include methods such as: planning precision farming techniques accurate applications correct spraying conditions low drift techniques choice of sprayer choice of spray nozzle buffer strips or unsprayed strips of six metres adjacent to residential and business properties Best practice is adhered to around buffer zones 	CP.CQ.10 CP.CQ.11
3.10 There is a documented and displayed procedure and notification process to alert relevant staff and/or authorities for dealing with spillages damaging to the environment, people and animals.	 Pollution Emergency Procedure includes information on what immediate action should be taken Procedure is easily understood and follows a logical sequence based on the nature of the spillage Procedure includes contact details for all staff and/or authorities Staff are aware of the existence of the procedure and can easily understand it Equipment referred to is appropriate, available and easy to find Procedure is reviewed at least annually and 	CP.CQ.08
3.11 Plant protection product (PPP) applications are recorded. E N/A N/A where business does not apply PPPs	 contact details updated where appropriate Records meet appropriate baseline assurance scheme requirements Records include soil conditions (where practical and appropriate) All operators (including contractors) within the spray team are recorded either on the spray record or as a separate record 	OP.OQ.18 CP.CQ.09 CP.CQ.10



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
Protection measures are in place where plant protection products (PPPs) are mixed/handled to ensure potential spillage or resulting pollution is prevented from entering water and the local environment.	 PPP mixing area takes account of yard drains, slope and proximity to watercourses, very permeable ground in groundwater protected zones/areas and/or highly trafficked areas PPP mixing areas in the field avoid gateways, locations near ditches, locations in close proximity to underground field drains, very permeable ground in groundwater protected zones/areas and highly trafficked areas Portable drip trays used 	
N/A where business does not handle or mix PPPs		CP.CQ.08
3.13 Plant protection product (PPP) recommendations are made by competent, qualified persons.	 Evidence of qualifications for competent, qualified person(s) Evidence to show professional development of competent, qualified person (s) (i.e. training records of advisor or staff) Records of attendance at conferences, training days, manufacturers' technical training and other events aimed at updates on crop protection The recommended minimum amount of training or professional development is eight hours per year 	OP.OQ.09 CP.CQ.10
3.14 Operators/contractors are trained in the use of plant protection products (PPPs) and participate in continuous professional development.	 Evidence of qualifications for competent, qualified person(s) Evidence to show professional development of competent, qualified person(s) (i.e. training records of advisor or staff) The recommended minimum amount of training or professional development is three or more hours per year (this is guide and should be proportionate depending on farm size and PPP usage) 	OP.OQ.09 CP.CQ.10
3.15 Staff/contractors are trained in the identification of pests, diseases and crop disorders.	Training records for relevant staff (a competent, qualified person may train staff when walking the farm)	OP.OQ.09 CP.CQ.10



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
3.16 Sprayers/granular applicators have test certificates from a nationally-recognised scheme or are appropriately maintained and calibrated to ensure safe and reliable operation.	 Sprayer/granular applicators have test certificates from a nationally-recognised scheme where a national scheme is available Where there is no national scheme, there are records of routine maintenance and calibration Monthly calibration for sprayers/granular applicators that are used weekly is appropriate 	
E		<u>CP.CQ.10</u>
3.17 Plant protection products (PPPs) are stored securely to give protection to the environment and people. E N/A where business does	 PPPs are stored in accordance with the UK HSE's Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users (AIS No. 16) or GLOBALG.A.P.Guidelines 	
not store PPPs		<u>CP.CQ.07</u>
3.18 Only plant protection products (PPPs) with approval are used and stored. E N/A N/A where business does not store PPPs	 Stores, stock rotation and records show that all PPPs that are used have been approved In certain countries it may be necessary for the business to use Extrapolated Usage from another country. The PPP itself must already have another legal use in the country in which it is used. Full justification for any extrapolation is present, in line with GLOBALG.A.P. requirements 	CP.CQ.07
Plant protection products (PPPs) are used at the appropriate rate and timing for safe and effective use. E N/A N/A where business does not apply PPPs	 PPP applications comply with the statutory conditions regarding the specific crop, maximum permitted total dose, maximum number of treatments and latest time of application as indicated on the PPP label or by authorised extension of use In certain countries the label harvest interval for the crop in question may be inappropriate to fit with the current MRL for the commodity when exported into Europe. In that situation the business may be using a longer harvest interval; this often being advised on a case-bycase basis by the technical staff of the company importing the crop into Europe 	<u>CP.CQ.09</u>



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
3.20	Adjacent to residential and business	
Adequate precautions are	properties, bystander exposure is reduced by	
taken to protect	the presence of a six-metre no-spray buffer	
neighbouring businesses	strip (this can include the two-metres of	
and the public from plant	margin that has been left as an undisturbed	
protection product (PPP)	field margin (see 8.13))	
application activities.	Operator instructions indicate a lack of field	
	pest control on headlands or evidence of	
K	buffer strips	
	A six-metre no spray zone may not be	
	appropriate in small fields	
	Where hand-held equipment is used a buffer	
	zone of less than six metres may be	
	appropriate	<u>CP.CQ.11</u>





Pollution Control and By-Product Management

Nearly every process and practice results in the generation of 'by-products' or 'wastes' and therefore poses a potential risk of pollution and a threat to the environment. Wherever possible you should reduce, reuse and recycle any wastes.

Well managed pollution control and by-product management is an important part of Integrated Farm Management and will help make best use of resources, avoid pollution and save money as well as playing an important part in protecting water, energy, biodiversity and soil.

In many cases farm 'wastes' are a valuable resource and this section focuses on their optimum use in order to make cost savings and decrease pollution risk.

- LEAF's <u>Manure Management Plan</u> provides more information on what to include and how to integrate it with your Nutrient Management Plan
- LEAF's Pollution Risk Assessment provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's Pollution Emergency Procedure provides an example on what to include

STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
4.1 There is a general policy to minimise waste.	 A review of current waste management practices is completed at least annually Opportunities are identified, and actions planned to: Reduce production of waste Re-use waste produced 	
	Recycle waste	PC.PQ.03
	 Safely and effectively disposal of waste 	PC.PQ.04
	where it cannot be utilised	PC.PQ.05

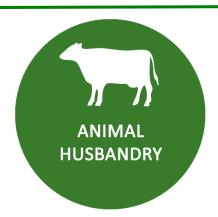


STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
4.2 There is an implemented Manure Management Plan that is integrated with the Nutrient Management Plan (see 2.3). E N/A if organic material is not produced or used 4.3 Fixed fuel tanks are bunded	 Manure Management Plan includes slurry, manure, compost, anaerobic digestate and industrial waste and other organic materials Field applications are in line with Plan Field records include the application date and application rate Land spreading of industrial waste (other than sewage sludge), needs to be registered with the relevant environmental agency or authority if appropriate Requirements for control points 2.3 and 5.4 can be included in the Plan Fuel tanks that store more than 200 litres are bunded 	SM.SQ.06 PC.PQ.04
and potential spillages are prevented from entering watercourses.	 Underground tanks are pressure tested every five years Fuel oils stored in either a fuel storage tank or within a bunded storage area Bunded storage areas are impermeable and more than 10-metres away from areas of high risk contamination, such as open drains and ditches Consideration has been given to bunding of mobile fuel tanks 	<u>PC.PQ.02</u>
Equipment and machinery is regularly maintained and calibrated to ensure accurate and efficient application and operation. N/A where business does not use sprayers, feriliser and muck/manure spreaders, and	Records show regular maintenance and procedures for sprayers, fertiliser and muck/manure spreaders and tractors (including tyres)	OP.OQ.16 SM.SQ.09 CP.CQ.10
4.5 There is a Pollution Risk Assessment that identifies, documents and records all potential pollutants on a map.	 Pollution Risk Assessment includes potential pollutants at each stage of their use from unloading to disposal Assessment indicates what is at risk and the priority action based on the risk Assessment considers air, noise, light, soil, surface and ground water pollution The requirements of control point 4.6 can be included in the Assessment 	PC.PQ.01



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
4.6 There is an action plan to reduce the impact of all potential pollutants on the environment.	 Action plan can be incorporated into the Pollution Risk Assessment (see 4.5) Action plan has a recorded review date and dates for planned and completed actions 	
E		PC.PQ.01 PC.PQ.02
Quality and condition of drainage ditches and watercourses are visually monitored. R N/A if no ditches or watercourses	 Records of regular monitoring (at least quarterly and especially after recent field operations) Watercourses have not been polluted by runoff (e.g. are not discoloured or have excessive growth of algae) Action plan includes emergency strategies 	WM.WQ.05
4.8 There are maps of all drainage schemes for fields and general farm building areas.	 Contractors' certified maps of completed schemes or good farm plans with outfalls Maps of general farm building are available in the event of a pollution incident to provide guidance in controlling the run of water 	WM.WQ.05 WM.WQ.06
4.9 New land drainage is recorded and outlets are identified.	Drainage plans are up to date	WM.WQ.05





Animal Husbandry

Optimising animal welfare, feeding and herd or flock health status are essential to implementing Integrated Farm Management (IFM) in any livestock business.

Appropriate animal management can also contribute to improved grass production and reduced sward restoration costs. Suitable grazing management can help reduce topsoil and nutrient losses, improve the quality of watercourses and enhance biodiversity. With appropriate planning and management, manures and slurries represent a valuable resource and can form a key fertiliser input, significantly reducing production costs.

Animal health has a big impact on production, a key aspect of any successful livestock business. Poor animal husbandry is not only detrimental to animal welfare, but can also be at the root of a variety of production, environmental and food safety issues.

- LEAF's Manure Management Plan provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's <u>Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan</u> provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's Livestock Health Plan provides more information on what to include

5.1 Measures are taken to avoid undue grazing damage leading to soil erosion and runoff.	 Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) includes advice on livestock management and the environment Measures such as adjusting stocking rates, animal movements and positioning of supplementary feeders are carried out to 	
N/A N/A if no grazing	reduce undue grazing damage, overgrazing and erosion	SM.SQ.03 AH.AQ.04 LN.LQ.02



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
5.2 Nesting birds and wildlife are protected when cutting forage.	Evidence of protection by staff and contractors through the direction and timing of cutting	
N/A if forage is not cut		<u>LN.LQ.07</u>
5.3 Organic material, digestate, compost, silage, silage effluent, slurry and solid organic matter are stored according to best practice. E N/A N/A in circumstances where organic material, digestate, compost, silage, silage effluent or solid organic matter is not used or stored	 An active programme of inspection, maintenance and repair is in place for all organic material stores Stores have sufficient capacity for organic material being stored and expected rainfall as appropriate All stores are at least 10 metres away from water bodies and further away where necessary e.g. near a water supply intake Field stores are at least 50 metres away from water bodies where potable water is abstracted Above ground stores have an expected lifespan of at least 20 years from construction with maintenance Below ground stores have an expected lifespan of at least 20 years from construction without maintenance Run-off, drainage and effluent from stores is appropriately managed Construction materials are appropriate considering permeability and corrosion Construction of a new store, or alteration to an existing store, has been notified to relevant authorities where required and appropriate (e.g. environmental and planning) 	SM.SQ.08 AH.AQ.04
There is adequate safe holding capacity for animal manure and slurry for the requirements of the business.	 Animal manure or slurry store have no potential overspill and/or pollution risk Animal manure or slurry stores have at least four months' storage for slurry unless the Manure Management Plan identifies less is needed (see 4.2) Records show regular inspection and maintenance 	
N/A in circumstances where animal manure and slurry is not stored		SM.SQ.08 AH.AQ.04



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
5.5 Dirty water and silage effluent are collected and safely recycled. E N/A if no dirty water or silage effluent	 Production of dirty water is minimised and sufficient storage is provided to allow for its effective use Silage effluent is applied in accordance with crop requirements and in suitable conditions Run-off from animal manure on hard surface areas or yards is contained and treated as dirty water Dirty water is an effluent consisting of water contaminated by manure, urine, cleaning material, crop seepage and other waste products 	PC.PQ.04 PC.PQ.05 AH.AQ.04
5.6 Environmentally-sensitive areas, identified in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan, are protected and managed appropriately.	Environmentally valuable/sensitive areas identified in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (e.g. hedges, ponds, ditches, streams, rivers, margins) are appropriately managed for the identified and targeted species to protect wildlife and water quality (see 8.2)	
N/A if business has no livestock		<u>LN.LQ.01</u> <u>LN.LQ.07</u>
5.7 There is an implemented Livestock Health Plan. E N/A if business has no livestock	 Livestock Health Plan is appropriate for all livestock within the business Plan has been produced in consultation with and signed off by a vet Plan is reviewed and updated annually and has a review date and date for completed actions 	AH.AQ.01
5.8 There is an annual visit from your vet to discuss animal health strategy and welfare issues.	 Signed vet report from annual visit that includes strategy and welfare issues Vet report incorporates all animals within the business, including those not covered by the business' assurance schemes 	
N/A if business has no livestock		<u>AH.AQ.01</u> <u>AH.AQ.03</u>



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
Animal welfare indicators are monitored and used to assess performance on a production cycle basis.	 Records and analysis of indicators (e.g. loss of body condition, lameness, diarrhoea, mastitis, flystrike, hock burn, %mortality) Remedial action has been taken where necessary 	
N/A if business has no livestock		AH.AQ.01 AH.AQ.02





Energy Efficiency

Awareness of sustainability issues and responsible management of natural resources are important within Integrated Farm Management.

Efficient use of energy on farm will help save costs, use resources more efficiently and reduce waste, as well as contributing to an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture.

Careful use of inputs, appropriate tillage, reduced reliance on fossil fuel, and striving for optimum instead of maximum yields will all help improve energy efficiency and contribute towards maximum returns in the long run.

- LEAF's Energy Audit and Energy Action Plan provides more information on what to include
- LEAF's Energy Monitoring Spreadsheet provides more information on monitoring energy

STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
6.1 There is an Energy Audit.	 Energy Audit includes measurement of: Fuel Heating Cooling Lighting use Audit includes energy saving opportunities Audit identifies ways of reducing dependency on non-renewable energy sources Audit is reviewed annually Audit is completed by farmer, local energy 	
6.2 Energy consumption is monitored.	 organisation or a consultant Energy consumption is recorded on a monthly basis (at minimum) There is a measure for each major energy use (e.g. drying, heating, livestock housing) Energy use is measured per unit of output or other relevant metric (kWh per tonne/bird/hectare) Measurement is in energy units 	EE.EQ.01 EE.EQ.01



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
6.3 CO ₂ emissions are recorded from energy consumption records.	Record of CO₂ emissions based on energy consumption records	
		EE.EQ.01
6.4 (New 2016) The business is taking steps to optimise energy use.	 Based on the annually reviewed Energy Audit, and associated CO₂ emission records, steps are identified and taken to optimise energy consumption and reduce associated carbon emissions Carbon footprinting and/or carbon budgeting will help identify opportunities If carbon footprinting tools are being used, LEAF Sustainable Farming Review Question 	
	Carbon Footprints (PC.PD.01) has been	PC.PQ.06
	completed with appropriate figures	PC.PD.01
		<u>EE.EQ.01</u>





Water Management

Efficient water management is a core component of Integrated Farm Management. Managing water wisely as well as assessing and enhancing the efficiency of on farm use saves money and helps provide for future needs.

Good water management practices help protect water sources and improve water quality. In particular, good water management will contribute towards reducing run-off and pollution, improved field access and soil workability and restoration of wetland areas.

Sustainable management of water in agriculture is critical to increase agricultural production and maintain the environmental benefits and social requirements of water systems.

- LEAF's <u>Simply Sustainable Water</u> provides Six Simple Steps for managing water quality and use on your land.
- LEAF's Water Management Plan provides more information on what to include

STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
7.1	Water Management Plan includes reference	
There is an implemented	to:	
Water Management Plan.	 where water is used and justification for 	
	use	
	 plans to reduce water use 	
	 justification of water sources used 	
	 environmental impact of water used 	
	o leakage	
	 collection and re-use of some waters such 	
	as clean roof water or cooling water	
	 irrigation scheduling 	
	 water discharges to the environment 	
	• The requirements for control points 7.2, 7.4	
	and 7.5 can be included in the Plan	<u>WM.WQ.01</u>



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
7.2 Water Management Plan is reviewed annually.	Water Management Plan includes records of annual review (see 7.1)	WM.WQ.01
7.3 Applied water use efficiency is measured. E N/A when no irrigation is carried out or in some circumstances when measurement is not practical and justified by the business	 Water use efficiency of all irrigated water is measured in litres (or m³) of water per tonne of output LEAF Sustainable Farming Review Question Applied Water Use Efficiency (WM.WD.01) has been completed with appropriate figures Irrigated water is water that is either taken from the mains or from the environment and directly irrigated or stored for use 	WM.WQ.04 WM.WD.01
Applied water use efficiency measurements are analysed, any changes justified, and measurements are used to plan improvements. R N/A when no irrigation is carried out or in some circumstances when measurement is not practical and justified by the business	Water Management Plan includes a documented annual review of water efficiency measurements and actions for improvement through enhanced agronomic or technological practices (see 7.1)	<u>WM.WQ.02</u> WM.WQ.04
7.5 The business is increasing the percentage of water use from stored water from periods of natural rainfall abundance over direct abstraction. The business is also developing rainwater harvesting and water reuse opportunities. R N/A for those not using	 Water Management Plan indicate plans to increase the percentage of water used from stored sources over direct abstraction (see 7.1) Applied water use efficiency data and Water Management Plan indicate plans to develop rainwater harvesting and water reuse opportunities (see 7.1) Business can justify progress on water efficiency and sources of water used 	WM.WQ.01
irrigation		<u>WM.WQ.03</u> <u>WM.WD.01</u>





Landscape and Nature Conservation

Care for the environment is at the core of Integrated Farm Management. For many farmers the demonstration of this care is a living farm landscape which will enhance the public's experience of the countryside.

Responsible management of the landscape leads to enhanced biodiversity. It can also help protect soil and water and improve land value, farm image and market opportunities. In addition, environmental land management will support a range of ecosystem services that benefit both the farm and the surrounding area.

It is important to remember that landscape and wildlife are like any other aspects of the farm; what is achieved depends on the starting conditions, the capability of the land and the effort invested. Consideration should be given to all areas and actions which could improve habitats. This will include existing habitats, field boundaries and margins, in-field features, watercourses and wetlands, flower-rich and seed-rich habitats.

- LEAF's <u>Simply Sustainable Biodiversity</u> provides Six Simple Steps to help improve biodiversity on your land
- LEAF's <u>Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan</u> provides more information on what to include
- Further information on biodiversity in your area visit can be found on the <u>Joint Nature</u> <u>Conservation Committee</u> (UK only) and the <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> websites
- LEAF's <u>Great habitats</u>, <u>more flowers</u>, <u>better protection Pollinator Guidance</u> provides more information on pollinating insects



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.1 There is a documented Landscape and Nature Conservation Audit (including map).	 Landscape and Nature Conservation Audit includes map(s) with reference to the following key environmental features: areas and sites on farm with any statutory landscape designation lakes, ponds and watercourses semi-natural habitats (e.g. moorland, wetlands, lowland heath, species-rich grassland, carbon sinks etc.) linear features (e.g. hedges, fence lines, verges, field margins, walls, ditches) public rights of way archaeological or historical sites land on which other important species are found areas that are grazed lists of any important species recorded in the area traditional buildings 	
	 lists of any important species recorded in the area traditional buildings 	
	 Audit includes notes on how the farming operations could damage, or have detrimental effects, on these features Audit completed or reviewed by a specialist conservation advisor or consultant Audit regularly reviewed (at least every five years) by the specialist advisor and annually by farmer 	LN.LQ.01





STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
Information is sought about landlord's conservation management practices where land is rented for less than three years.	 Documentation from the landlord regarding engagement with LEAF (e.g. LEAF Sustainable Farming Review Record of Completion or LEAF Marque certificate) OR Environmental assessments of the land that is rented (e.g. conservation plan, Landscape and Nature Conservation Audit) OR Correspondence with landlord showing requests for information Tenants are LEAF Marque certified OR Correspondence that indicates the business 	LN.LQ.02
the certified business manage the land in a way that protects and enhances the environment. R N/A where no land is rented out	 has encouraged the tenants to join LEAF NOTE: Tenants who farm land approved under LEAF Marque where the certificate is held by the landlord cannot sell their produce as LEAF Marque, without being approved themselves 	<u>OP.OQ.06</u>
8.6 Environmental impact is minimised if business has brought or is planning to bring "uncultivated land or semi-natural areas" into agricultural use in the last 12 months or near future. N/A where business has not brought or is not planning to bring "uncultivated land or semi-natural areas" into	 Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) includes records that show that the business has taken measures to minimise negative consequences to the environment if uncultivated land or semi-natural areas have been brought into agricultural use in the last 12 months or the business is planning to do so in the near future Areas or sites with statutory landscape designations have not been brought into agricultural use in the last 12 months nor does the business have any plans to do so in the near future 	
agricultural use in the last 12 months or near future	 Bringing land into agricultural use includes through clearance of vegetation, cultivation, fertilisation, liming, drainage, introducing high stocking rates, earth moving or building Where appropriate, relevant authorities have been notified and approval received prior to land use change In the UK, an Environmental Impact Assessment should be followed if required by regulations 	<u>OP.OQ.03</u>



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.7 Traditional field boundaries, environmental/landscape features and other natural habitats are retained.	Field boundaries, environmental/landscape features have not been removed and maps and plans show no intention to remove them	
		LN.LQ.03 LN.LQ.08
8.8 Timing and frequency of field/boundary management is restricted.	 No recent damage to field boundaries Field boundary management plans set out in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) observe nesting periods and consider other flora and fauna including pollinating insects Hedge cutting and boundary management carried out more often that every two years is 	
	justified (e.g. due to highway safety)	LN.LQ.08
8.9 Timing and frequency of watercourse management is restricted. E N/A for businesses where there are no watercourses	 Ditches, invoices or timesheets showing sympathetic management Sympathetic management includes not clearing ditches during bird nesting period, only re-profiling or clearing vegetation from one side of a ditch in any one year Where drainage clearance for unimpeded water flow is necessary, management may need to be more regular and justified 	WM.WQ.05
8.10 There is a license for any removal of trees (where required and appropriate). B N/A for businesses where no trees have been removed	 Approval documents (where required and appropriate) are present where recent tree felling is apparent Recent tree felling is referred to in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan and is in accordance with local regulations 	LN.LQ.06 LN.LQ.07
8.11 In-field trees and trees in boundaries and hedgerows are retained. E N/A where there are no trees in-field, within hedges or within boundaries	 Hedgerows and trees are present as recorded in the Landscape and Nature Conservation Audit (see 8.1) Hazardous hedgerows and trees may be removed 	LN.LQ.06 LN.LQ.07



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.12 Deep cultivation under the canopy of trees is avoided. E N/A for businesses where there are no in-field trees or hedgerows	 Deep cultivations are not used under field trees and hedgerows except where trees have been deliberately grown or retained as shade trees Trees in a boundary or wood edge are bordered by a two-metre margin (see 8.13) 	<u>LN.LQ.06</u>
8.13 There is a two-metre wide undisturbed field margin around all field boundaries.	 There are two-metre undisturbed (i.e. uncropped and uncultivated) margins on all permanent field boundaries Margins are measured between the middle of the hedge, fence or stone wall, or edge of the water or ditch and the crop In grass fields the two-metre margin may be unfenced but no application or operation should take place on the two metre margin In fields less than two hectares with permanent boundary features there is no requirement for two metre margins In fields where there is not a boundary feature and the natural habitat extends from the crop or crop headland the need for a two-metre margin is reduced A two-metre margin may be reduced upon external consultant advice or evidence existing that these have been offset by larger margins or field corners elsewhere Green tracks can be included as grass margins on the first inspection only if presented alongside plans to develop margins 	LN.LQ.08
8.14 Field margins and boundaries are under sympathetic management.	 Field margins and boundaries are managed with minimal and appropriate use of fertiliser or plant protection products (PPPs) Spot control of noxious weeds is carried out as appropriate Field margins and boundaries are cut late in the summer (or during the least destructive period for flora and fauna) and cuttings are removed where possible. Alternatively, margins are grazed every two to three years Travel on field margins and boundaries is minimised 	LN.LQ.08



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.15 Native habitat banks are present in fields larger than 20 hectares.	 Fields larger than 20 hectares are split with habitat banks: fields between 20 and 30 hectares have at least one habitat bank fields between 30 and 40 hectares have at least two habitat banks fields between 40 and 50 hectares have at least three habitat banks fields over 50 hectares have at least four habitat banks If fields have six metre margins this may negate the need for habitat banks 	<u>€N.LQ.06</u>
8.16 Native and/or appropriate species are used in field margins and other habitats.	 Seeding of field margins uses local provenance of seed and native species where possible Seeding records including seed label Hedgerow and trees comprised of native and/or appropriate species 	LN.LQ.05
8.17	(Deleted 2016)	<u> </u>
8.18 Care is taken to avoid damage or destruction of national/local important ancient monuments and areas of archaeological or historical interest.	There is no damage to national/local important ancient monuments and areas of archaeological or historical interest caused by sub-soiling, unauthorised excavation, land reclamation, levelling, tipping/in-filling, woodland clearance, tree-planting, excessive damage by livestock etc.	<u>LN.LQ.05</u>
8.19 Flora and fauna are able to thrive through rotation and leaving land uncropped.	 Farm records and farmland give evidence of land being left uncropped Uncropped land will not be appropriate on all soil types Where applicable, grazing is managed to allow for flora and fauna 	LN.LQ.05



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.20 Field operations are adjusted to avoid areas where birds are nesting. 8.21 Staff are involved in planning and implementing improvement to habitats and landscape features.	 Evidence of avoidance of nests in crops (e.g. appropriately marking nests) Reduced mechanical weed control during nesting period Headlands in perennial crops such as orchards are not cut until after nesting Windbreaks are not cut until after nesting Staff are aware of, understand and, where appropriate, follow the recommendations of the Landscape and Nature Conservation Audit (see 8.1) and Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) 	LN.LQ.05
۳		LN.LQ.04
8.22 Flora/fauna, wildlife and/or wider environment on the farm is monitored.	Monitoring records	LN.LQ.04 LN.LQ.09
8.23 There is a minimum of 5% farm area available as habitats, not used for cropping and food production.	 Cropping plans and total farm area show 5% area is available as habitat Habitat area can include non-cropped area managed for wildlife, ditches, hedges, margins, woodland, desert, forest, wild bird mixes and others 	
8.24 Nesting habitat, summer food and winter food for farmland birds are provided alongside other activities to enhance the habitat for native fauna.	 A measure is being carried out to provide: nesting habitat for farmland birds summer (insect) food for farmland birds winter (seed) food for farmland birds Measures are recorded in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan (see 8.2) Other fauna may be more relevant than 	LN.LQ.03
	farmland birds in some cases	LN.LQ.03



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
8.25 Bees and pollinators are included as key species in the Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan.	 Landscape and Nature Conservation and Enhancement Plan includes reference to seasonal food (nectar and pollen), shelter and foraging sites for bees and pollinators Bee and pollinator habitats are present 	LN.LQ.02
		LN.LQ.05
8.26 (New 2016) The LEAF Sustainable Farming Review question On-Farm Habitats has been completed. R	 LEAF Sustainable Farming Review question On-Farm Habitats (LN.MD.01) has been completed with appropriate figures Total Farm Area should be the total area of the business Total Farmed Area should be actual cropped area Habitat Area should be uncropped area that is being actively managed for the benefit of biodiversity 	
	,	<u>LN.MD.01</u>





Community Engagement

There are so many good reasons for building strong community connections. Through these networks farmers can explain how they farm and use Integrated Farm Management (IFM).

A good relationship with the local community forms a shop front for the business. All other aspects of IFM should feed in to what is shown and shared. In this way, trust is built in businesses and farming as a whole.

Enjoying explaining farming to the public, suppliers and influencers will help others better understand agriculture and the rural environment. Being connected to your local community and a wide range of people will help address their concerns about the countryside and enable them to become more connected with their food.

- More information about LEAF's Open Farm Sunday can be found on the website
- LEAF's Farm Walks and Talks provides further information on hosting farm visits
- <u>LEAF Farm Notice Boards</u> are a great way to communicate positive messages about food, farming and the countryside
- LEAF's Speak Out programme provides advice on improving communication skills



STANDARD	VERIFICATION	
9.1	LEAF Sustainable Farming Review questions	
There is regular	Open Farm Sunday (CE.MD.01), Visits and Talks	
communication and	(CE.MD.02), Media Engagement (CE.MD.03)	
participation with local	and Wider Engagement (CE.MD.04) have been	
community initiatives to	completed with appropriate figures	
communicate a balanced	 Communication includes reference to 	
and positive approach to	Integrated Farm Management (IFM) and	
farming.	sustainable farming as appropriate	
E	AND/OR Evidence of farm walks, talks and	
	participation in local initiatives carried out	
	throughout the year (e.g. feedback from	<u>CE.MD.01</u>
	interested parties, visitor books)	<u>CE.MD.02</u>
	AND/OR LEAF's SpeakOut toolkit has been	<u>CE.MD.03</u>
	used to improve communication skills	<u>CE.MD.04</u>
	AND/OR LEAF noticeboards present on farm	<u>CE.MQ.01</u>
	footpaths	<u>CE.MQ.04</u>
	AND/OR A farm website with up to date	<u>CE.MQ.05</u>
	information	<u>CE.MQ.09</u>
9.2	There are no obstructions to public and	
Public and traditional paths	traditional footpaths	
are kept clear from	Stiles and gates are all in good condition	
obstructions. Stiles and	Paths are highlighted on the Landscape and	
gates are in good condition.	Nature Conservation Audit (see 8.1)	
E		
N/A for businesses where		
there are no designated		
paths		
		CE.MQ.09
9.3	Public and traditional paths are visible and	
Public and traditional paths	well-signposted	
are clearly marked.		
K		
N/A for businesses where		
N/A there are no designated		
paths		<u>CE.MQ.09</u>



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